

The Norfolk News

The World-Herald learns that "Wyoming has a copper bottom and is two-thirds full of oil."

The Orchard News is the name of a new paper started in that town last week. It is a six-column quarto with four pages of home print. G. W. Hutton is publisher and C. H. Robinson editor.

The cold wave took freezing weather with it down to Mississippi and Louisiana and they had some snow there to remind them that as desirable winter resorts they should not foot their horns too loudly.

It may come to the point that the sugar trust will be compelled to force the Cubans to take its reciprocity bait. The people of that island have become Americanized enough to want all they can get and kick for more.

A New Jersey youth of 17 shot at a rabbit and killed his father. It is probable that a school of marksmanship would be well patronized in that state. They certainly need such instruction if they are like the youth mentioned.

The sanitary conference of American republics which have just finished a session will meet next in Santa de Chili, to talk some more about germs and infection. It is to be hoped that they may be able to make it exceedingly chili for the bacilli by that time.

Those who would destroy the trusts by removing the tariff from trust-made articles must recognize that the same policy would affect the factories that are not in the trust and they should be willing to concede that President Roosevelt's plan is the best.

There appears to be opposition to the plan of admitting all the remaining territories in a bunch, and it is likely that Oklahoma and the Indian territory will be admitted as one state under the name of Oklahoma. New Mexico and Arizona will probably be left for future congresses to fight over.

An Iowa barber shaved a corpse, got blood poisoning through a slight scratch, had his arm amputated and died from the shock of amputation. Death is a strange visitor and a person is never justified in attempting to guess as to how and when he will make his visit.

Government experts are trying a new gun at Sandy Hook, that is expected to carry a projectile weighing more than a ton 54 miles. It is hoped they may use extreme caution regarding the direction the gun is pointed. If directed this way that ton of steel might land in Nebraska.

Since the officers commenced action against the Indianapolis ghoul it is reported that cadavers have become very scarce and high priced at the medical colleges. This is one case, undoubtedly, where the price of a "necessity" has not been advanced through the manipulations of a trust. The law is solely to blame for the inconveniences of the embryonic physicians.

General Bates, paymaster of the army, is the latest to speak out in favor of the canteen. If these army men cannot be subsidized by the reformers responsible for the abolition of the canteen it is apparent that they will have something of a fight on hands to compel the army boys to either do without their beer or patronize the neighboring joints that are itching for their money.

Complete returns from South Dakota show that the state went republican by considerably more than two to one, and felicitations are due Ex-Senator Pettigrew on having escaped from such a radical people. The republican candidate for governor received 48,196 while his democratic opponent pulled 21,396 votes out of the wreck. South Dakota is becoming almost as good a state as Iowa.

Even England has been having a shoo in the recent cold and stormy snap. The weather clerk must have accumulated a lot of the disagreeable stuff to be able to make such a wide and thorough distribution. It is hoped that his stock may be now exhausted and that Nebraska may bask in the kind of weather to which it has generally been accustomed between Thanksgiving and Christmas.

A land owner will lose nothing by devoting a few of his acres to the culture of hardy trees. The development of Nebraska has now made this possible and the cottonwoods and boxelders should be superseded by trees that will furnish wood of some value. A few acres devoted to walnuts will in time become the most valuable acres on the farm. It is estimated that in 20 years an acre of walnut trees will be worth \$10,000 for the wood alone, not mentioning the nuts, which are always saleable.

John L. Sullivan, at one time champion of the heavy-weight pugilists of the world, now declares himself to be a bankrupt, with no more property than \$6 worth of clothes. This should be more effective in preventing young men

for striving for honors in pugilism than all the laws on the statute books. A young man with vigorous biceps and an ambition to excel in the pug industry should be promptly and effectually cured of his ambition by contemplating John L.'s career.

In 1896 the republican candidate for governor of Nebraska received 94,723 votes while the fusion candidate received 116,415 votes. Two years later the republican candidate received 92,982 votes and the fusion candidate 95,703. In 1900 the republican candidate received 113,879 and the fusion candidate 113,018. This year the republicans polled for governor 96,471 and the fusionists 91,116. A study of these figures should convince the people who analyze returns that there is something more ailing the fusion cause than the stay-at-home vote.

The government officials are suspicious of the widows of soldiers who have been making homestead entries in the western part of the state and the officers at the land offices have been advised to view such applicants with suspicion, as it is believed that the rush of soldiers' widows from the east to the west in carload lots is a scheme of speculators who hope to secure the lands entered at a small cost. Many of the women undoubtedly acted in good faith, but it is presumed that the motives of those who have interested them in taking up homesteads will not stand criticism and analysis.

It is now claimed that the captors of Nienfend will be compelled to await action of the legislature before they can realize on the reward offered by Governor Savage for the apprehension of the Pierce murderer, as there is no money appropriated to pay the sum promised. There should be no question regarding the action of the legislature in this matter. The governor made a promise that should be kept, and the sum is not so large but that the state can afford to pay it, especially considering that the crime was such an atrocious one and that the efforts of the captors resulted in his full and complete conviction.

The Cubans have now taken the proposed treaty with the Pearl of the Antilles and will fix it in the house of representatives at Havana. It is probable that they will fix it in such a manner that it will not be acceptable to the people of this country. They seem inclined to take everything in sight and some that isn't and if the United States does not acquiesce in their demands there will be dissatisfaction among the islanders. The friends of the beet sugar industry are confident that the true situation regarding the proposed plan of injuring that industry will soon be evident to all the people.

A German scientist has discovered that 12,000,000 bacteria inhabit the skins of half a pound of cherries. In half a pound of currants the doctor counted 11,000,000 disease germs and in half a pound of grapes he found 8,000,000 forms of life. It is a wonder, from this revelation, that the people who eat fruit have not long ago turned up their toes to the daisies. Perhaps the learned gentleman is endeavoring to depress the fruit market. Boarding house patrons will not be much concerned, however, until the doctor reports his findings on a handful of prunes. Perhaps he boards, himself, and does not dare investigate.

A Lincoln man became frightened at a noise in his cellar and sent in a hurry call to the police station. A wagon load of bluecoats soon arrived and found that the cause of disturbance was a barrel of sauerkraut which had taken to strenuous exercise in a manner only known to that luxury, and had tossed heavy weights about and made other unseemly noises in the dead watches of the night that would fully justify a nervous man in believing that his house was either haunted or had been attacked by a band of marauders. Men who keep kraut in the cellar should either firmly enclose the substance or be prepared to have it make movements that are alarming, if not unusual to the article in question.

The Emerson Enterprise says: "Northeast Nebraska should unite in asking the legislature to rebuild the Norfolk asylum. Not only is the location good, but the state has too valuable a property there to lose." It is certain that if the newspaper boys have the influence with which they are credited—and few doubt it—not only northeast Nebraska but the entire north half of the state will unite on this proposition. The newspaper men have generally taken a stand in favor of the rebuilding of the hospital, and that is usually an argument that legislators cannot resist. The boys can see the right side of the proposition and do not hesitate to give it their endorsement.

Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, who headed the "Lily White" movement in that state, is of the opinion that his state is about to turn a political somersault and land in the Roosevelt column of states in 1904, thus breaking the "solid south," and he is confident that in the future North Carolina will be as reliably republican as either Pennsylvania or Ohio. This would be a strange occurrence, but it is probable that the

senator knows what he is talking about. When the times comes that the Carolinas, Georgia and Texas go republican, people may not be surprised should Pennsylvania and Ohio give democratic majorities.

The committees of the house are taking early action on the proposed bill providing for publicity of trust doings and it is very probable that before congress adjourns for the holidays combinations of capital and capitalists may realize that they will be compelled to deal with a people whom they have been wont to consider as their lawful plunder. It is to be hoped that the time is here when the exclusiveness of the trusts will be forbidden. If the trusts are honest they will have nothing to fear from the proposed law, but if they have depended upon darkness, doubt and ignorance as a means to their success they may expect that the props will be kicked from under them and that the people will be able to learn of their manipulations.

The fight against the parlor match being made in some of the large cities of the country will be watched with interest by the people. The firemen and insurance companies particularly object to the parlor match because of its responsibility as the source of fires. Because of its strenuous qualities the parlor match is strictly an American match. It has crowded out all competitors because of the fact that a blaze is presented at almost the instant friction is employed and the American people have decided that they haven't the moments to lose that are required in lighting the slow burning matches. If the American people are compelled to back up and go slower in this matter it will be one of the original instances where they have been brought to accept something slower in the place of that which is decidedly swift. They may do it, however. The records are decidedly against the parlor match as a source of danger from fire, and when the fact is presented that for the sake of a few moments a day in time saved the American people have been destroying or encouraging the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property a year they may not be adverse to retiring the parlor match.

In the death of Ex-Speaker Thomas Brackett Reed the country loses one of its most prominent statesmen, who, though he has retired from public life for some years, was still close to the hearts of the people, many of whom have not ceased to regret his voluntary retirement. Since being advanced to congress by the people of his district in Maine, Mr. Reed has been marked as one of the prominent political leaders of the country, and when he was elected speaker of the house of representatives to succeed John G. Carlisle and later to succeed Charles F. Crisp, the people recognized in it a deserving acknowledgment of ability, and but for his voluntary retirement from politics in 1899, they would undoubtedly have bestowed on him other and higher honors. Mr. Reed was characterized by his firmness, and when he took a stand that he believed to be right he was immovable. This characteristic gave him the name of "Czar" by which he was frequently known by friends and foes alike, because of his vigor in making and enforcing rules for the government of the house while he was speaker, and when the minority was strongly represented and was using the prevailing rules as a means of embarrassing the majority party and delaying the passage of laws. He was the right man in the right place and the people were free to acknowledge that his was the sort of leadership required. Since the death of President McKinley there has been no death that has been more generally mourned by the people than that of Mr. Reed.

The Missouri Trust Law. The Missouri trust law is a drastic one, and if the decision of the Kansas City court of appeals in the brewery case is sustained it will plant many thorns in the path of unlawful trade combinations. One of the provisions of the law is that contracts with such combinations or trusts are void and that debts arising out of them are not legally enforceable. It reduces the matter to a question of evidence of the unlawful character of the combination.

In a multitude of cases it is exceedingly difficult to secure legal proof of the unlawful character of a trade combination, even where the fact is morally certain and notoriously exists. This indeed has been the peculiar and often the insuperable difficulty under many of the state as well as of the national anti-trust laws of which the provisions are severe, but the enforcement is discouraging. The progress of legislative and judicial action is nevertheless steadily compelling corporate combinations against public policy to act under many disabilities. The illegal brewery combine at Kansas City, if necessary, can of course conform to a cash basis in its dealings, but it will be at an immense disadvantage in competition with lawful competitive concerns that are free-handed for credits. Obviously the very efforts to circumvent the anti-trust laws as the pressure of their enforcement grows steadily heavier, as it inevitably will, constitute a serious tax and obstacle for unlawful business undertakings.—Omaha Bee.

Merchants dealing in heavy clothing and warm footwear, join with the coal men in considering the cold snap a blessing.

With a velocity of about 70 miles an hour now, Old Boreas could provide a blizzard that would make a record with this light snow as a basic constituent.

Fortunately there has been no strike in the wool blanket industry and if a man cannot afford to buy coal he can go to bed and keep warm—if he has time.

Democratic leaders would undoubtedly give a handsome present to the person who can be elected to the office of president as that party's candidate. Those knowing a good thing in this line should not all speak at once.

Merger J. J. Hill is quoted as being of the opinion that competition does not cheapen anything. There are people who will be inclined to disagree with the railway king, but he could not be expected to see the subject in any other light.

The Tekamah Journal gives a couple of columns of obituary notices under the heading, "Among Ourselves." If the Journal would only add, "Gone from—" to the front of the caption, it might be considered an improvement by some people.

J. Ogden Armour, whose daughter was treated by Dr. Lorenz, will endow that proposed hospital of bloodless surgery in Chicago with \$3,000,000. This is an evidence of gratitude for the cure of a daughter that will be appreciated by a large number of American people.

Bixby of the State Journal has recently given the woman suffragists and personal rights people a rest and is devoting considerable space and energy to showing wherein the plumber is considerably more to be despised and feared than "all three" of the others. He stands a good show of winning.

The Cuban republic would like to borrow a small matter of about \$35,000,000 on which to begin housekeeping. The advice has generally been given to young folks to keep out of debt and it is not improbable that the young republic would find it to its advantage to follow that advice.

When Carrie Nation lands in Kansas she is usually placed in jail for safe keeping until she again takes a notion to leave the state, when she is released. She was calling on the druggists and jointists of Topeka and was the cause of such a disturbance that she was placed behind the bars.

If anything was needed to add to the discomfort of the parties that made their late campaign with more or less pessimism it is being furnished by a number of railroad corporations that have decided to voluntarily increase the wages of their employes and pension the old men who have been faithful in their service.

Postmaster General Payne is horrified to discover that there are about 25 women in the service of the department as carriers on rural mail routes. The chief is of the opinion that the duties are too arduous for women and thinks they never should have been appointed. This may be true, of some women, but there are others who could withstand agony with more fortitude than many men.

The brewers who have attempted to do business in Missouri are being "shown" with a vengeance. Not only has one of the courts decided that saloon men need not pay their beer bills because the brewers are in a trust but another justice dealing body has convicted one of the millionaire brewers of St. Louis of perjury. The brewers may decide that Missouri is a good state—to stay away from.

The World-Herald is attempting to show that there is a parity between hard coal and legal tender. The World-Herald is one of the papers which insisted that there was a parity between wheat and silver for many years, and it was supposed that its utter failure to support that theory during recent years would forever discourage it in attempting to discover that there were parities between anything in the future.

After January 1 it is proposed to add a money order service to the free rural delivery system, adding to the duties of the carriers and to the accommodations of farmer patrons. If the rural service continues to improve the farmers will soon find that they have all the benefits and privileges of the postoffice system right at their doors. When your Uncle Samuel starts in to serve anyone he usually manages to give the best service "what is" as rapidly as he can originate and install it.

The annual circulation war is on in Omaha between the Bee, World-Herald and News. Each of them publishes a warning to the saloon keepers and druggists that if their notices are not published in the paper issuing the notice they will be held accountable as their paper and their's only, has the largest bonafide circulation in Douglas

county and the law requires that such notices shall be published in the paper of largest circulation. Reading such a notice in one paper the action of the druggists and liquor dealers would be clear. But when several of them publish the same notice their position becomes slightly embarrassing.

A Kansas Indian has sued a Philadelphia paper for libel, and it is probable that in the future the eastern press will use more caution in their literary treatment of "Poor Lo." Eastern papers have heretofore been of the opinion that a fake or a story based upon the red man was their legitimate "meat." But Lo has been educated for a number of years by the government and it would be strange indeed if by this time he had not accumulated some of the knowledge put to use by his pale faced brother. If it is discovered by the courts that the Indian has a character and a reputation, the broadest field for the manipulations of the fakir for the eastern press will have suffered a material contraction.

Carrie Nation receives the following thrust from a Kansas paper that should know whereof it speaks, the paper in question being the Atchison Globe: "Those deluded souls who think 'Carrie Nation is in the nuisance business because of the good she accomplishes, should come in from the depths. They are getting beyond the life line, and there'll soon be no hope for them. Mrs. Nation admits that she is in it for the money; she says she has realized \$5,000 from her lectures, and that she never strikes a town where she cannot dispose of souvenir hatchets. Her manager is J. E. Furlong, of Rochester, N. Y., who for a number of seasons was the manager of Paderewski; a great joke on Paderewski."

The French chamber of deputies is the latest to give the civilized world an exhibition of how near statesmen can sometimes organize themselves into a mob and yet endeavor to maintain a semblance of dignity proportionate with their high calling. In France such a crisis means more, perhaps, than in other countries that have been similarly afflicted. The country's revolutionary record is of a character that when the point is reached that the law making bodies must indulge in fistuffs, it has arrived at a danger point where a slight excess of hot blood might be expected to arouse the dormant revolutionary spirit that would work havoc to the country. It is a matter for congratulation that the trouble in the French chamber has not yet been taken up by the people of that country and it is to be hoped that this point will not be reached in this instance.

The agricultural department of the university of Nebraska is offering a fine opportunity for young men, and old, to take advantage of the experiments and knowledge gained of scientific agriculture there. The winter course begins January 5 and closes March 7, being a time of year when farmers could well afford to spend a couple of months in learning the fine points of the business. When the time comes that farmers realize that it pays better to raise thoroughbred rather than scrub stock and when their desire is that their land shall do the best of which it is capable then these excellent advantages offered by the school of agriculture will be appreciated. A farmer with one or more sons whom he expects to succeed to his acres and his industry could do no better thing for the young man and his estate than to send him to Lincoln to take that course of instruction. The successful farmer of the future will be the one who has acquired advanced methods and is prepared to profit from the experience of others, and it is believed that such a time is rapidly approaching.

Aid Tree Culturists. The governments of states and nations are devoting much of their time toward aiding the farmers to improve their lands and obtain the best results from their soil that is possible, with a realization that what helps the farmers and adds to their prosperity is valuable to the country, as they are the chief of the producing classes, and when they are inexperienced or fail in their endeavors their countrymen suffer with them in their losses. Farmers of the east have been aided in this manner for some years with the result that they have improved wonderfully in finances and in knowledge that enables them to take advantage of their opportunities to the utmost of the government of state's knowledge on the subjects taught. This movement is growing in popularity and moving westward, and it is believed that it will be but a short time until the farmer who has not availed himself of the instruction offered will be a back number, while his more progressive neighbors will be realizing full benefits. Recently the government has undertaken to assist agriculturists in planning wood lots and growing timber. A Washington correspondent writes as follows on the subject:

"The farmers of this country own about 500,000,000 acres of woodland, ten times the acreage of all the federal forest reserves. Most of it consists of small woodlots from which the owners derive their timber supplies for farm purposes.

"It was to help the farmer in caring

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for his timebrand that the bureau of forestry several years ago undertook to furnish him, without cost, with the services of its foresters. The offer proved popular, and applications for assistance have far exceeded the ability of the bureau, with its limited number of trained foresters, to answer them. During the season just passed the bureau has accomplished more than ever before in putting small woodlots under forest management and in teaching the farmer how properly to treat his timber. Two experts have been employed in the north and south who have examined and have put under management several thousand acres of woodland.

"A great deal of wood is consumed every year on the farm for fuel, posts, poles, and other uses. Ordinarily, the farmer cuts what he needs without thought as to whether he is lessening the power of his forest constantly to yield its supplies. The result is that the forest becomes poorer every year and less able to furnish the wood its owner needs. The skill the farmer exercises in the management of his crops is not of the kind that enables him to manage properly his timber. He needs the service of a forester.

"Usually, only one visit to the farm by the bureau's expert is necessary, and this service is given without cost to the owner. When, as occasionally happens, a second visit is needed, the owner is required to pay the traveling and living expenses of the expert while employed at the work."

Coming To Norfolk.

Dr. O. M. Hendrick, ear, nose and throat specialist and expert on all catarrhal troubles, will be at the hotel Oxnard, Norfolk, Nebraska, for two days only, December 12 and 13. The doctor makes this visit to accommodate his patients in and around Norfolk who can not afford to go to Omaha for treatment. All persons having nose, throat, lung and stomach ailments should take this opportunity to consult Dr. Hendrick. Consultation entirely free of charge.

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R. N. Mann, Fall Mills, Tenn.

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