

The Norfolk News

It may be expected that Queen Lili will keep that cable hot regarding her claims against Uncle Sam.

It is probable that Mr. Mickey will not be tempted to use his pardoning power as chief executive as Governor Savage has done. The latter has removed such temptation from the path of his successor quite effectually.

The time is now not far distant when the ground hog will be looked to for his annual but unreliable forecast as to when spring may be expected to arrive. The winter has been so snug that an early and agreeable spring would not be objected to.

A Chicago man has been forbidden by the courts from kicking his wife with his wooden leg. It is a shame for the law to thus tread on the sacred personal liberty of a man, and a cripple at that. The anti-imperialists should see that this man gets justice at once.

Perhaps the fusionists will have candidates for speaker of the house at Lincoln and president of the senate, just to maintain their reputation, but it is a forlorn hope for success—almost as impossible as the aspiration of the candidates of that party on the ticket last fall.

Many democrats and populists are yet positive that fusion is the only thing to have in Nebraska. If they are satisfied with results the republicans certainly should be as everything has been coming the republican way since fusion began to fall from grace with the voters.

Arch-duke Leopold of Austria is getting even with his critics by exhibiting to public view some of the skeletons in the closet of the royal family. If any remain that he has not yet disclosed it is probable that the family may consent to forgive and forget so that the door may be kept closed on the balance.

And now it is reported that a Toledo inventor has a plan to heat rooms for \$1 per year, besides furnishing light and power. It is too good to be true and sensational reporters should be careful how they thus raise the people from dependency to hope if not joy. The fall is terrible when they realize that they must depend on coal in the future as in the past.

The fire loss for 1902 is set down at \$156,000,000, which is less than for the preceding year. Yet a number of the companies have advanced the reason for increasing rates that there is increasing danger of loss by fire. In the face of these figures it is not generally realized on just what they could base such a supposition. It is probable that they are merely working the people of the country for increased returns.

The county board of Benton county, Indiana, is compelled to buy shoes for a woman with 11 toes on each foot, at \$12 a pair, which may also be the reason of her being in a poor house. Perhaps it would be cheaper to induce the woman to submit to an operation for the removal of half a dozen of the extra members. She is also alleged to have 11 fingers on each hand, but it is not stated that the county dads have been compelled to buy kid gloves for her.

The people of South Omaha are probably inured to peculiar and penetrating smells, but they have recently experienced an addition to their olfactory bill of fare that is not agreeable. The Swift company has tanked about 100 carloads of carcasses from the Sioux City fire and the people want the company to apply soda to the molecules that arise upon the frosty air. When the people of South Omaha object to a stench, it must be something awful.

It is easy to see that if the ordinance enforcing the cleaning of sidewalks from snow has been enforced there would have been little or no ice to threaten pedestrians in Norfolk, and consequently there would have been fewer falls. Perhaps it might be possible for the city to impress on property owners the value of observing the ordinance by directing any possible damage suit against the owner of the property where the accident occurred.

And now the powers are to enforce their identity claims against the empire of China, where the Monroe doctrine does not prevent a division of the country among those having claims. While the doctrine is not in effect in the far east, the United States government is just as much opposed to the division of China as it is to the seizure of Venezuela by the European governments and it will probably be in evidence in the orient when it comes to a show down.

Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford is coming to the United States to study American business methods with the idea of encouraging their practice in his home country. He makes the statement that Great Britain must bottle its pride and take lessons from the younger and more progressive country this side of the ocean if it is to win in the markets of the world. America is flattered by the interest taken in her business affairs by Lord Beresford, but is not at all anxious to have an imitator. It is

progressing very satisfactorily and has all the competition desired from England and Germany.

Perhaps if Norfolk does not have base ball next season the money that has been invested in that game during past years may be used toward providing something that will prove more satisfactory in bringing people to the city and affording amusement for those now here. The summer should not be permitted to pass without something in the amusement line being attempted, because it is a good policy and if people cannot find entertainment here they will, very naturally, go elsewhere. It is a good plan to make such arrangements early enough to insure their success.

Railroad extension work during the past year shows that the railroads of the south have been doing considerably more than those of the north. Their field for operation is undoubtedly much larger and that part of the country is to be congratulated on the fact that a need of progress and development is recognized. While the north has been developing since the civil war, the south has been dormant until within the last few years when it has been showing the progressive spirit that was necessary to bring its commercial position up to that of the balance of the country. A new era has dawned in the south and the time is not far distant when it may be equal to the north in progressiveness.

The Lillie murder case at David City is easily the leading feature in the court news of the state and it will be followed with interest since the arrest of Mrs. Lillie, who is accused of the crime. Public sentiment at that place is clearly favorable to the accused and the people living at a distance can but admire the prosecutors for doing what they deem to be their duty in the face of this sentiment, which is inclined to censure them for attempting to disclose the person guilty of Mr. Lillie's death. Thus far the evidence produced at the preliminary hearing tends to support the case of the prosecution, and even her friends fear that the prospect is dark for the prisoner.

Norfolk is conducting a campaign for the rebuilding of the insane hospital that was burned a year ago, that is both energetic and commendable. The hospital should be rebuilt as the state has much of value in the grounds, buildings and material yet in good condition and better adapted to the use than anything else possible. Wayne county will join in sentiment with Madison county as to the reasonableness of their claims upon the legislature to do something with this valuable material. Norfolk wants the hospital reconstructed and their logic is just. Wayne wants a state normal school and our claims are as logical as is possible to be. We cannot all get favors from the legislature this winter. The state is in debt and the state penitentiary must be rebuilt, but the state should beyond question save its Norfolk property from total loss by reasonable and businesslike procedure. State normal school legislation is always coming up, but the dozens of bills presented this winter will be pigeonholed to give more pressing matters the undivided attention of the legislature. Wayne and Norfolk can work in this matter hand in hand and accomplish by reasonable methods greater good for both cities than a jealous policy will permit. Wayne does not care to have any legislation on normal schools now. Our Nebraska normal is being conducted on a basis satisfactory to us and we can wait one year or ten years for the matter to adjust itself. We only ask if normal school legislation be indulged in, no normal school be located in northeast Nebraska except here. We feel privileged to ask this by reason of the great amount of work done and the investments already made. The priority of our claims upon a normal school in this section of the state is now recognized by all our neighbors and though Norfolk in a moment of ambition envied us that honor we can afford to forgive them and let the legislature do the work in a businesslike way. This county most certainly wishes to see Norfolk receive at the hands of the legislature all she had and even more than was destroyed by fire.—Wayne Republican.

Too Many Elections. A movement is on foot to interest the legislature in reducing the number of general elections in Nebraska, or throwing them further apart, that will receive the hearty support of many who are impressed with the economy of the proposition. Each election held in Nebraska costs the tax payers thousands of dollars, some portion of which might be saved and not interfere with the efficiency of the county and state governments. Under the present law an election is held each fall for officers holding two-year terms. The expense would be reduced practically one-half by electing all such officers the same year, and more importance would thus be attached to such elections and consequently more interest would be taken and a fuller vote polled. A city of the size of Norfolk is compelled to elect each spring and fall, with the expense of special elections being sandwiched in between. With an election every other fall and one every other spring the same end would be attained at a greatly reduced cost. The movement toward

reducing the number of elections and lengthening terms of office has the support of a large number of county officials and is a welcome movement to many others who have given attention to the question. The expense of election boards, making and counting returns, the purchase of poll books and the printing of ballots could just as well be reduced one-half and give the people as good service. It is a matter that should be thoroughly discussed and presented to the legislature for consideration. Many would favor holding an election but once in four years, during the presidential campaign, but it is believed this would be unwieldy, besides so many important matters would be bunched in one election that some of them would be certain to be neglected. A four-year term would probably be the thing, with the election of governor coming on alternate years with the presidential election.

With a term of four years, candidates for state and county offices would have something worth striving for, something deserving of their best energies and consequently better men might be induced to try for positions that they would not now take as a gift, knowing that the time and money lost in campaigning would more than exceed the income of the office during two years in salary and honors.

It is a fact, unquestioned, that an election, regardless of how insignificant the offices or honors at stake, is a disturber of business conditions in a greater or less degree, and the interruptions of every spring and fall when the voters are expressing their approval or disapproval of men and measures is too frequent to invite stability in the business of the state. Politics would not be quite so continuous an occupation and curb-stone orators would not be in so frequent demand, but there are few who will believe that this would prove detrimental. There are men who are standing candidates at every election who would find time to do something else between their ambitions, if election was held but once in two years. It is believed that the full benefit of such a reform is impossible of measurement without a trial, and certainly there will be a large number of people in the state who would commend the legislature for giving it such a trial.

The Past and Future. While Norfolk, during the past year has not made a boom growth, it has made a steady advancement gratifying to those who have noted its progress. Outside of the building of the gas plant there have been few building improvements of a public nature, but the most extensive and noticeable improvements of the year have been in the residence portions of the city, where many fine houses have been erected and additions and other betterments made that, at a conservative estimate, will run into the hundred thousand column of figures, and Norfolk has accordingly advanced as a city of homes until its position is pleasing to those who have firmly established their faith in the future of the town. While it is not a local improvement, the extension of the Elkhorst into Gregory county, South Dakota has added materially to the importance of the city and will undoubtedly be a large factor in its future development. As a railway center the extension strengthened the position the city occupies as the town of first importance in north Nebraska, and its future is as safe as though founded on a rock.

While the past year has shown a strong growth on the part of the city it is anticipated that the year just entered will show results of far greater moment and that before another year dawns the city will have made a further progress that will mark a long step forward. There is every prospect that during the coming year the government will have erected or progressed far toward the completion of the new \$100,000 public building, and there is hope that the state may have decided to rebuild and rehabilitate the hospital for the insane, making an improvement amounting to as much, or more than the sum to be put in by the national government. These, with the semi-public and residence improvements contemplated by citizens, will push the town ahead further and better than anything it has known in recent years.

Business has been good and the demand for labor large during the past year, but it is confidently expected that commercial conditions will be better and more men will find work in and about Norfolk from the time spring opens until the season closes next fall than any previous year since the boom days can show. Norfolk has not been the scene of excessive speculation during the past year. The people of the city and the farmers in the country surrounding have a money reserve and are in a condition to withstand a pinch in the financial market that would not produce a panic. Its growth has been steady and controlled by a demand which is certain to be greater instead of less. Norfolk is a good, safe town of conservative people and is certain to fill the sphere that has been marked out for it in the state. Its future is rosy with promise and its destiny is assured. There is no ambition for a boom, but it is earnestly desired that all its people should have an eye to the progress and development to be dictated by their excellent though conservative business sense.

Nebraska is at the top for literacy—stand up for Nebraska.

Hastings people are felicitating themselves over the fact that good old Santa Carnegie has dropped a \$15,000 public library in their stocking, they agreeing to devote \$1,500 a year to its support. The gift wasn't announced before New Year's but was just as acceptable.

Two South Dakota miners have died because in their exuberance of joy at striking their picks into rich pay dirt, which is another reason why some people would not care to undertake prospecting as a means for attaining wealth or a competence. If a man is to die when he strikes it rich, of what use is the grubbing along for years to make such a strike?

The Chicago Tribune has prepared statistics on the hangings in the country during the past year. There were 96 lynchings against 185 the year preceding and of legal hangings the number was 144, against 118 last year. Two-thirds of the legal and nine-tenth of the illegal executions took place in the south. It is gratifying to note that here was a substantial decrease in the number of lynchings, even though the number of legal executions showed an increase. It gives hope that the day will arrive when all the executions will be merged under one head and that they will all bear the stamp of legal approval. It is true, beyond a doubt, that there is increasing sentiment against lynching and the courts and officials can support this by giving prompt and deserved justice to criminals.

Eight companies have been organized and will attempt to find oil in the vicinity of Chadron, some of them having already commenced operations. This is something like it. Now if they will only find oil in paying quantities and a coal mine or two that will furnish heat and power for Nebraska homes and industries, the future of the state will have a more rosy coloring. If they make a find it would be of importance to the state if they could be kept out of the hands of the trusts dealing in it at sort of merchandise. Then Nebraska could bid for the people and manufacturers who are being ground down in other states—and perhaps it is as well to wait until a strike is made. Meantime Chadron and vicinity will probably enjoy all the benefits accruing from the excitement and anticipation.

It takes a trust of nations to be real interesting. With Colombia, Nicaragua and Costa Rica combined against the United States on the canal proposition this country is given something to think about. The combination of Germany and England in the Venezuelan matter is causing that country some worry and it is apparent that in many instances a combination of nations can show any other combination of either individuals or capital a thing or two about trusts.

Actual experiments have demonstrated that it pays for farmers to provide good shelter for their stock. The animal that is exposed to all varieties of weather requires more feed to produce the same results than does the animal who is kept warm in sheds or other shelter. Those who have experimented state that the saving in feed will soon pay for the cost of such shelter, and yet there are a large number of Nebraska farmers who have yet to learn this economy, not counting the discomforts their stock is compelled to endure. The best and most successful farmers provide shelter and succeed to seeing that it is warm and permanent.

Reed's Last Message to the People. In the December number of a leading magazine the late Thomas B. Reed, former speaker of the national house of representatives, contributes an article that is worthy of attention at this time when it is proposed to grant the Cuban concessions that cannot but be injurious to the American beet sugar industry. His conclusions as to Cuban reciprocity, which is an excellent argument, interesting and logical, are as follows:

"Protection, I repeat, is a system and is justifiable because it is of general application. The whole nation gets the benefit of it. If you will examine reciprocity in detail you will find that, in nearly every case, the national revenue is sacrificed for the benefit of individuals. Hawaii alone costs us one hundred and one millions of unrequited dollars. Perhaps it may be a consolation to know that our own citizens, temporarily expatriated, were thereby greatly enriched. This example has led our citizens in Cuba to hope for like results, and they are too eager for remitted duties. But the scheme has been exposed and republicans must be blind indeed if they surrender any jot or tittle of protection of the beet industry in order to bestow largess upon citizens who expatriate themselves, while we refuse it to farmers who till their own soil. The low price of sugar in Cuba is the same low price which pervades all the West Indies, and is caused by the substitution of the beet, a better sugar producer than the cane. In a word, a great output of sugar lowers the price. Suppose a great grain crop sent prices down. Would we make it up to our farmers out of our treasury? Of course

not. If we cannot do this thing to our farmers who stay at home, why should we do so to those who go abroad to develop other lands? When we recall the way in which congress was made to believe that there was a great popular uprising in behalf of Cuba and contrasted with the disclosure since made we are amazed. Cuba has promises, by whom they were made, what they were and when, nobody could ever tell. Mayors of towns just ready to starve sent us messages, and ruin or immediate action were the only alternatives. The whole year has gone and no ruin has come. This was simply a flank attack on protection, and many men were beguiled who had been its staunch champions. For the republicans to desert the beet sugar interests is to desert the farmer in one conspicuous and clear case where his industry is fostered. Under the tariff as it now is all the sugar needed for this country can be made by the people of this country. That is in accord with our system. It is a part of our system, and should not be abandoned until the rest of it is abandoned. When we throw our market open to the world in all things, then it will be time to do it for sugar."

POWERS NAME CONDITIONS.

Germany and Britain Reply to Castro's Latest Proposal.

Washington, Jan. 7.—A separate response to President Castro's last proposal came from Germany yesterday. In many respects it was similar to that from Great Britain, and like that, it named certain conditions regarding the matters under consideration which an understanding will have to be reached before the case is submitted to arbitration. Germany's answer, like that of Great Britain, has been sent to President Castro through the intermediary of United States Minister Bowen at Caracas. If the later conditions suggested by the two allies are accepted by Castro, and the hope among officials here is that they may be, it is expected that a meeting will be held in Washington between Minister Bowen, representing the government of Venezuela, and the ambassadors of Great Britain, Germany and others of the allies to prepare a basis on which the arbitration of issues shall be made.

ENGLAND FILES A PROTEST.

Objects to Russian Torpedo Boat Destroyers in Waters of Black Sea.

Constantinople, Jan. 7.—Great Britain has vigorously protested to the Turkish government against the permission granted to four unarmed Russian torpedo boat destroyers to pass through the Dardanelles, into the Black sea, with the commercial flag of Russia. These vessels were about to start on the proposed trip.

The British note says the passage of the Dardanelles by the torpedo boat destroyers would be a violation of the existing international treaties and that if Russian warships are thus allowed to use the Dardanelles the British will reserve the right to demand similar privileges.

The protest has caused irritation in Russian circles and concern on the part of the Turkish authorities, who fear that other powers will follow the example of Great Britain.

MRS. CHAMBERLAIN HAS TACT.

Aids Her Husband in His Work of Pacifying People of South Africa.

Pretoria, Jan. 7.—All doubts as to whether the Boers would participate in the entertainments given in honor of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain were dissipated by the appearance of Generals Botha, Delarey and Cronje at the garden party given by the governor yesterday. The attendance of the townspeople, however, was not large.

Mrs. Chamberlain is tactfully aiding the secretary in his pacificatory mission. When General Cronje was introduced she at first did not catch his name, but immediately she heard it was General Cronje, Mrs. Chamberlain sent for him and engaged in a lengthy conversation with the noted general.

ALMOST SAWS HIS WAY OUT.

Man Under Sentence of Forty Years Attempts to Escape.

Ogden, Utah, Jan. 7.—William Brown, who yesterday was sentenced to a term of forty years in the penitentiary for murder, made a desperate attempt to escape from jail last night. When accidentally discovered Brown had succeeded in sawing through two bars of his cell and had almost severed a third.

A most minute examination failed to locate the saw, but an open pocket-knife was found concealed in a blanket. Brown's accomplice in the murder, James Young, escaped from jail the night they were incarcerated. Brown will be taken to the penitentiary today.

General Advance in Rates.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Steps were taken at the annual meeting of western railway executive officials yesterday for a general advance in all commodity rates. It was not determined how great the advances shall be, for this depends upon suggestions from the general freight agents. The officials adjourned subject to the call of Chairman Mahone of the Western Trunk line committee, who will issue at once a call for a meeting of general freight agents. The latter will formulate their recommendations.

It takes 3,000,000 grains of oats to sow an acre, 2,800,000 of barley and only 1,000,000 of wheat.

PROVERBS

"When the butter won't come put a penny in the churn," is an old time dairy proverb. It often seems to work though no one has ever told why.

When mothers are worried because the children do not gain strength and flesh we say give them Scott's Emulsion.

It is like the penny in the milk because it works and because there is something astonishing about it.

Scott's Emulsion is simply a milk of pure cod liver oil with some hypophosphites especially prepared for delicate stomachs.

Children take to it naturally because they like the taste and the remedy takes just as naturally to the children because it is so perfectly adapted to their wants.

For all weak and pale and thin children Scott's Emulsion is the most satisfactory treatment.

We will send you the penny, i. e., a sample free.

Be sure that this picture is the form of a label on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Chemists,
409 Pearl St., N. Y.
sec. and \$1.00; all druggists.

GLENN DEMANDS WITNESSES.

Court-Martialed Officer Presses Request for Chaffee and Smith.

Manila, Jan. 7.—When the trial by court-martial of Edwin F. Glenn of the Fifth infantry, on the charge of unlawfully killing seven prisoners of war, was resumed here yesterday, the defense renewed its request that Generals Chaffee and Smith and other witnesses be summoned from the United States. The court refused this request for the present. The argument developed certain sensational features. It was charged by the defense that the records of the Sixth brigade, commanded by General Smith, had been tampered with and that important documents had been abstracted. General Chaffee was wanted as a witness for the purpose of obtaining certain orders and documents which were not recorded at division headquarters. It was also declared in the argument that General Chaffee had sent a telegram to the department of southern Luzon, where Cabula's force was operating clad in American uniforms. The text of this telegram is given as follows:

"The division commander directs that no matter what measures be adopted, information as to the whereabouts of this force must be obtained." The defense argued that this order was authorization for the application of the water cure and said that officers in the field so considered it.

MRS. LILLIE HELD FOR TRIAL.

Bail is Fixed at \$10,000 and Promptly Furnished.

David City, Neb., Jan. 7.—Dr. Alfred F. Stewart was called in the Lillie case yesterday and testified that when he first saw Mr. Lillie on the morning of the murder he was lying on his left side, with his face to the west. This, it is claimed, is a contradiction of his evidence before the coroner's jury.

The preliminary hearing came to an abrupt end by Judge Skiles holding Mrs. Lillie to the district court on the charge of murdering her husband. Bail was fixed at \$10,000 and promptly furnished.

Coughing

"I was given up to die with quick consumption. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I improved at once, and am now in perfect health."—Chas. E. Hartman, Gibbstown, N. Y.

It's too risky, playing with your cough. The first thing you know it will be down deep in your lungs and the play will be over. Begin early with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the cough.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.

J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.