

THE NORFOLK NEWS

W. N. HUSE, Publisher.
 DAILY.
 (Established 1887.)
 Every day except Sunday. By carrier per week, 15 cents. By Norfolk postoffice delivery, per year, \$6.00. By mail on rural routes and outside of Norfolk, per year, \$3.00.

WEEKLY NEWS-JOURNAL.
 The News, Established, 1881.
 The Journal, established, 1877.
 Every Friday. By mail per year, \$1.50.

Entered at the postoffice at Norfolk, Neb., as second class matter.

Telephone: Editorial Department, No. 22. Business Office and Job Rooms, No. 222.

It really looks as though something was going to happen that would be particularly agreeable to the god of war.

John F. Newhall, a druggist at Tilden, is a man after the newspaper man's own heart. He is running three display advertisements—not inch cards either—in his local paper. The newspaper men would—if they could—pass a law making every other business man a Newhall.

The Denver Post has been looking up statistics on the subject and finds that where there is one woman who stammers there are a hundred men who cannot speak right out what they think without stuttering. Is it any wonder that woman has the last word? And what a mistake it has been to term women the timid sex in view of these facts. All have known stammering men; few have known a stuttering woman.

Senator Hanna has been placed out of the reach of the yellow political literaturists in a very effective manner, who are not likely to insist that he make the race against President Roosevelt for the presidential nomination as long as he continues to suffer on the bed of sickness. It is possible that the senator and his friends would have chosen other means if it had been in their power to remove him beyond the vision of those who would make trouble in the republican ranks, but they are not sorry of the result.

A state paper has it that a "Fierce Tornado Sweeps Nebraska," and locates the disaster at Reno. From the description of the storm it never could have occurred in Reno, Nebraska, if there is such a town, and it is possible that the newspaper man has credited something to the best state under the sun that never should have been her's. It is pretty safe as a general proposition to locate all stories of strenuous weather in some state away from Nebraska. The record here is of the most flattering kind. A vigorous protest is apt to be heard when Nebraska weather is stirred by being credited with the extremes of other localities.

The leaders of the prohibition party have issued the calls for their national and state conventions, and their political pot will soon be bubbling and pouring off steam in a manner that should be cause for worry in the two old parties. But they have spouted for so long that almost everyone knows just about what the result will be and it is not even feared, longer, that they swing the balance of power. Their motive may be all right, but one lonesome proposition is all they have to present to the consideration of the people and there are few politicians who would care to take their chances on that, the same as there are few voters who care to be numbered with the widely scattered minority whose numbers show more declines than increases.

During the year ending June 30, 1903, the domestic exports of the farm products reached the magnificent total of \$878,479,451, a higher figure than ever before reached excepting that of 1901. This pleasing fact is disclosed in a bulletin of the department of agriculture recently issued. The amount is given as larger than the average of the preceding five years by \$17,441,636, and greater than the years, 1893 to 1897, by \$262,404,504. This is but one of the many bouquets of facts that have been thrown at the feet of that wholesome and sturdy American, the farmer. Things have been coming his way right along, recently, and the probability is that they will continue to come for some time. Those who would participate should speedily acquire a farm.

PROGRESS ON THE FARM.
 James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, has found wonderful developments among the farmers of the country. He being at the head of the department that has been teaching the farmers science and introducing new opportunities for their endeavor, has had an opportunity to observe what such progress has meant to the farmers of the country. Here is what he says:
 "I have directly and indirectly \$5,000,000 to spend now in the interest of science. At the rate the United States borrows money it would take

an investment of \$300,000,000 to produce that sum. I have as much income as the combined incomes of the five greatest universities in America, but if I had a million dollars a year more I would spend it along the line of teaching the people who live by working in the fields with their coats off the science that relates to agriculture.

"We have in the United States a magnificent system of education that takes care of everybody but the farmer. Congress in 1832 endowed agriculture colleges, and in 1885 experiment stations. More is being done in this country to help the farmer than in all other countries on earth.

"The results are somewhat striking. I can speak by the card with regard to my time in office here. When I came to Washington with President McKinley, in 1897, we made in the United States 29,000 tons of beet sugar. This year will show a yield around 260,000 tons; it may go over that or, of course, may fall a little below. This is because the department of agriculture has been steadily furnishing the farmers the facts with regard to soil, climate, methods, etc. At that time (1897) we raised 25 per cent of the rice consumed by the people of the United States. We began the study of the problem of rice growing, sent to the orient for early and late maturing varieties and for varieties that would not break when modern threshers, etc., were employed. One man in the United States now produces as much rice as 400 orientals. The crop now is in excess of the demands of our people and exportation is beginning."

IT WAS A CRUEL BLOW.

That fate is blind and that death is unsympathetic and loves a shining mark was never more forcibly thrust on the attention of the people of Norfolk and North Nebraska than during Saturday when G. A. Luitkart was called upon to surrender his life to its giver. There is not a citizen who could be more illy spared and who will be more sadly missed than this man that death has summoned. Some of us may selfishly believe that our place would be difficult to fill, but laying selfishness aside all will concede that in Mr. Luitkart was represented the best and most wholesome of citizenship. In his loyalty to the interests of his home town he was a man who would honor any city by his residence. He was an example that all could pattern after with success. Arising from humble ranks, it was his personality that brought him to the forefront in the business world of his locality. He was never proud, never austere, but always the same to all men. The humblest citizen felt that in him was a friend, and others in his class had nothing but admiration for the man and respect for his opinions. It was but the other day that he was seen to exhibit with a degree of pride the scars on his hands that he had acquired when a young man when working at his trade. In fact it is possible that he was more proud of the fact that he had experienced the lot of the lowly, than that he had risen from the humble sphere to an important place in the business affairs of Madison county and that his wealth was computable in the thousands of dollars. He was never aggressive with his opinions that would tend to elevate his fellow man, or to better the lot of the community and advance it on progressive lines, but when he did express his views they were listened to with respect, knowing that they were based on the broadest common sense, and he was successful as a leader because he had the confidence of his fellows. It was while he was on an errand for the advancement of his community that a cruel fate struck him down, and he died as he lived, foremost in any movement that would tend toward the development of the community.

As a citizen he was without a fault, as a friend he was true as steel, as a man his word was as good as his bond and as a companion he was lively and entertaining. He was one of God's noblemen, and his place may never be filled. There are so many that hold their lives cheaply, who in comparison are of small value to a community, who might not have been missed, that it seems almost as if fate had taken a special care to punish the place where Mr. Luitkart was best known, where his life and his works were the most manifest, by removing one in whom the people had most pride and the greatest confidence. And the means to the end was so insignificant trivial. Many men have recovered from injuries that would seem to have struck at every vital part, but in this case a slight fracture disarranged the delicate organism and life went out. While the town has lost much the family has lost more and the sorrowful sympathy that comes from the heart's greatest depth is extended to them in their bereavement.

The horoscope that predicted a great calamity year for 1904 appears to have been very well based as far as the start of the year is concerned.

It is to be hoped that the war will not turn out so many heroes with buzzy, fuzzy tongue twisting names that the official scribe becomes paralyzed in his pen arm while enrolling them on the scroll of fame.

"Roosevelt and harmony" goes all right in Nebraska, and other states that want to be in at the winning will be entirely justified in getting into line.

Another spell of Nebraska weather is due, but people should not be deceived into planting their gardens, because there will be a few frosts before spring is finally ushered in.

It is about time for another consignment of agreeable weather and the weather man should hurry it along. This thing of going below zero in Nebraska in the winter time is not to be encouraged.

The municipal political pot steadfastly refuses to boil, and it will probably require the manifest presence of the time limit to get the people to talking and the parties to working to rig up a ticket and a campaign.

There is one thing certain about it—that if Japan and Russia must fight The News will be giving the important items regarding the disturbance to its readers long before the readers of other papers get a chance to know what is happening.

A member of parliament had a fit in the house of commons the other day. This is too common a subject for remark in the house of representatives or the senate chamber of the United States. Some of the members throw a fit every once in a while.

The fact that there was not a single life lost in the great Baltimore fire is as remarkable as it is gratifying. Millions of property destroyed, but not a single life sacrificed, speaks well for the policemen and the firemen of the Maryland city.

It is possible and probable that some interesting stories are about due under a Seoul date line. The war correspondent will soon be heard from and that place affords greater inducement for his energies than any other place on the face of the map just now.

Czar Nicholas will now in all consistency be compelled to revise his program that was calculated to make the world at peace with itself for all time to come. A plan that is repudiated by the instigator will certainly not be acceptable to the other nations of the earth.

Do not permit the war stories from Russia and Japan to so far distract your attention that you will lose sight of Norfolk and north Nebraska. There may be more excitement in the far east but there are not more and better opportunities for investment than are offered right here.

The democrats have made light of Senator Hanna's letters of denial that he is an aspirant for presidential honors, but just the same any move that they have made to again bring him into prominence for the nomination, has been lamentably weak and ineffective since the letters were written.

The Minnesota papers are giving it out cold that no man who opposes the nomination of President Roosevelt will ever again be heard from in that state politically. There are other states that have given out practically the same sort of edict. The anti-Roosevelt republican is not big potatoes in the west, and the reports from the east are that he is not as great there as was at first rumored.

It is possible that the democrats could not better please the republicans than by nominating Hearst for the presidency. The republicans could manage to have a lot of fun with Hearst, running on an anti-trust platform, because of his recent formation of a newspaper trust under the laws of New Jersey, and with him running on a trust platform the people wouldn't do much to his ambition in opposition to that of Roosevelt, whose record on the question is firmly established.

In 1897 the deficit in the postoffice department was \$11,411,779, while in 1902 the wrong side of the ledger showed only \$2,961,170, which is a steady reduction during every year since 1897. It looks as though the establishment of rural mail routes, and the machinations of the hoodlers in the department have operated in vain to keep down the tendency of the cash account of Uncle Sam to look up. It is an encouraging sign and it is to be hoped that the department

will soon be doing business on its income.

The people are expecting soon to grow fat under the reduction in the price of sugar made possible by the admitting of Cuban sugar at a reduced tariff. This, however, is the kind of fatness they will get from any policy looking to the admission of any commodity at a reduced tariff rate. Never has the country benefitted in a marked degree by permitting outsiders to compete with home producers. And if any great reduction in price does come to the sugar consumer, it may be expected that the manufacturer, the laborer and the producer may lose in a proportionate degree.

The Washington Post is of the opinion that the senatorial investigating committee, composed of Senators Hoar, Spooner, Platt, Cockrell and Pettus, is one that would not whitewash St. Peter, himself, and if Senator Dietrich gets a vindication at his hands he is fully entitled to it. He may get a vindication, and he may be entitled to it, but it is safe to say that the committee cannot nominate and elect him to another term in his present office. The people of Nebraska will have something to say as to that, and they prefer a man who could not even be charged with action similar to that brought against Senator Dietrich.

An Indiana physician proposes to settle the race problem in a rather unique manner. He is just now conducting experiments with a view to determining absolutely if it be possible to raise negro babies with white skins. This scientist is confident that the unadulterated sun's rays are what bestows the color and the shine to African babies, and is confident that this long inherited predisposition can be very shortly overcome through proper management. The rays of the luminous orb that makes for the black pigment should be excluded according to this learned gentleman. To do this it will be necessary to exclude all but the red rays, and the doctor thinks that if the room in which negro babies are kept is lighted through red glass both in the day time and the night time they will be just as white as anyone's babies. Babies of all races are the same color when born and if the doctor has solved the problem of keeping them all the same color he will have settled a question that has been of increasing moment since the war of the rebellion, that made free a large number of people with black skins as their natural inheritance.

Governor Cummins of Iowa is at present being featured by the American Economist, which will not stand for anything tending to depart from the well known path that has been followed by the republican party these many years. The Economist insists on pure and unadulterated protective tariff, all wool and a yard wide, and the Economist is sincerely admired by a large number of republicans throughout the country who have somehow formed the impression that the country has gotten along fairly well under the time-tried policy of protection to home industries, and who do not care for further experiments with free trade, tariff for revenue only, Iowa ideas, or any other policy that is likely to damage the business interests of the country and through them the people. A high protective tariff has stood the test, which cannot be said of any other policy that was intended to benefit the people but which in practice resulted in their undoing. The people have not with any great degree of unanimity arose and cried out for anything that has been known during the past several years.

The terrible calamity that has befallen Baltimore ranks with that fire disaster which destroyed Chicago and the one that swept through Boston. A fire that will sweep over twenty-three business blocks in a large city and occasion loss estimated at between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000 is nothing less than a public calamity, and yet the people have faith in American enterprise and Yankee genius and expect to see Baltimore arise from the ashes better and more beautiful than it was before the business blocks were swept low by the flames. Sometimes such a fire loss influences a city to take a spur forward and upward, and the vast amount of labor that will be required to restore the burned district and the great amount of capital that will be necessary will certainly give Baltimore the required impulse, for rebuild she certainly will, and it may be shown by the future that the blaze was a blessing in disguise. Some remarkable edifices went down, but in their place will be erected buildings, no doubt, that will be better in every way than those destroyed. It will certainly be an appreciated calamity by the architects, the contractors and the men employed by them.

All that is lacking is the first gun, and when that is fired everything will be off between Russia and Japan.

Readers of The News are receiving the latest information regarding the war between Russia and Japan, and they will continue to be ahead of those reading other papers regarding this important and interesting conflict.

If the representatives of the other powers join with Secretary Hay in issuing a joint note to the far eastern belligerents demanding that the territorial dignity of China shall not suffer through the conflict it will be a worse blow to Russia than that which has just been administered by the Japanese navy. With this goal for Russian ambition removed, the sole hope of the czar's country will be to prevent a trouncing by Japan. There will be nothing to gain, except the whipping of her most aggressive competitor and there will be everything to lose. It is a shrewd move on the part of Secretary Hay and there will be several of the European powers who will gladly join with the United States in making such representations to Russia and Japan. Without such a protest it is to be believed that Russia will use a victory for her arms as a wide license in the acquisition of coveted territory. The reply of the powers to Secretary Hay's appeal will be of vital interest to the entire civilized world.

The first day of the war has served to prejudice readers against news appearing under a Russian date line, because of the fact that such reports have been highly colored to favor the czar's country, while the reports from Japanese sources have been generally reliable, and have been later substantiated from Russian sources. This may be a small matter, and the Russians may desire to have their people adversely informed for patriotic reasons, but it has a decided contrary effect on the reading people of the world. There may be a change, and there should be. The people are desirous of reliable news and if they find on the start that the news from Japanese sources are the more reliable they will pay but scant heed to those appearing under Russian date lines. The report that Russia had sunk eleven Japanese battleships proved to be without foundation, and the report of the day following that the same country sent seven of the Jap's boats to the bottom was taken with a considerable degree of suspicion.

Previous to the meeting of the republican state central committee there was a considerable discussion regarding the advisability of nominating a candidate for the United States senatorship at the convention, and the majority of those expressing views were favorable to the plan. Since the committee has approved of the plan and issued a call in accordance therewith, however, there have been numerous protests against the action on the part of newspaper men and politicians. It would seem that this is somewhat unfair to the committee. The impression was general that such a movement would be favored by the republicans and the committee was fully justified in making a movement accordingly and those who disapprove the plan should have made their protests earlier if they desired to save the committee embarrassment. It is a little on the same line with the man who fails to attend a primary and give and support his views, but after the work of the primary is finished makes a loud protest against the action of the voters who were there. It is possible that the state convention will not choose to nominate a United States senator, but if there is no reason to outweigh confidence in and support of the state committee such a nomination will undoubtedly be made. There would be some advantages, and probably some disadvantages from such action, but there should be very good reason for repudiating the call of the committee.

The people of the world generally, who have no particular interest in either of the belligerent countries, will rather sympathize with Japan in her present conflict with Russia, not only because it is the smaller country, but because it is considered that the island empire has been unfairly treated by the czar's government. The desire of Russia to get every available acre that it is possible to acquire has prejudiced the people of the civilized world, and there is more than one of the great powers that would gladly help Japan out of her troubles if they could. Outside of this desire to see the apparently weaker people triumph, the United States has little direct interest in the war, unless it should happen that the interest of this country in the Philippines might be placed in jeopardy, but indirectly America will be largely interested, because it will be looked to

Sick Blood

Feed pale girls on Scott's Emulsion.

We do not need to give all the reasons why Scott's Emulsion restores the strength and flesh and color of good health to those who suffer from sick blood.

The fact that it is the best preparation of Cod Liver Oil, rich in nutrition, full of healthy stimulation is a suggestion as to why it does what it does.

Scott's Emulsion presents Cod Liver Oil at its best, fullest in strength, least in taste.

Young women in their "teens" are permanently cured of the peculiar disease of the blood which shows itself in paleness, weakness and nervousness, by regular treatment with Scott's Emulsion.

It is a true blood food and is naturally adapted to the cure of the blood sickness from which so many young women suffer.



We will be glad to send a sample to any sufferer.

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

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., New York.

for the provisions and supplies that will be required by the contending forces in a large degree and it is confidently believed that prices will be raised for farm products and the products of American manufacturers and laborers. This country is in for its share as one of the most important commercial nations on the globe, and that it is expected to furnish a large portion of the necessities of the two countries has already been shown by the preliminary orders for food supplies. This will be at a profit to all classes in consuming all surplus products and if, as is anticipated, there should be a long drawn out contest, with the productive facilities of the belligerent countries crippled, America may find a ready market in the far east for many years to come. War is undesirable, but nations that must fight will be compelled to contribute to the prosperity of those nations that are neutral, and it will not be undesirable if American manufacturers and producers should win a share of the proceeds from the war between Russia and Japan.

Deafness Cannot be Cured
 by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.
 F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

My Lungs

"An attack of a grippe left me with a bad cough. My friends said I had consumption. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it cured me promptly."
 A. K. Randles, Nokomis, Ill.

You forgot to buy a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral when your cold first came on, so you let it run along. Even now, with all your hard coughing, it will not disappoint you. There's a record of sixty years to fall back on.

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.