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REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.
 The republicans of the state of Nebraska are hereby called to meet in convention at the Auditorium in the city of Lincoln, on Wednesday, May 19, 1904, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following offices, to be voted for at the next general election to be held in the state of Nebraska, November 8, 1904, viz:

Governor.
 Lieutenant-Governor.
 Secretary of State.
 Auditor of Public Accounts.
 Treasurer.
 Superintendent of Public Instruction.
 Attorney General.
 Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings.
 Eight Electors of President and Vice President.

And to elect four delegates at large and four alternates to the republican national convention to be held in the city of Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1904; and for the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before said state convention.

The basis of representation of the several counties in said convention shall be the vote cast for Hon. John B. Barnes for judge of the supreme court at the general election held on November 3, 1902, giving one delegate for each 100 votes or major fraction thereof so cast for said John B. Barnes, and one delegate at large for each county. Said apportionment entitles the several counties to the following representation in the said convention:

Adams	17	Jefferson	16
Antelope	14	Johnson	14
Banner	14	Keeney	10
Blaine	2	Keith	3
Boone	2	Keya Paha	5
Box Butte	6	Kimball	5
Boyd	19	Knox	9
Brown	5	Lancaster	50
Buffalo	18	Lincoln	12
Butler	15	Logan	2
Cass	14	Loup	14
Cedar	14	Madison	19
Chase	4	Merick	10
Cherry	10	Nance	9
Cheyenne	7	Nemaha	16
Clay	17	Nuckolls	13
Clatsop	9	Oliver	21
Cuming	13	Pawnee	13
Custer	20	Perkins	3
Dakota	7	Phelps	11
Dawes	7	Pierce	9
Dawson	13	Platte	10
Deuel	4	Polk	9
Dixon	12	Red Willow	11
Dodge	29	Richardson	9
Douglas	87	Rock	5
Dundy	4	Saline	19
Fillmore	17	Sarpy	8
Franklin	19	Sauder	2
Frontier	8	Scotts Bluff	5
Furnas	11	Seward	17
Gage	31	Sheridan	4
Garfield	4	Sherman	2
Gosper	5	Sioux	2
Grant	2	Stanton	7
Greeley	6	Thayer	15
Hall	19	Thomas	19
Hamilton	15	Thurston	7
Harlan	9	Valley	9
Hayes	4	Washington	14
Hitchcock	5	Wayne	11
Holt	14	Webster	13
Hooker	2	Wheeler	2
Howard	9	York	21

Total 1,057.
 In the meeting of the Nebraska republican state committee, at which said state convention was authorized to be called, the following resolution was regularly adopted:

"Whereas, there is a general demand by the voters for a direct vote on candidates for United States senators, and believing in the justice of such demand therefore be it resolved: First, That we hereby recommend to the state convention, now called, that when convened it nominate some candidate for United States senator.
 Second, That we recommend to each county convention that in the election of delegates to the state convention they give said subject fair consideration.
 Third, That we recommend each county convention nominating its legislative ticket before said convention is held, to pledge said nominees to support the nominee of the state convention for United States senator, if any nomination is made."

It is recommended that no proxies be allowed in said convention but that the delegates present thereat be authorized to cast the full vote of the county represented by them.
 It is also recommended and strongly urged that all counties shall complete their county organizations by selecting their county committees and the officers thereof prior to the date of the holding of said state convention.
 Notice is hereby given that each of the odd numbered senatorial districts in the state is to select a member of the state committee to serve for the term of two years.

By order of the state committee. Dated at Lincoln, Nebraska, February 3, A. D. 1904.
 H. C. Lindsey, Chairman.
 A. B. Allen, Secretary.

Perhaps Czar Nicholas was fearful that something of the kind might happen when he sprung his proposal for the disarmament of the navies of the world.

If Turkey and Bulgaria kick up a mess yet, the czar will certainly have cause to wish that the Hague dove of peace might have more power and become more assertive.

Alfred Sorensen of the Omaha Examiner says: "I would rather be senator than right." There are a whole lot of politicians of the same opinion but they hesitate to say so.

The Japs are looking to the careful disarmament of at least one of the world's greatest navies, and there is quite likely to be peace on the high seas in the far east in the very near future.

Senator Gorman has had the Panama correspondence with the administration for about a week, yet he has failed to launch the issue he may have found therein. Perhaps it has been like looking for a needle in a haystack.

Beginning with February 25, the people of the reading world are to be subjected to a fresh installment of reports on the famous Dreyfus case. They have had a long rest, however, and the stories that will be dished up

may be fairly acceptable to some of them.

It will take only a little more praise for Secretary Hay's diplomacy for him to be boomed by the democratic press for the republican presidential nomination. The are not likely to permit so favorable an opportunity to slip for endeavoring to make trouble in the republican ranks.

The senate is considering an early vote on the Panama canal treaty and it is presaged that the measure will be passed with a handsome majority. Certainly the little Central American republic has done its utmost to remove all obstacles toward the passage of the measure.

Japan has set July 1 as the date at which she will be able to lay out and set aside Russia as immaterial and inconsequential in the affairs in the far east. The little brown men certainly have a measure of confidence in their ability to work rapidly and bring about desired results with alacrity.

There appear to be very few Hanna's in Nebraska. The majority of the politicians do not know what it is to refuse an office when it is offered them, on the contrary they are mostly eager to announce their candidacy, if the members who are appearing above the surface for state honors is any criterion.

The Kentucky legislature proposes to buy the park where Abraham Lincoln first saw the light of day and convert it into a public park. If Kentucky does this it will be forgiven for many delinquencies in the past and will be taken by the people of the country as substantial evidence that the sectional feeling because of the rebellion is rapidly dying out.

Judge Holmes of Lincoln has issued an ultimatum to John Bell to the effect that he will either have to support his young wife and child or serve a term in the penitentiary. The new law passed by the recent legislature makes such a demand possible and it is quite probable that the desertion of a family by a man will not be as popular a diversion as it once was.

Colonel Howard of the Columbus Telegram has it straight from headquarters that along about the last of February or the first of March, every "country yokel" in Nebraska will receive a book of passes to the Louisiana purchase exposition at St. Louis. Of course the management will expect to receive full value for the advertising space controlled by such "yokels," but even at that it will be an acknowledgment from the powers that be which will be appreciated.

Baltimore proposes to rise out of the ashes of disaster greater and better and more beautiful than ever and an admiring American public will warmly applaud the grit and determination that has made this movement manifest. Baltimore will prove a winner, the same as would any other American city under the circumstances. Chicago has shown what is possible to be accomplished and no truly American city will permit Chicago to be lonely in the matter of enterprise.

Speaker Cannon is credited with having taken the bit in his mouth on a recent day in congress. However, he did not run away but is said to have driven the house to accomplishing a record amount of work in a given time. If he and other members will more frequently "take the bit in their teeth" there will be little complaint from their constituents. The business of the country needs careful and painstaking attention, but there is such a thing as killing a very large amount of most valuable time on matters of very inferior import while greater subjects are entitled to consideration.

Doctors and professors in science now have it to learn that all their theories and teachings and impressions regarding disease germs have been wrong. It has been supposed for a long time that dirt and filth and sewerage were unhealthful and that in them was where there was a prolific breeding ground for disease, but a Chicago scholar now brings out the assertion that a disease germ, especially a typhoid bacillus, cannot endure sewerage and that death quickly comes to the little animal that is subjected to immersion in sewage waters. The entire method of combatting death and disease will therefore have to be revised. Instead of cleaning up and using measures that have heretofore been considered sanitary it will be incumbent upon the people to keep a large quantity of sewerage on hand in which these little pests may be destroyed, and the average family should never be caught without a supply for emergency purposes. Of course not all will believe the learned man, but others will take pains to see that there is plenty of filth and sewerage about the premises.

Space fillers for the next few weeks or months in the great dailies are likely to be references to Japan or Russia or both, and by the time the war is ended those who read may be expected to be very well informed regarding the two countries and the differences that led up to the conflict.

At 5:40 yesterday afternoon in Washington the life of Senator Marcus A. Hanna went out and today a nation is mourning an irreparable loss, while the republican party has lost a leader whom it will be difficult to replace. Senator Hanna was a more potent factor in the country than has been conceived by a majority of the American people. If other men are to be considered as captains of industry, he can be accredited with nothing less than a generalship in the business world. The country will never forget his assistance toward the settlement of various expensive and annoying disputes between capital and labor, nor will they forget his endeavors to have the two interests associated on a common footing that such troubles might be disposed of for all time. In his close association with President McKinley he was a potent factor in restoring the prosperity of the people after an era of unprecedented depression, and his loss to the country is beyond estimation.

LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

It is appropriate at this time, when thoughts have been directed to President Lincoln, the great commoner and the emancipator of the American slaves to recall the address made by him on the Gettysburg battlefield, during the dedication of the national cemetery November 19, 1863. The character of the man and the spirit that pervaded his term of office in the executive chair are indelibly stamped in this famous address and the people of this and coming generations can be benefited by recalling his words. He said:

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any other nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a great portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that the nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow, this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us: that from these time honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that the government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH.

There is a general impression that of the two countries now engaged in the Russo-Japan war, the latter is the weaker, and that Russia will finally triumph by forcing the smaller country to capitulate. There is every probability, however, that the result will be quite the contrary, because of the superiority of the Japanese navy, already substantially proven. Not only is the navy of the island country larger, stronger and better equipped, but the results thus far have proven that it is better officered and manned. Russia has already lost a considerable portion of its naval strength and their antagonists are cutting it down with each recurring day. Already Russian commerce is becoming the prey of the Japanese navy, and with a few more of the Russian vessels disposed of all coast points will be at the mercy of the little brown men who have made their first blows at their big antagonist so effective. With the Russian navy disaffected, too, it will be possible for the Japanese navy to force a way for the army of that country, and the Russians are quite likely to find their antagonists in control of all disputed territory and strategic points before they fully realize that a war is on. Not a Japanese vessel has thus far been reported as placed out of commission, while not less than half a dozen of Russia's best floating fortresses are either at the bottom of the sea or so badly damaged that they will not be available during the present conflict, and if the same success continues to meet the Japanese arms there can be no question of how the dispute will end.

The following is given as the comparative strength of the navies of the two countries in an article by Admiral Chadwick of the U. S. navy: Japan.

The following are the armored vessels of the Japanese navy, displacement of each vessel, armament and trial speed:

Asahi, battleship, 15,000 tons—four 12-inch, fourteen 6-inch, twenty 3-inch and 12 smaller guns—18.3 knots.
 Asama, armored cruiser, 9,750 tons—four 8-inch, fourteen 6-inch, twelve 3-inch and seven 2½-inch guns—22.7 knots.

Azuma, armored cruiser, 9,436 tons—four 8-inch, twelve 6-inch, twelve 3-inch and twelve smaller guns—21 knots.

Chen Yuen, battleship, 7,490 tons—four 12-inch, four 6-inch and sixteen smaller guns—11 knots.

Fuji, battleship, 12,320 tons—four 12-inch, ten 6-inch, and twenty-four smaller guns—18.5 knots.

Hatsuse, battleship, 15,000 tons—four 12-inch, fourteen 6-inch, twelve 3-inch and twelve smaller guns—19.11 knots.

Idzumi, armored cruiser, 9,750 tons—four 8-inch, fourteen 6-inch, twelve 3-inch and eight smaller guns—22.04 knots.

Iwate, armored cruiser, 9,750 tons—four 8-inch, fourteen 6-inch, twelve 3-inch and eight smaller guns—21.8 knots.

Mikasa, battleship, 15,200 tons—four 12-inch, fourteen 6-inch, twenty 3-inch and twelve smaller guns—18.5 knots.

Shikishima, battleship, 14,850 tons—four 12-inch, fourteen 6-inch, twenty 3-inch and eight smaller guns—18 knots.

Tokiwa, armored cruiser, 9,750 tons—four 8-inch, fourteen 6-inch, twelve 3-inch and seven smaller guns—22.7 knots.

Yakumo, armored cruiser, 9,850 tons—four 8-inch, twelve 6-inch, twelve 3-inch and seven smaller guns—20.7 knots.

Yashima, battleship, 12,320 tons—four 12-inch, ten 6-inch, and twenty-four smaller guns—19.2 knots.

In addition to this array there are the following protected cruisers:

Akashi, 2,700 tons—two 6-inch, six 4.7-inch and ten smaller guns—20 knots.

Akitsuishima, 3,150 tons—four 6-inch, six 4.7-inch and ten smaller guns—19 knots.

Chitose, 4,750 tons—two 8-inch, ten 4.7-inch, twelve 3-inch and four smaller guns—22.76 knots.

Chiyoda, 2,450 tons—ten 4.7-inch and seventeen smaller guns—19 knots.

Hashidate, 4,277 tons—one 12.5-inch, eleven 4.7-inch and twenty-two smaller guns—16.7 knots.

Itsukushima, 4,277 tons—one 12.5-inch, eleven 4.7-inch and twenty-two smaller guns—16.7 knots.

Idzumi, 3,000 tons—two 6-inch and six 4.7-inch guns—18 knots.

Kasagi, 4,760 tons—two 8-inch, ten 4.7-inch, twelve 3-inch and four smaller guns—22.76 knots.

Matsushima, 4,277 tons—one 12.5-inch, eleven 4.7-inch and twenty-two smaller guns—16.7 knots.

Naniwa, 3,700 tons—two 10.2-inch, six 6-inch and twelve smaller guns—18.7 knots.

Nittaka, 3,420 tons—six 5-inch, ten 3-inch and four smaller guns—20 knots.

Sutma, 2,700 tons—two 6-inch, six 4.7-inch and sixteen smaller guns—20 knots.

Takashiho, 3,700 tons—two 10.2-inch, six 6-inch and twelve smaller guns—18 knots.

Takasago, 4,300 tons—two 8-inch, ten 4.7-inch, twelve 3-inch and six smaller guns—24 knots.

Tsushima, 3,420 tons—six 6-inch, ten 3-inch and four smaller guns—20 knots.

Yoshino, 4,150 tons—four 6-inch, eight 4.7-inch and twenty-three smaller guns—23.08 knots.

Russia.

Russia has the following armored ships at her command, all except those that have been retired by the Japanese marksmen:

Bayan, armored cruiser, 7,800 tons—two 8-inch, eight 6-inch, twenty 3-inch and seven smaller guns—22 knots.

Czarevitch, battleship, 13,110 tons—four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch, twenty 3-inch and thirty-two smaller guns—18 knots.

Gromovoi, armored cruiser, 12,336 tons—four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch, twenty 4.7-inch, twenty 3-inch and thirty-six smaller guns—20 knots.

Peresviet, battleship, 12,336 tons—four 10-inch, one 6-inch, sixteen 3-inch and twenty-nine smaller guns—19.1 knots.

Petrovavlovsk, battleship, 10,950 tons—four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch and thirty-four smaller guns—16.84 knots.

Pobeda, battleship, 12,674 tons—four 10-inch, eleven 6-inch, sixteen 3-inch and twenty-nine smaller guns—

18 knots.

Poltava, battleship, 10,960 tons—four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch and thirty-six smaller guns—16.29 knots.

Retvizan, battleship, 12,700 tons—four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch, twenty 3-inch and twenty-six smaller guns—18.08 knots.

Rosia, armored cruiser, 12,200 tons—four 8-inch, sixteen 6-inch, twelve 3-inch and thirty-six smaller guns—19.7 knots.

Rurik, armored cruiser, 10,940 tons—four 8-inch, sixteen 6-inch six 4.7-inch and eighteen smaller guns—18.8 knots.

Sevastopol, battleship, 10,960 tons—four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch and thirty-six smaller guns—15 knots.

In protected cruisers, there are the following vessels:

Askold, 6,100 tons—twelve 6-inch, twelve 3-inch and twenty-nine smaller guns—23.8 knots.

Bogatyr, 6,750 tons—twelve 6-inch, twelve 3-inch and ten smaller guns—23.4 knots.

Boyarin, 3,200 tons—six 4.7-inch and ten smaller guns—22.5 knots.

Diana, 6,630 tons—six 6-inch, twenty 3-inch and eight smaller guns—20 knots.

Novik, 3,200 tons—six 4.7-inch and thirteen smaller guns—25 knots.

Pallada, 6,630 tons—six 6-inch, twenty 3-inch and eight smaller guns—20 knots.

Variag, 6,500 tons—twelve 6-inch, twelve 3-inch and six smaller guns—23 knots.

In addition to these Japan has a great advantage in torpedo boats, torpedo boat destroyers, and smaller craft.

Russia's navy is entitled to be termed "groggry."

News reports are ominously silent regarding the corn planting of Nebraska farmers.

Russian bear dinners should be the popular social function in Japan at the present time.

Nebraska is a winner as an agricultural state and will remain so, thanks to her rich loam.

The Cossacks are evidently more to be feared by the Japanese than Russia's floating artillery.

The war in Colorado seems to be about as pronounced as that between the Japs and Russians.

SENATOR HANNA, A LEADER.

The republican party suffers a great loss by the death of Senator Hanna, who for two campaigns has been the directing force behind that party and each time brought forth pronounced victories that have redounded to his glory in a larger degree than to any other one person. In 1893 the democrats put up a strong platform and a strong candidate, both appealing to the mass of the voters in strong terms, but Mr. McKinley, with Mr. Hanna as his national chairman won a distinct victory. A return to good times was promised through the restoration of well known republican principles, and it is believed by many that Mr. Hanna was an important factor in seeing to it that the promise was kept. His assertion that Wm. McKinley was the advance agent of prosperity took root and in one of the most bitterly fought campaigns since the war his party triumphed with a magnificent majority.

During the next term it was easier. The republicans under the administration of President McKinley made a record and on that record it was not only safe, but creditable to go before the people and ask them to "let well enough alone." The party had carried out its promises in every detail, and the people felt that they could safely give it their confidence. The result was another tremendous victory and if Mr. Hanna had lived and consented to again take the chairmanship of the party for the coming campaign, there would have been no reason to worry but that another victory would have been the result. He had the confidence of the party, and of the people of the country.

That he had honor and influence at home was attested during the last campaign when he was a candidate for re-election to the United States senate after having served one term. The republicans of Ohio gave the republicans a record majority in his state. The legislature was so overwhelmingly republican that there was absolutely no doubt but that Mr. Hanna would succeed him self, but they made it a record vote on joint ballot, and the people of the country rejoiced with and admired the republicans of his home state for the honor they had conferred on a man who was loved everywhere he was known.

Mr. Hanna was the mark for the caricaturist through two campaigns. He was pictured in unflattering terms by the opposition, but the effect was quickly and effectually dissipated when the man himself became known to his countrymen. They quickly

PROFIT

The matter of feed is of tremendous importance to the farmer. Wrong feeding is loss. Right feeding is profit.

The up-to-date farmer knows what to feed his cows to get the most milk, his pigs to get the most pork, his hens to get the most eggs. Science.

But how about the children? Are they fed according to science, a bone food if bones are soft and undeveloped, a flesh and muscle food if they are thin and weak and a blood food if there is anemia?

Scott's Emulsion is a mixed food; the Cod Liver Oil in it makes flesh, blood and muscle, the Lime and Soda make bone and brain. It is the standard scientific food for delicate children.



Send for free sample.
 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., N. Y.
 50c. and \$1. all druggists.

learned that the popular cartoon was a cruel exaggeration and when the real man and his character were known the fame that the cartoonist had given him in part proved his advertisement, and he was welcomed and honored everywhere.

Coming from the opposition, the World-Herald strongly emphasizes this point in the following:

"It is the simple truth that at the time of his death Senator Hanna occupied in the public mind a position far different from that he held when he first came upon the national political field. Then, under the influence of the exaggerations common to heated political campaigns, Mr. Hanna was popularly presumed to 'have horns.' Since then the American people have learned that whatever opinion some of them may entertain as to his political methods or political views, he was a genial, good-natured man, ever faithful to his friends, earnest and energetic in the dissemination of his political opinions and painstaking and zealous in his efforts to win victories for his party."

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.

Bad Coughs

"I had a bad cough for six weeks and could find no relief until I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Only one-fourth of the bottle cured me."
 L. Hawn, Newington, Ont.

Neglected colds always lead to something serious. They run into chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or consumption. Don't wait, but take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral just as soon as your cough begins. A few doses will cure you then.

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.