

W. N. HUSE, Publisher. DAILY [Established 1887.] Every day except Sunday. By carrier per week, 15 cents. By Norfolk postoffice delivery, per year, \$4.00. By mail on rural routes and outside of Norfolk, per year, \$3.00. WEEKLY NEWS-JOURNAL. The News-Journal, Established, 1887. 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.

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 18, 1904, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following offices: 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 2, 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:

Table listing counties and delegates: Adams 17, Jefferson 16, Antelope 14, Johnson 14, Banner 12, Kearney 10, Blaine 10, Keith 9, Boone 13, Keya Paha 5, Box Butte 6, Kimball 2, Boyd 10, Knox 2, Brown 8, Lancaster 10, Buffalo 18, Lincoln 12, Burt 15, Logan 2, Butler 14, Loup 2, Cass 14, DeWitt 2, Cedar 14, Madison 19, Chase 4, Merrick 10, Cherry 8, Nemaha 16, Cheyenne 7, Nuckolls 13, Clay 17, Otoe 21, Colfax 9, Pawnee 13, Cuming 13, Perkins 3, Custer 20, Phelps 11, Dakota 7, Pierce 9, Dawes 7, Platte 10, Deuel 4, Polk 9, Dixon 12, Red Willow 11, Dodge 20, Richardson 22, Douglas 87, Rock 9, Dundy 4, Saline 19, Fillmore 17, Sarpy 8, Franklin 10, Saunders 21, Frontier 8, Scotts Bluff 6, Furnas 11, Seward 17, Gage 31, Sheridan 6, Garfield 4, Sherman 6, Gosper 5, Sioux 2, Grant 2, Stanton 7, Greeley 6, Thayer 15, Hall 15, Thomas 7, 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 1057. 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 its 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. Lindsay, Chairman. A. B. Allen, Secretary.

When tired of war news stand up for Nebraska. What so rare as a day in June—the 29th of February. The Japs would probably pay Captain Hobson handsomely to show them how it was done. This is the first time in eight years that the people have enjoyed a day like this—the 29th of February. The generous hen is preparing to knock the spots all off of egg prices long before Easter happens along. At the rate the candidates for state office are being announced it will not be a great while until every county in the state is represented before the convention with one or more candidates for every office on the ticket, then the convention will be in for it, to decide which is who and who is not. The Japs have a counter-charge to Russia's assertion that they violated the rules of civilized warfare and caught their big antagonist unprepared. They charge that all the time Russia was talking for peace preparations were being made for war, and because the Muscovites were not thoroughly ready was no fault of the little brown men.

are tempted will long for the early close of the season. The opening of the Panama canal cannot be accomplished too quickly of the accommodation of the easterners who prefer their war news by freight. If you can't get a farm in the Rosebud, take a choice quarter in north Nebraska and you will never feel that you have got the worst of the deal. They are a safe investment. The sound of conflicts so near naturally arouses the fighting blood of the average Chinaman, and they would like nothing better than an excuse for entering the fray. A splinter from a Japanese shell struck St. Louis and knocked out the Russian exhibit at the world's fair, which again proves that they are using exceedingly long range guns in the far eastern war. The personal pronoun "I" in the war correspondent's literature is about due to take rank with the editorial "we" in the silence of oblivion. The time is surely coming when it will be retired. If war between Japan and Russia means dollar wheat, some of the farmers and buyers would be interested in ascertaining how high it would rise providing the entire world mixed in the scrap. It is very evident from the number of newspaper voting contests now on that there will be some to ride to the St. Louis exposition without costing them a cent whether the railroads desire it that way or not. It has been some time since there has been much doing in the way of war news in the far east and now that the excitement has again started it is probable that things will continue to happen every once in a while. Machen, Lorenz and the two Groffs are others who will willingly add their testimony to the fact that it is unsafe and unwise to indulge in speculations where the United States government is interested, as in the post-office department. Paris grows elated over news of a successful Russian engagement, while London depends on a similar story from the Japanese side of the fence to bring out a similar feeling. Up to date London has been more frequently elated than Paris. John Bull gives fair warning to the Frenchmen that they must be neutral in fact as well as in profession, or there will be something more happening. Perhaps, however, the Frenchman is not nearly as anxious to butt in as is the Englishman. Anyone with a start for the Nebraska senatorship such as has been given Congressman Burkett would be justified in believing that they had about the next to a sure thing as far as the republicans are concerned—and Nebraska is a republican state. The populists are evidently determined to again try to build up the party that fusing with the democrats has almost wiped off the political map. If they succeed it may be expected that they will consider another proposition to fuse very deliberately. Congressman Dick of Ohio seems about as likely to succeed to a seat in the senate as does Congressman Burkett of Nebraska. The former is nearer the goal, however, in that he has no state campaign to go through first. A course at spelling and a few contests for honors offers certain inducements as a pastime at some of the army posts, especially in the quartermaster's department at Fort Sheridan, where a clerk was discharged for refusing to misspell "routing" by inserting an "e." Attorney General Prout is reported to be flirting with the senatorial bee. It may be a diverting pastime, but he can never hope to realize on the venture. He is one of the state officers who has been given about all the honors he may expect to receive at the hands of his party and the people. This is a day so rare that it is entitled to be observed as a general holiday in some manner, if in nothing more than the celebration of the birthdays of those who were unfortunate enough to be born on February 29 and therefore have a birthday but once in four years, and this time a lapse of eight years has taken place. The ordinance against spitting in New York is the real thing. Recently a man was fined a dollar for the offense and offered in palliation the fact that he had a sore throat. The presiding judge immediately raised the bet to two dollars. Several other fines were assessed at the same sitting of the court for a like violation of the laws.

If this thing continues the robins may soon be expected to appear and give their welcome assurance that this is no papoose spring but the real thing and that it has come to stay. Norfolk and north Nebraska are waking up and you may expect something to be doing from about this time on. It will be a lively year and the country will develop magnificently. The moving, the immigration and the rapid transfers of real estate tell something of the estimation in which north Nebraska lands are held by the people who have had their attention attracted to it. Some of those farmers now coming in on prairie schooners will some day be accounted among the substantial men of a wealthy state—mark the prediction. Gorman and his unlucky thirteen associates look rather lonesome in the "nay" column on the vote for the ratification of the Panama canal treaty. It is a mighty insignificant minority, comparatively, and an equal number of democrats refused to be counted with them. Postmaster General Payne has given it out that employees of the post-office department must not mix in politics. It will be pretty hard for some of them to sit idly by and view the contests from a distance. Only those in the classified list, however, are required to be inactive. The statesmen who are just now protesting against the building of a larger American navy would probably be the first to make for the interior if there was any possibility of the American coast being threatened by a strong force of foreign vessels, and they might be among the first to find fault with the American equipment should it meet with disaster in a conflict with a foreign navy. There is one thing about President Roosevelt and that is that when he says what he wants and must have, there is little use in trying to dodge the issue. He demanded more money for the Rosebud Indians, and Senator Gamble, realizing that the making of the bill into a law depended on the president's approval, has proceeded to prepare the required amendments before it is brought to a vote. Former President Burt of the Union Pacific will be able to tell his friends how it feels to be mixed up in a war in the far east. He was on the "Korea" sailing from San Francisco, with a cargo of Omaha beef for the Russians, when the Japs seized the vessel at Nagasaki, and made preparations to buy the cargo. Mr. Burt was on his way around the world on a pleasure and sight-seeing trip. Russia is entitled to form a sort of suspicion that, in the giving away of the sailing date of the ships loaded with beef for the Russian army and navy, the name of the vessel and the number of pounds of prime supplies she carries, there is an intention to give the alert Japs all the information that is necessary for them to overhaul the vessels and take charge of the cargo that is especially valuable at this stage of the game. The long strike is off and the indispensable hen has gone to work. The result is that the price of eggs is no longer trailing along in the wake of wheat. There is now no parity and the great common people who can eat eggs three times a day and long for more are happy, almost ecstatic, for life is once more worth living and the meat man does not control the only substantial required to give meals a character and the person who eats them strength. What is a boy to do for amusement in some of these precise places? In a number of towns he has been forbidden to shoot fire-crackers, and lately they refuse to permit him to buy toy pistols, some even objecting to permitting him to tie a tin can on a live dog's tail. In Sioux City the last straw has about been laid on by an order forbidding snowballing, but as long as he is permitted to play marbles, the average youth will probably find a vent for his surplus enthusiasm. The man thought a baking powder can just the proper receptacle for a quantity of arsenic. The woman used it for what the label said it was and made bread. Result—Only one surviving member of the family. Five victims of criminal negligence and thoughtlessness. A cruel fate, but no one to blame for it. People should some day learn to take care of poisons, refrain from pulling the triggers of unloaded guns, quit rocking the boat, but it is probable that the time will never come that such fatalities are not recorded, because people do not seem inclined to take the necessary precautions.

The people of North Nebraska do not need to look to distant parts of the state for proof that a Nebraska farm is a paying investment if it is sensibly managed, and that there is wealth and honor for the man who will take advantage of the opportunities that have been thrown in his way. Stanton county has such evidence to offer, according to the Pick-et. J. J. Lammil, who farms in Stanton county has, during the past two years sold upwards of \$13,600 worth of fat hogs, besides selling a number of gilts, and now has in his feed yards more than 500 head of handsome Duroc Jerseys. He has tried different breeds but prefers the Jerseys because he has better success with them, while for the same reason some other stockman may prefer another breed of the animals. Of course this \$13,600 is not all profit, but Mr. Lammil probably has a greater profit from his business than the average merchant, and the merchant who can do a business of like dimensions is considered something of a business man in a small country town. It is probable, however, that the Stanton farmer's business gives him less cause for worry, and he undeniably is more independent and has a more healthful occupation than the average merchant. Anyway numerous overworked and worried town and city business men would willingly swap with Mr. Lammil and consider that they had the long end of the bargain all around. The joke was again on the Russian bear. The Japs sent a few old hulks up the harbor entrance in an attempt to bottle up the remnant of the Russian fleet, and the Russian gunners at the forts and on the fleet sought to help them in their purpose by opening a tremendous fire and sinking the boats, as the Japs desired, but unfortunately for the Japs their vessels went down before they had succeeded in placing them in the channel. It was the shrewd trick of Hobson, but not as successful as at Santiago. The joke of the whole business, however, was for the Russians to report a remarkable victory and for the czar and the commander at Port Arthur to exchange congratulations over having sent to the bottom a number of Jap war vessels, not considering that the Japs would scarcely be so foolish as to send a bunch of boats up in range of their guns without they wanted them sunk. Nevertheless it was demonstrated that the Russians could hit something when they tried real hard, and it was also demonstrated that they had not been sleeping all the time since the Japs first went up into their immediate neighborhood and ruined a few of their best fighting machines. A. Galusha of Red Cloud, who has a wide acquaintance in all portions of the state, has announced himself as a candidate for the office of secretary of state, subject to the approval of the republican state convention. Mr. Galusha is a Nebraska pioneer, an ardent republican and a friend and citizen of unswerving devotion to his intimates and his locality. He has helped others to position frequently and now proposes a test of loyalty on the part of his friends in return. A strong point in favor of Mr. Galusha's candidacy is that he is well fitted and qualified for the office and another argument in his favor made by his friends, is that the Fifth congressional district will be without representation in the state house unless he or some other as worthy aspirant is conceded a place on the ticket by the republicans of the state. Mr. Galusha does not come to the party as a stranger or a novice asking the support of his fellows. He has been in the harness and pulled his full share during past campaigns, having served as a member of the state central committee, and is now on the congressional committee in his district. He is intensely ardent in his campaign work, but not offensively so, having numerous friends among the fusionists who would welcome his advancement to the office, and do what they could to assist. The boom for Congressman Burkett for the senatorship has advanced to a point where the fusionists deem it necessary to dash a few buckets of cold water on, and, as of old, railroad influence is the key touched on. It would appear from this that the fusionists fear Burkett, even though Mr. Bryan himself should consent to make the race on the democratic ticket. It is the first indication of a scare that Mr. Burkett may be stronger in the state than the national leader of democracy, and they are taking time by the forelock in forestalling a boom that is approaching a state that greatly resembles unanimity on the part of the people of the state. But a new charge, just to vary the monotony, should be rung up.

Many of the daily newspapers furnish evidence that the sending and receiving of pictures and photographs by wire has been thoroughly developed, although their news columns fail to report that such a result has been achieved. The presentation of a scene of battle the same day it happens in the far east is nothing to daunt the average artist on the staff of a large American daily. It is unlikely that any great number of people who want work will long be out of employment. Uncle Sam will some day have a job for a large number of men in digging that canal across the isthmus of Panama, and all wishing that kind of employment in that kind of country will probably be accommodated, especially those having scientific and technical knowledge that can be used in the work. The newspapers and scientists have a certain license to talk about the wonders of radium and they may attribute to it anything they see fit. Inasmuch as the material is worth something like half a million an ounce and the ounce is not to be found, it is a safe bet that none of the common, ordinary people will invest in the stuff for the mere satisfaction of checking up the disseminators of information to learn if they are within the bounds of truth. Now that the populists have decided to unite and reorganize it will be interesting to observe them pull the fragments of their once powerful political machine from the fusion wreck to ascertain just what representation the various states are entitled to at the coming national convention to be held in Springfield, Ill., on July 4, or will they count as populists all those who have been voting the fusion ticket, until otherwise proven. The republicans have a choice regarding the man who will be placed in nomination by the democrats. They are not saying much about it but are hoping that their choice may be the choice of the democratic convention. It has been all figured out by some of the strong men of the party that it would not only be easy, but considerable good fun would be on tap during the campaign that would quell the political aspirations of William Randolph Hearst. They are thoroughly convinced that a yellow administration would appeal to a very small minority of the American people. The Russians evidently do not understand the American people and the American nation. They have been deeply offended because the Americans have not been slow to express themselves as favorable to the Japs in the present conflict. When a European people express a preference in favor of one or the other of the countries at war it is considered tantamount, almost, to becoming an ally openly or secretly of the nation thus favored, and is declared to be nearly identical with the taking up of arms in favor of the government favored. The American expression is not at all of the same nature. America would consider long and seriously before it would consent to engaging in war with its old friend, Russia, and it would consider long and seriously before it would aid another nation at war against the people of that country, but there is no mistaking the sentiment that they would take a passing pleasure in seeing the Japs do up their big antagonist, just because the Japanese nation and the Japanese people are so much smaller than the Russians. It is human nature to sympathize with the smaller combatant, and any American will cheer on a small boy who can whip one twice his size, even though the larger boy may be a very dear friend. It is so with regard to the trouble in the far east. The Americans cannot help being a little prejudiced if they would and wouldn't if they could, but Russia has no reason to consider us enemies on that account, and if do it is not especially to their credit, nor will it change the sympathies of the American people. The American consul to St. Petersburg thinks that the United States is in an admirable position to offer the part of peace-maker to the two nations in the far east at present engaged in war, but is of the further opinion that the time is not yet ripe for the offer of such mediation. Russia must have an opportunity, first of redeeming her national honor, that has been violently assailed by the Japs, and win a splendid victory, then the czar and his government would be ready for overtures of peace. It is a pleasing program that offers advantages to two nations that have been on the most friendly terms for years, and it is desirable that the United States should offer its good services. There is some question whether either of the belligerents

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 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. See also page 100; all druggists.

would be ready to accept, even after the winning of a decisive victory on land. Whether the Russians, fired by such a victory, would then consent to stop, and whether the offer of mediation would be acceptable to the Japanese government which appears to be in supreme control of the sea and coast, are questions that would require a considerable amount of thought and argument on both sides. It is perhaps too early for hope that offers of arbitration would be acceptable, but when the time does come this government should be the first to offer its services and is in the best position to serve in the capacity of peace maker. It is the approved modern way of settling such differences and the time will undoubtedly come when both of the conflicting nations will be ready for such offices. Pneumonia Follows a Cold. but never follows the use of Foley's Honey and Tar. It stops the cough, heals and strengthens the lungs and affords perfect security from an attack of pneumonia. Refuse substitutes. Kiesau Drug Co. A Severe Cold for Six Months. The following letter from A. J. Nusbaum of Batesville, Ind., tells its own story. "I suffered for three months with a severe cold. A druggist prepared me some medicine, and a physician prescribed for me, yet I did not improve. I then tried Foley's Honey and Tar, and eight doses cured me." Refuse substitutes. Kiesau Drug Co. The most reliable preparation for kidney troubles on the market is Foley's Kidney Cure. Kiesau Drug Co.



Colds. "I had a terrible cold and could hardly breathe. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and it gave me immediate relief." W. C. Layton, Sidell, Ill. How will your cough be tonight? Worse, probably. For it's first a cold, then a cough, then bronchitis or pneumonia, and at last consumption. Coughs always tend downward. Stop this downward tendency by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. 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. We know. Leave it with him. We are willing. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass. BROWN'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN. A Pleasant and Powerful Remedy for Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs. Sold Everywhere. Beware of cheap imitations. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.