

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, 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. 322.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. The republicans of the state of Nebraska are hereby called to meet in convention at Lincoln, Nebraska, on Wednesday, May 18, 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.

Table listing delegates for the Republican Convention by county. Columns include County Name and Delegate Name. Total delegates listed as 1057.

Total delegates 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.

Dated Norfolk, Neb., March 3, 1904. Jack Koehnstein, F. D. Paley, Secretary, Chairman.

NORFOLK AND THE NORTHWEST. Norfolk is a point in a thousand. The location of the city is one which, ought to build up a little Chicago. There are opportunities from Norfolk which no other city in the state of Nebraska, Omaha excepted, can surpass.

Norfolk until recently was confined to a very small field. The towns about us were large enough to handle most of the retail trade and the overflow went, for the most part, to Omaha and Sioux City. Today two trains a day where one ran before, are steaming into Norfolk and out again to carry the people on the main line of the Northwestern between here and Long Pine, into Norfolk and back home again.

This line of railroad which has been built on from Verdigris, merely opens up to Norfolk that many more miles of tributary territory. Instead of stopping a few miles north of the city and thus so limiting the country that the Norfolk merchants were not justified in enlarging, the rails now carry immense trains of people up to the Missouri river at Niobrara and from there west through that coming county called Boyd, across the line which bounds the state of Nebraska and into Gregory county, S. D., where, just as soon as the Rosebud reservation bill is passed, thousands and tens of thousands of people will flock to make their homes.

Already one of the best paying parts of the whole Northwestern railway system, this line between Bone-steel, S. D., and Norfolk, will necessarily be pushed on and on into that reservation country as the territory is opened up. A glance at the map shows the magnitude of that land. There is scarcely a limit to the possibilities of extension. And some day the Northwestern will push that line still farther for hundreds and hundreds of miles into that untouched region of this western frontier territory in South Dakota. And the best of it all is the fact that every passenger into that country must pass through Norfolk, and that every one who gets on a train up there to go into a larger market, must either go through or stop at Norfolk.

These people welcomed the railroad. And they are all ready to come to Norfolk instead of to Yankton, where they used to go, or to Omaha, where they are learning to go now, to do the trading which can not be done at home. They will first have to be shown, however, that Norfolk wants them to come; they will have to be shown that they can profit in money and time by coming to Norfolk; they will need it demonstrated to them that when they do come here they can get just as much of a variety in goods as elsewhere, and just as reasonably.

The second great line that is opening is the country between here and Long Pine. It has always been open more or less, but the two trains a day must work to Norfolk's advantage if any effort on the part of Norfolk merchants is attempted, in including that trade to come here.

that territory, and from the Northwestern line as far west as Deadwood. But that number is limited. The reason is apparent. It is due to the fact that the opportunity, in its magnitude, did not exist for Norfolk until within a year ago. And there has never been a medium through which the territory could be reached, until lately.

Now, however, that the opportunity has presented itself, the business men of Norfolk should make the most of it. They should go at it systematically. They should unite for a bigger, busier city. They should join in their energies and their efforts toward the development of this new northwest and toward the securing of the patronage of the people of that territory.

There are several plans which might prove effective. The business men of the city might charter a car this spring and take a trip into that country together, just to get some idea of the country and to get acquainted with the people whom we should like to have come to Norfolk. Omaha jobbers did it on a much larger scale a few years ago. It would not be especially expensive. And the investment would yield returns ten-fold.

Or the merchants and the commercial club might adopt a plan for the refunding of railroad fare to out of town patrons within a certain number of miles, when the patron had bought a certain amount of goods. This would also be a great inducement and, advertised extensively, would soon become well enough known to draw big crowds of those who now ride through the city, merely stopping for breakfast.

As yet nothing has been done to attract this new northwest to Norfolk. The commercial club has had no meetings for many, many months. Instead of getting together and discussing new ideas, the club has rested absolutely inactive. An incident of this last week shows what a little enterprise will do in other places. A proposition which would have given Norfolk a big race meeting every year without cost to the merchants was looked upon out of the corner of Norfolk's eye, and was given scant consideration.

A new government building—the finest ever built in a city or Norfolk's size in the United States—a new state hospital for the insane to cost \$100,000 and new yards in the Northwestern terminals which have placed hundreds of thousands of dollars here permanently, are features of the year's work for Norfolk by outsiders. In one case the national government, in another the state and in another a great railroad corporation have done the deeds. It is time that Norfolk should get together, forget local troubles if there are any, and join in a great, big united effort to develop what is at hand.

Maryland has adopted a law requiring the separation of blacks and whites in railroad and steamboat travel. It is not improbable that the negroes will be as well pleased with the new measure as are the white folks. It is no pleasure for a people to be forced into companionship with another class who do not want them, and from this standpoint the separation of the races will be acceptable to both.

Representative Hearst has introduced a resolution in the house calling for an investigation of the trust question by a committee of five. It is supposed that anything in the form of a newspaper trust has been excluded from the contemplated program.

Denver has sprung a candidate for vice president in the person of John W. Springer, president of the National Live Stock association. The astonishing number of candidates for this office that are appearing in various portions of the country does not tally well with the reiterated statement that there is no honor and no money connected with the office. There are a few patriots who would consent to serve without fame or a lucrative salary, but hardly as many as are appearing for the position that will be delivered this fall.

With the approach of the national campaign it will be interesting, in the preparation of figures to know how the country voted during the last national election. The following are the republican pluralities in 1900 for McKinley: California, 39,770; Connecticut, 28,570; Delaware, 3,671; Illinois, 94,924; Indiana, 26,479; Iowa, 99,606; Kansas, 23,354; Maine, 28,613; Maryland, 13,941; Massachusetts, 81,869; Michigan, 104,584; Minnesota, 77,560; Nebraska, 7,222; New Hampshire, 19,314; New Jersey, 56,899; New York, 143,606; North Dakota, 15,372; Ohio, 69,036; Oregon, 13,141; Pennsylvania, 288,433; Rhode Island, 13,972; South Dakota, 14,986; Utah, 2,133; Vermont, 29,719; Washington, 12,623; West Virginia, 21,022; Wisconsin, 106,581, and Wyoming, 4,318.

It depends largely on the republicans of Nebraska whether this is to continue a republican state. The attention of the party as well as the opposition, is just now attracted toward the coming state convention from which it is expected that the strength of the party will be made or broken. A ticket that will appeal to the voters at large will be a requisite and strong men must be placed in the field, otherwise the opposition will gain in strength until the state is again taken from republican control. Much is due from county and district conventions to forward the right sort of movement and the party desires and deserves the best quality of material that is in the ranks for the officers to be elected.

In giving Moses P. Kinkaid a re-nomination for congressman by ac-climation the republicans of the big Sixth have bestowed an honor upon a deserving representative. This is the first time in many years that the district has been worthily represented in the lower house of the national legislature, and although it has been Mr. Kinkaid's first term he has succeeded in winning recognition of the right sort from his colleagues. It will be expected by the people of the state and the nation who have looked with favor upon Mr. Kinkaid's record that the voters of the Sixth will return him to the office with a much larger majority than that on which he was first elected. He has looked well to the needs and desires of his constituents in congressional matters and selfishness, if no other reason, will dictate his re-election. The counties composing the district have gradually converted the fusion majorities into republican majorities, and on this office it is anticipated quite confidently that a very large increase in the republican vote will be shown.

The length of time that the merger has been before the courts of the country and the supposition that the decision would be unfavorable to the railroad interests and in support of the administration's policy, has afforded the democrats ample opportunity to line up on the measure in a manner that would the most discredit the court decision in the minds of the people. They have thought about it long and seriously and have come to the conclusion that their ends can best be served by ignoring the importance of the decision and alleging that it is of no consequence. Some, unfortunately, for the good of the party, were led into lauding the president and the stand he had taken on the question before the decision was handed down and they cannot now consistently sneer at a work they had previously praised, but the other fellows are endeavoring to make up for it by long and continued regrets that the decision is so ineffective. Mr. Hill and his co-workers would undoubtedly be pleased to think as they do, but to them the decision is the real thing, and the time and money they have put in toward bringing out a different ruling has been as bad as thrown away.

There is just another week of March, and then people should be in a position to demand something different from the weather man. This may be the last time that March will but in and it may be not. No one is sure of March, and the fellow who prepared his almanac last summer some time, the least of all.

THE REPUBLICAN POSITION. After mature deliberation the republicans of Norfolk have determined that an endorsement of the present city administration at the hands of the voters is to the best interests of all, and accordingly at their city convention they placed in renomination the entire city ticket and choose to go before the people on the record of the past year, which is of a nature deserving commendation. Norfolk has been orderly, the street drainage, lighting and sidewalk questions have received attention; economy has been observed and the administration has been of merit throughout. It is true that mistakes have sometimes been made, but these were excusable, inasmuch as the city has never yet had a perfect government, anymore than has any other city, and experiences will prevent their recurrence in the future.

Mayor Hazen has given careful attention to the duties of his office, and has honored the people by again consenting to stand for election. He has naturally made some enemies in the performance of his duties and the enforcement of the laws, but he has also made friends, who will support him enthusiastically for a re-election, and others who admire and commend his course on public matters. His supporters feel that he has nothing to fear from the voters in standing on his record.

S. R. McFarland has faithfully served the city as clerk and has been tried so that there is no question about his qualifications for the office. He is always available and willing to act for those who have business with his department. His management of the affairs of the office are deserving of endorsement and it is not doubted that his many friends will see that he is re-elected.

Robert Uter has served one term as city treasurer, and has given abundant satisfaction in his accountings of the city funds. Nothing more or better could be asked than the attention given the office by the present incumbent and he will surely receive the hearty support of his friends.

S. W. Hayes for police judge, improves with age. He is well posted on the laws and the ordinances and will in the future as in the past give his careful attention to the cases coming under his jurisdiction if the voters will again elevate him to that office.

W. H. Lowe for city engineer is too well known to need an introduction. He is thoroughly qualified for the office as all well know and will be asked to again undertake the work for which he is fitted by unanimous consent.

Members of the board of education C. J. Hibben and Dr. H. J. Cole are the nominees. Both are well known, having lived in Norfolk for years and taken an interest in the schools that will be well advanced by their election. The councilmanic ticket is a splendid one and in naming the gentlemen the voters of the various wards have used wise discretion. In the First ward is C. P. Parish, one of the city's best known and most progressive business men. In the Second ward is Guy Halverstein, a Northwestern railroad man who has in the past served acceptably in the council and in the Third ward, C. C. Gow of the firm of Gow Bros., who has likewise given acceptable service in the office. It is a ticket that none need apologize for and all can support with a right good will.

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 wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y. See and \$1.00; all druggists.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas county, ss: Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1885. A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Dandelions and Johnny-jump-ups are the next thing on the program as an assurance that spring is here.

Some of the humorists make a great deal of fun about the speed of the average messenger boy—but the real thing is no joke.

It looks very much as though the democrats would not accept no for an answer from Editor McCall. From all corners of the state evidence are accumulating that his no must either mean yes or he will be forced.

The Monowi News, by J. B. and H. L. McCoy, is the latest candidate for newspaper favors in the new northwest. The first issue presents a wideawake appearance regarding a medium for the transmission of news items and the advertising patronage is very prosperous.

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.

SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN. A delicate Compound of Feverishness, Coughing, Colic, and other ailments. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all ailments of children. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.