

THE NORFOLK NEWS

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valued at \$100,000 to one, George William Miller, of Chicago, and there have been but eighteen persons of that name discovered in the windy city. The only question now is to determine on the one meant by the will.

The remnants of the Northern Securities company are quite in evidence, and Mr. Hill is showing that, while the government may be capable of knocking a chip from his shoulder, no other magnate or corporation will be permitted to attain the same distinction.

It was probably not so much Tammany that the New York convention sought to turn down as it was Tammany's candidate. Tammany was given a little of the pie but will be prevented from offering Mr. Hearst even a little bite, by the binding resolutions instructing for Parker.

Appearances are sometimes deceitful. For instance the person who judged by the crowds in Norfolk Saturday that it was a circus day or a Fourth of July celebration were deceived. It was an ordinary Saturday trading day, but proof sufficient that Norfolk is growing in importance as a business point.

A. Galusha of Red Cloud appears to be easily in the lead as the candidate for the position of secretary of state on the republican ticket. Mr. Galusha will no doubt find that his friends are located in every portion of the state when the convention assemblies, and his north-Platte friends will not take a back seat in loyalty to those who will assemble from his own section. His record in behalf of his party's success has been looked upon and found good and it is hoped that he will be fully compensated for his loyalty to party interests.

Tax payers who are not familiar with the features of the new revenue law are fearful that because property is to be listed at full valuation taxes will be that much higher than under the old law. That would be a big raise for the state, beyond question, but there need be no fear of such a contingency. The revenue law is aiming at a fair and equitable assessment, calculated to catch the fellows who have property they could place out of the sight of the assessor, and the amount asked for taxes will not be greater than before, although it will seem queer to list property at full value that was formerly listed at a small per cent of its real worth.

The democrats are certainly in a bad way. The situation in the conventions of the two neighboring states, New York and Pennsylvania, is all the evidence required to disclose their extremity. The bitter fight in the one and the vitriolic invective that flowed from the other, and at the very commencement of the campaign, might be likened to the roar proceeding from a caged and manacled beast that sees life and hope glimmering in the unattainable distance. With any prospect before the party it could afford to waive differences; it could afford to treat with some degree of consideration the opposition, but with fights in its ranks and with a feeling of hatred such as was disclosed by Frank J. Fitzsimmons, temporary chairman of the Pennsylvania convention, there can be no other conclusion than that the party is "kicking against the pricks" and making itself mad and uncomfortable without hurting any other party. The republicans, confident of their position before the people and with undivided loyalty to their leader, can afford to be magnanimous and will watch the democratic proceedings from now on with some degree of interest and strong feelings of sympathy.

It is reported that the democrats are to subordinate party issue during the present campaign and wage their fight against the personality and the administration of President Roosevelt. That seems about the only course left open to them. With the remarkable showing in favor of protection furnished by the business world during the past eight years; with free silver deadlier than a door nail as an issue; with the people perfectly satisfied with republican "imperialism and militarism;" with no ground left on which to urge an anti-trust fight as opposed to the republican party; with the unpopularity of the position the leaders took on the Panama canal proposition, and with every other important public question safely treated and adjusted by the republican party and the time too short in which to create new and important issues, it would appear that the party has very little chance of entering the campaign on any issue. The republican party will, however, not be backward about accepting the challenge. Roosevelt is popular with the people, and it will take more than the

democratic word for it that he is not desirable in his present office. The democrats will need to prove to the people that the candidate they have to offer for their suffrage, unknown and untried, is better for the office than the present executive, and they will be compelled to overcome a prejudice against supporting a party without an issue and with a free license to do as it desires without a stable platform for its control or government. The republican party not only will present a man but many issues based on record, and if the democrats can batter that down as planned, it will be a new one on the American public.

With the re-organizers of the democratic party in control at St. Louis there is every probability that there will be a third party brought into existence. The recent leaders of the democracy are not of the same mettle as the old-liners, familiarly known as the gold democrats, who have stood aside for several campaigns and made no effort at organization; and then they had no reasonable cause for organizing. They were only too glad to have the new element rush into the breach after the ignominious failure of the Cleveland administration to give anything to the people that they demanded. With the new element it is different. They have had no opportunity to put their theories into practice, and believing in them as thoroughly as they must, they will hardly submit to a turning down by the reorganizers. They have a large following of admirers in the country, and there are a number of inferior party organizations having the same basic principles who would be ready to join them in a movement to swing into the political field a new party composed of all the radical elements. The populists and the socialists and many who have been voting with the republicans would follow into their camp and form a strong third party that would easily control the balance of power, and develop into a party of the first magnitude. Hearst and Bryan will undoubtedly exert themselves to control at St. Louis and if they fail they will be justified from a view of the political field in leading a revolt that has every chance of developing greater strength than any third party in the field in recent years. Mr. Bryan's declaration that he would talk before a Chicago meeting on the New York platform is an indication that he is thoroughly aroused and if he does not succeed in heading off the Parker boom he will take the next best course, beyond a doubt.

MARGIN TOO NARROW. The clearing of Senator Dietrich by the investigating committee of the upper branch of congress was anticipated by many Nebraskans who had been following the case. It was quite apparent that the senator who could find it advantageous to escape from the ruling of the court by which he was indicted, on a technicality, would not rush headlong into an investigation by his colleagues without being reasonably assured that their action would be satisfactory. And there are few who will criticize the committee for arriving at the decision reached. The senators undoubtedly had good reason for declaring that there was nothing appearing against Dietrich that was in violation of the statutes of the United States or corrupting his official position. The opinion reached was undoubtedly as accurate as that of the federal court, which could do nothing else but clear him of a charge of corruption when the alleged corruption took place before the beginning of his official term. Therefore, according to the United States judge and according to the committee from the senate hearing the case, Senator Dietrich is a fair and honorable official.

This may not be denied or gained by the majority of the people of his home state, but they have some how become hopelessly prejudiced regarding the case, and no court or investigating committee can by any number of decisions serve to overcome that prejudice. The mere fact that charges were preferred, that anything approaching crookedness could be laid at the senator's door has served to awaken opposition that would be disastrous if Senator Dietrich should attempt to gain further political honors at the hands of the voters, and the further fact that the charges came from his home town and from the people who should be his ardent admirers above the people of any other locality, is an item that cannot be overlooked. The people of Nebraska do not desire in high office, men against whom there is a suspicion of irregularity. The state has been afflicted by those against whom such charges have been more than proven until the very thought of having unworthy men in office is abhorrent to them and hereafter they will insist upon candidates of the

highest integrity. There are such men in the state—plenty of them—who could be trusted to the best and most responsible positions without a feeling of fear that they would disgrace themselves and the state they serve. Politics cannot corrupt them. The temptations offered by position and power would operate in vain against their integrity. Their past life has been above reproach and their future is safe from degradation. This is the kind of men who will in the future be urged for positions of trust, honor and responsibility. From the time Senator Dietrich first appeared on the political horizon the republican party has been on the defensive. His own partisans have doubted his ability and integrity, and it has been difficult to ask for support of others under these circumstances. Therefore if the party is to remain in power—if the people are to continue to honor its candidates—better men must be thrust forward, and now is the time for the honest voters to begin interesting themselves and keep ever lastingly at it until the party and its candidates are an honor to the state they seek to serve.

PASSING OF ROSEBUD BILL. At a time when interested people in this section of the country had almost given up hope that the bill would pass congress opening the Rosebud Indian reservation to settlement, the news that it had passed the senate without opposition and that it was expected that the president would approve the measure, came as a ray of sunlight through a dark cloud. The passing of the measure means a great deal to Norfolk and every other town in this section of the state, but to some it means more than others. There are one or two towns whose very existence almost hinged on the fate of this new law, and while there was a jubilant feeling here, it may be presumed that the elation felt there was enthusiastic when the news came that the measure had been given unanimous approval by the senate after amendment, which amendment would be concurred in by the house, and that the entire measure as amended would probably receive the approval of the chief executive.

By this action congress has virtually decided that 416,000 acres of fertile soil in Gregory county, S. D. must be given over by the Indians at present owning it to their pale face brothers for the development that is given such property wherever it comes into possession of the white man. At the same time the original owners of the tract are to receive better prices for their holdings than any tribe of Indians that have heretofore given up their inheritance to pale face successors.

With the opening of this reservation at the price agreed upon thousands of prospective settlers will be attracted to this country, and the reservation proper, with 160 acres to the homestead, will provide farm homes for about 2,600 families, not counting those who will take up their residence in the cities and towns that are certain to spring into existence. The combined population that will be brought into that country will not be less than 30,000 or 40,000. Many more who will visit the reservation, but who will not take homes, will be favorably attracted to this section of the country and will decide to locate here, so that the population of north-east Nebraska and southern South Dakota should be increased by not less than 60,000 people by this action of congress.

Norfolk and every other town in this section of the state is interested and cannot be prevented from benefiting to some extent. It is, in fact, one of the most important happenings for this country that has taken place since the development first commenced. There will be a tide of humanity drifting this way that nothing can check, and many people in the movement will remain, because we have room for them; advantage and opportunity are here that are not offered by any other section of country under the sun.

There has been no big reservation opening since a large section of Indian territory was thrown open to settlement under the name of Oklahoma. The development of that section has astonished the world, and people continue to be attracted there by the opportunities that were developed by the opening.

The Rosebud reservation offers the same inducements as those offered in Oklahoma, with some advantages in favor of Gregory county lands. It is now thought that the reservation will be opened to settlement by the first of July. The measure of course requires executive approval, but with no word of opposition in the senate or the house, it is considered very probable that President Roosevelt will affix his signature to the law when it is presented for his approval.

UNITED STATES COURT

INFORMAL SESSION TO BE HELD NEXT MONDAY.

HAS LONG BEEN A COURT TOWN

Next Year the New Court House Will be Ready and the Court Officials Will Come to Spend a Few Days and Hold a Real Session.

Marshal Mathews, District Clerk Hoyt and Circuit Clerk Thummel of the United States court, are expected in Norfolk next Monday to adjourn the April term of federal court which is supposed to be held at this place. The statutes require one term of the federal court to be held annually at Norfolk and Hastings. The letter of the law is observed by the regular opening and adjournment of court, the process occupying about five minutes' time.

This has been the history of the Norfolk federal court since it was first established here some sixteen or eighteen years ago. The officers of the court have met in some hotel parlor, called the court to order and adjourned without any other proceedings. This has been the case since the court session could be held.

When the court officers come next Monday, they will find a different condition than any heretofore confronting them, and next year they will probably come prepared to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of the law and spend a few days in the city holding a real, bonafide term of court and trying whatever prisoners may come before them from the section of country tributary to Norfolk and going over the calendar as they should.

They will find, nearing completion, a splendid building, much of which is intended solely for the accommodation of this court, but a portion to be devoted to the uses of the Norfolk postoffice, which in itself, is no longer a small institution. The building is so near completion that the court might hold a sitting if it would waive the formality of interior decorations and furnishings, but by the time another term arrives even these will be in place and the officials will find as convenient and desirable accommodations as they may wish, even to the cell room that is made to hold the violators of the federal statutes.

Norfolk has long had the honor of being known as a United States court town, but thus far it has been an empty honor, and the visits of the court officials have been perfunctory. Hereafter there will be more to it and instead of the violators of the federal laws being taken on through to Omaha for trial, they will stop here and the court will come to them to hear the charges filed. The first sitting of United States court in Norfolk will mark a new epoch in the city's development and the citizens will take some pride in welcoming the court officials to the new building and the city a year hence.

Hastings is another city of the state that has had court sessions exactly like those that have been held in Norfolk, and the court officials met there last Monday and in the five-minute session declared the court legally opened and adjourned. Norfolk is to be the first town outside of Omaha and Lincoln, in which sittings of this court are to be held. Arrangements are under way to provide Hastings with a building similar to that of this city, but it will be some time before it is ready for a session of the court.

Pruning and Planting.

The critical period in the life of a plant is when it is transplanted from the nursery to its permanent location. In moving trees from the nursery a portion of the root area is lost, and the top should be reduced in proportion to the loss of root area, in order that the newly transplanted and unestablished plant may be able to secure sufficient moisture and food to supply the demands of the top. The roots should also be pruned, so as to protect them against decay, by cutting away all broken and mutilated parts, leaving the cut surfaces smooth, and in such position that they will come in contact with the fresh earth. After the plant becomes established certain branches will grow more rapidly than others and the appearance of the plant will be spoiled by this unequal growth. Pruning should, therefore, be resorted to in order to preserve a symmetrical development of the plant without rendering it artificial or formal in appearance. Care should also be exercised during the early development of a plant to maintain a uniform distribution of branches around the central axis, if it be a tree, so as to insure a symmetrical and pleasing form at maturity.

At planting time the excavation prepared for the reception of the tree should be of sufficient depth to allow it to be set as deep as it stood in the nursery and large enough to accommodate the roots without bending them, while the earth in the bottom of the hole should be loosened at least one spade length below the general floor of the hole. In replacing the soil over the roots of the plant, a thin layer of earth should be placed immediately in contact with the roots and thoroughly pressed down by

trampling in order to bring the particles of soil in close contact with the feeding roots of the plant. The hole should then be filled and the surface left slightly above the general surface of the surrounding ground.—U. S. Department of Agriculture bulletin.

WARNERVILLE.

Warnerville, April 20.—Special to The News: The Omaha Elevator company shipped a carload of hogs Friday.

B. H. McGinnis and John Rice each lost a horse last week. Charles Knoll went to South Omaha Monday with a carload of cattle.

Farmers have finished sowing oats and are making preparations to plant corn. The Ladies Aid society of Warnerville will give a chicken pie supper in the hall Thursday evening, April 28. The quilt made by the ladies, on which the numbers have all been sold, will be raffled off at 10 o'clock in the evening.

DISTRICT WOMAN'S CLUB MEETING

Convention of Clubs of the Third Congressional District in Norfolk on May 5.

The Norfolk Woman's club will entertain the woman's clubs of the Third congressional district in this city on Thursday, April 5, during the afternoon and evening. The meetings are to be held in the First Congregational church, and it is expected that there will be an interesting program not only to members of the clubs, but to others interested in this phase of woman's endeavor.

In the district there are forty-one clubs, with a total membership of 970. At least two delegates from each club will be expected at the convention, while there will undoubtedly be a large number of visitors, especially from the clubs of near-by towns.

Mrs. Stoutenborough of Plattsmouth will give an address on Thursday evening, followed by an address on the "Public Libraries of the Third Congressional District" by Miss Bullock of Lincoln, secretary of the state library commission.

The meetings of the session will be open to the public, and all interested will be cordially welcome.

Letter List.

List of letters remaining uncalled for at the postoffice at Norfolk, Neb., April 19, 1904:

Miss Florence Chester, Mr. E. G. Fisher 2, Miss Annie Shelley, Mrs. Lyle Thomas.

If not called for in fifteen days will be sent to the dead letter office.

Parties calling for any of the above please say, "advertised."

John R. Hays, P. M.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured. With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease, Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, Ohio.

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

North Nebraska is glad of the passage of the Rosebud bill.

Half-Sick
I first used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the fall of 1848. Since then I have taken it every spring as a blood-purifying and nerve-strengthening medicine.
S. T. Jones, Wichita, Kans.
If you feel run down, are easily tired, if your nerves are weak and your blood is thin, then begin to take the good old standard family medicine, Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It's a regular nerve lifter, a perfect blood builder. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

GAR-GOL
An absolute specific and anti-septic preparation for all kinds of SORE THROAT.
SIMPLY A GAROLE. PERFECTLY HARMLESS.
A sure cure for Hoarseness, Tonsillitis, Croup, Inflammation, Ulcerated and Catarrhal Sore Throat, Diphtheria.
PAINKILLING HEALING SOOTHING.
Endorsed by the Most Eminent Throat Specialists in the country.
Should be kept in every home. Price 25 Cents.
Berg Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

It is long past time when respectable overcoats are supposed to be in pawn.

Mr. Hearst will probably hereafter agree with Mr. Bryan that New York is in the enemy's country.

Pennsylvania, in the same situation, is evidently after some of the notoriety that Colorado has been taking to herself.

There was but one killing at the polls during the recent election in Louisiana, and the papers felt fully justified in calling it a quiet election.

If they can blast a blizzard way down at the exposition city, the objection to the Nebraska weather program should not be heard above a whisper.

It is surprising the number of people who read and believe the bible despite all that the infidels and cranks have done to convince them that it is not right.

The weather will need to change considerably before people can begin to contemplate a celebration of the Fourth of July with any degree of enthusiasm.

Toronto is the latest American city to boast of a multi-million fire and like other cities of its class it is expected to rise out of the ruins greatly purified and improved.

With New York out of the question, Mr. Hearst might well afford to reopen negotiations with Mr. Parker with the object of swapping his influence for a cabinet position.

Mr. Bryan should not disappoint those who expect to have him deliver a strong lecture on party ethics to the New Jersey democrats who bolted the convention.

The bicycle is not nearly as popular a means of locomotion as it was a few years ago, and it is not impossible that the automobile will go the way of the bicycle.

The coming republican national convention is practically certain to be orderly and attentive to the business of the meeting with Uncle Joe Cannon as the presiding officer.

It is now a month since the almanacs sprang that whopping big lie that spring was here, and yet a patient party have not risen in their might and torn any almanacs leaf from leaf. Their fortitude is admirable.

That New York platform is so much unlike anything that Mr. Bryan and his followers have favored in recent years that his announcement of an address on the subject in the windy city is not surprising.

No Nebraskan is tempted to move to New York on account of the climate. A country that will permit a blizzard and fourteen inches of snow in the middle of April has no attractions to the person who has been privileged to enjoy Nebraska weather.

A couple of United States war ships are approaching St. Louis, but it is not the intention of the officers to attempt to take the city. The grafters and hoodlums will probably have done that before the vessels arrive on the scene.

With but two undamaged battle-ships of the Russian fleet remaining at Port Arthur the Japanese will need to throw out some very attractive bait to entice them from the protection afforded by the forts and coast batteries.

It is said that an attempt to rob an Iowa bank failed. Now if the next Iowa banker who attempted suicide should fail in the effort, Iowa might begin to believe that a new era for her banks and bankers had finally dawned.

It was a very nice compliment for the Japanese to hold memorial services for the late Admiral Makaroff, commanding the fleet of their enemy, but it is probable that some of the participants were not convinced that it was any funeral of theirs.

A Brooklyn man has left an estate