

THE NORFOLK NEWS

W. N. RUSE, Publisher.

DAILY.

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WEEKLY NEWS-JOURNAL.

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An injunction against sewerage is in order.

The lion developed for March's entrance. Now bring on the lamb.

Who said they never could put up ice in Nebraska after the first of March?

The present deputy attorney general, Mr. Thompson, will make an experienced man to fill the shoes of Norris Brown.

THE INJUNCTION.

The injunction petition says that hundreds of lives will be endangered, though it is not just clear why they will be more endangered with a depot than without. In fact if the depot is to be built it would seem that lives would be protected by closing the street. If two buildings were built, for instance, one on each side of the street, hundreds of teamsters would be endangered in driving through, with no warning of trains. And the school children, as is shown by the plan, can just as well walk through the depot as they can now across the unsheltered tracks.

It is too bad to delay improvement in Norfolk over such a matter as this. It is to be regretted that an injunction has been issued against the passing by the city council and mayor of the proposed ordinance to vacate a portion of Philip avenue, for depot purposes. This will cause a lot of delay and expense, when as a matter of fact the ordinance, for the best interests of the city, ought to be passed.

The Northwestern road has offered to build a \$15,000 depot provided a portion of the street is closed. The injunction says that the railroad doesn't need the street closed and merely wants it done to allow switching without breaking trains. It can probably be easily shown, when the plans arrive for the new depot, that the ground is actually needed for the depot, because there isn't enough space on the present site to construct a large building.

GIVE THEM ANOTHER TERM.
Another state election will soon be at hand, and the republicans of the state are beginning to cast about for timber with which to make another campaign. The governorship will change and the state treasurer. The men now filling these positions will step out, and there will be two vacancies to offer. With the other state officers, it is different. They are just now filling their first terms in office, they have made clean, honest, enviable records, and it is to the interest of the state at large that these other officers should be returned to their posts.

State Auditor Searle has a right to ask another term; so has Secretary of State Galusha and State Superintendent McBrien and Land Commissioner Eaton.

All four of these men have filled their offices in a manner that redounds credit to themselves and to their party. No cleaner set of officials has ever filled the state house at Lincoln than these and, in accordance with the time honored custom of republicanism in appreciating good and faithful service by fit recognition, it is the obligation of the republican party to return this quartet to office.

Experience in a public office is worth more than all else, save honor and principle. Once through the mill, a man in state office is better by far to serve his constituents than he was when, without knowing the ropes, he first took his oath. And an honest official, as rare as an honest man, should be returned for the sake of keeping out another sort, if for no other reason.

Mr. McBrien has made an excellent state superintendent. He is energetic, progressive and enthusiastic in the school work of the state. Nebraska's school system was never developed in its life to a higher standard than it is today, and Mr. McBrien is entitled to much of the credit for this fact. We need him for another term.

State Auditor Searle is a clean-cut type of man, systematic to a degree, careful of the details and an honest, earnest protector of the state's interests in every respect. And, as has been proven to the sorrow of the state in the past, the state auditor's position is one of importance and one which requires a man of the most scrupulous and conscientious character.

A few days ago an announcement came from Lincoln that Nebraska is about to collect many thousands of

dollars which are due the state from corporations which are not incorporated in the state. This announcement came from State Secretary Galusha, who is now serving his first term and who has made a record that will stand the closest inspection. Outspoken, stubbornly honest, as straight as a string and conscientious in the discharge of the duties set forth by his office, Mr. Galusha has earned re-election and the hearty support of his party and of the state at large.

Land Commissioner Eaton is a Fremont man. He is a north Nebraskan by virtue of his home. This has little to do with it, however. Without regard to his location when he was at home, it may be truly stated that he is in the right spot now, and it is to the best interests of the state of Nebraska to put him back.

Here are four good, sterling men. We need them in the state house. They have served well for one term and are entitled to another. It is to be hoped that they may be nominated in the coming republican convention, without regard to factional currents, on the strength of their records.

THE SENATORSHIP.

Perhaps the most objectionable feature of the candidacy of Norris Brown for United States senator, is the manner in which it is being conducted.

The state has before now been stampeded to a candidate through the means of a bureau of publicity and the same methods are being adopted in the Brown campaign in hopes that it will again be successful. This bureau, which is said to have at its head a man who in former years used his talents on behalf of the railroads but is now against them for personal reasons, is working overtime bringing out the fact that Mr. Brown has prosecuted the grain trust. Has it come to such a pass in Nebraska that because a state officer performs his simple duty, does those things which are clearly laid down by law for him to do, that the people are under obligations to elect him to the highest office within the gift of the people? If so, then there will not be senatorships enough to go round, because other state officers have performed the duties as conscientiously and as honestly as he. That he has made an exceptionally able attorney general is true, that he has had the manhood to stand up for the people in the grain cases is conceded, but we really fail to see why that constitutes sufficient ground to stampede to him for the senatorship. Instead of placing the people under obligations to him, he has simply done the duty that he was elected to do and has but repaid the people for trusting him. The grand stand is a great factor in later day politics and it is evident that the bureau which is managing Mr. Brown's campaign proposes to make the most of the opportunity. If we want a man to represent us in the United States senate because he is opposed to corporations and trusts we would naturally and rightly favor a man who has stood on that platform in Nebraska for the past thirty years, who has been consistent and persistent along that line, one who is pre-eminently fair and above anyone else in the state on the platform upon which Mr. Brown now stands, and that is none other than Hon. E. Rosewater of Omaha. If a senator is to be elected on a platform which contemplates only the one idea of anti-incorporation, then by all means Mr. Rosewater is entitled to the votes of the people.

THE CATTLE COUNTRY.

A report from the cattle country of northwest Nebraska says that Helen Grey, a representative of Collier's Weekly, has been riding the range for weeks in an effort to get at the true story of the great cattle war which is just now being waged between the cattle interests on the one side and the administration on the other. The war has been waged furiously by President Roosevelt, in chopping off heads of office holders and in causing the arrests of cattlemen, and Miss Grey says the state will be anti-Roosevelt next fall.

The whole trouble has come about through the fact that the cattlemen have been using more government land than is ordinarily allowed to an individual according to homestead laws. All of a sudden the administration has awakened and found that laws are being, and had been violated, regarding fences and the use of government land, for the past fifteen years. Never until this year have the cattlemen been arrested for violation of this law and they had come to believe that it was their right to use the lands. Certainly it was their right, in one point of view, and they have been misrepresented and persecuted because of the fact that they did use these lands.

The wide expanse of sandhill country is useless except for grazing. It is useless, at that, unless there be a mammoth patch of it to support a herd. It is said that it takes thirty-two acres to support one animal in that land. The sandhills are no good for homestead farming, as was proven by the farmers who starved out

there years ago. It lay idle and common sense teaches us that it had better be used by the cattle man who does not own it than to stand idle.

Fences are a necessity, first because it is necessary to keep herds from scattering and secondly because it is necessary that the bank be protected in this manner on money that the cattle must borrow.

Why drive out the cattleman until there will be no lands occupied in this section? Why not encourage him to locate there with his herds and to keep the country improving? Is it not better that cattlemen be using the ground than that the whole territory be deserted?

A fair land lease bill is the only solution to the question. The Kinkaid homestead law did not settle the matter. It has proven a detriment to the western part of the state in many ways. Now a new lease bill has been presented in congress, written by Mr. Cornell of Valentine, and it ought to pass. It provides that the land shall go to the highest bidder on a lease, and that there shall be no limit and that it shall be fenced. The Lacey bill provides that the leased lands shall be limited to 3,200 acres for any one individual, but this would only support a herd of 100 head of cattle and is inadequate.

Let us be fair to the cattleman, big and little alike, and fair to our own state as well. Let us not allow grandstand plays to sweep us off our feet and cost us dearly in the end. Let us protect our industries by fair legislation at all stages.

The newspapers of the entire country are flooding congress with petitions that the tariff on Linotype machines be removed, and there is some reason to believe that a strong effort will be made to meet offered memorials on this question. Representative Kennedy, Norris, Hinshaw and Pollard having been especially active along this line. This reduction would place Linotype machines within the reach of many printing offices which are now unable to afford them, and would be an aid to the entire United States. The machines are much cheaper in Canada than in America now.

Three little rules we all should keep. To make life happy and bright, Smile in the morning, smile at noon, Take Rocky Mountain Tea at night. The Kiesau Drug Co.

Notice of Special Election.
Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday the 3d day of April, 1906, next, a special election will be held in the city of Norfolk, Madison county, Nebraska, the polling places to be as follows: First ward, city hall; Second ward at west side hose house; Third ward at the residence of Anton Buchholz, No. 421 South Fifth street; Fourth ward at the Fourth ward hose house. At which election the following proposition will be submitted to the voters of said city:

Shall the city of Norfolk issue its bonds in the sum of \$40,000.00, in denominations of \$1,000 each, dated May 1, 1906, due in thirty years from their date; to draw interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; principal and interest payable at the Fiscal Agency of the state of Nebraska in the city of New York; said bonds to be negotiable in form and to be designated as "Norfolk Sewer Bonds." Said bonds to be used for the purpose of obtaining money with which to establish and construct the main sewers of the system heretofore adopted by said city. Said system of sewerage to be owned, operated and controlled by said city of Norfolk, for the use and benefit of said city and the inhabitants thereof. And shall the proper officers of said city be authorized to levy and collect a tax in the same manner as other municipal taxes may be levied and collected, on all the property within said city, as shown and valued upon the assessment rolls of said city in an amount sufficient to create a sinking fund, as required by law, and to pay the interest and principal of said bonds as the same mature. The ballots to be used at said election shall have printed thereon:

"FOR issuing \$40,000 of sewer bonds of the city of Norfolk for the purpose of obtaining money with which to establish and construct the main sewers of the system heretofore adopted by said city; and for levying and collecting a tax annually, sufficient to create a sinking fund as required by law, and to pay the interest and principal on said bonds as they mature."

"AGAINST issuing \$40,000 sewer bonds for the city of Norfolk, for the purpose of obtaining money with which to establish and construct the main sewers of the system heretofore adopted by said city; and against levying and collecting a tax annually, sufficient to create a sinking fund as re-

quired by law, and to pay the interest and principal on said bonds as they mature."

Those voting in favor of said proposition shall mark their ballots with an (X) after the paragraph beginning "FOR issuing \$40,000 of sewer bonds of the city of Norfolk."

Those voting against said proposition shall mark their ballots with an (X) after the paragraph beginning "AGAINST issuing \$40,000 of sewer bonds of the city of Norfolk."

Said election to be open at 9 o'clock a.m. and continue open until 7 o'clock p.m. on said day.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1906.
[Seal] John Friday,
Attest: Julius Hulff, Mayor.
City Clerk.

Keep the little ones healthy and happy. Their tender, sensitive bodies require gentle, healing remedies. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will keep them strong and well. 35 cents, tea or tablets. The Kiesau Drug Co.

Notice to Contractors.

Public notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the County Commissioners of Madison County, Nebraska, for the furnishing of labor and materials for the erection and completion of an addition to the County Jail now standing on Block 48 of Clark and The Madison Mill Company's Addition to Madison, Nebraska.

Said addition to said building to be built in all respects in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in the office of the County Clerk of said county at Madison, Nebraska. Bids will be received by the County Clerk at his office in Madison, Nebraska, at any time prior to 12 o'clock noon on March 20, 1906, and such bids will be opened at the Commissioners' office in Madison in said county at 3 o'clock p.m. on March 20, 1906. No bid will be considered unless it is accompanied by a certified check for \$35.00 payable to the County Clerk of Madison County, Nebraska, which shall be forfeited to the County of Madison in case the successful bidder refuses to enter into a contract, if the same shall be awarded to him. The party receiving the contract will be required to give a good and sufficient bond in the sum of five hundred dollars conditioned for the faithful performance of his contract. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Done by order of the County Commissioners this 16th day of February, 1906.

Geo. E. Richardson,
County Clerk.

Notice of School Election.

Notice is hereby given that at the annual election to be held in Norfolk, Nebraska, on Tuesday, April 3, 1906, there will be two persons chosen as members of the board of education of the school district of the city of Norfolk, Nebraska, at which election the polling places in the various wards will be the same as for the city election, as follows:

First ward, city hall.

Second ward, Second ward hose house.

Third ward, Anton Buchholz residence, 421, South Fifth street.

Fourth ward, Fourth ward hose house.

All resident voters of the district outside of the various city wards, shall vote at the city hall polling place.

Polls shall remain open at each of the said polling places from 9 o'clock in the evening of said day.

Dated Norfolk, Nebraska, March 2, 1906.

Attest: John Friday,

Julius Hulff, Mayor.

Clerk.

In the spring time you renovate your house. Why not your body? Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea drives out impurities, cleanses and denitrifies the blood and purifies the entire system. 35 cents. The Kiesau Drug Co.

FOR SALE or will trade for good heavy work horses, dapple gray stallion 4 years old, weight 1,700. Will give a good bargain if taken soon John H. Harding, Meadow Grove, Neb.

Trees and Plants

Hardest Sorts
For the West.

Large assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc. Large stock of Nebraska Cedars, both transplanted and seedlings.

60 Varieties of Best Strawberries

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And other small fruits at 50 to 500 per cent less than prices of agents who represent other nurseries.

We ship on N. W. & U. P. railroads. Freight paid on \$10 orders. 25 cent coupon free with free catalog. Write to

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