

**The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal**

The News, Established, 1881.  
The Journal, Established, 1877.

**THE HUSE PUBLISHING COMPANY**

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The groundhog has seen his shadow today.

There is a law in Nebraska which prohibits ball playing, horse racing and other such pastime on Memorial day. The day is a funeral day, and has been set apart for mourning rather than for pleasure.

Over in Vienna a patient has been given a judgment of \$7,500 damages for injuries received during an X-ray experiment. This might be of some interest to Center, Neb., where, in district court, a similar case came up not long ago.

Regardless of the merits of the depot matter, the dissolving of the injunction by Judge Boyd yesterday afternoon has made a saving to Madison county and has merely put the case into the supreme court, where it probably would have finally gone anyway.

The unique baseball game planned for the raising of funds for a Norfolk public library, ought to draw a good gallery and it is to be hoped that the challenge issued by the Mast block players will be accepted. It is a commendable effort in a worthy cause.

In Massachusetts the position of lieutenant governor is a stepping stone to the seat of governor and the man who worthily serves his apprenticeship as lieutenant governor invariably gets the nomination for the higher office. That would be a mighty good idea for Nebraska to work out. In the past there have been times when the lieutenant governor became governor by accident, and the state lived to see the day that that condition was regretted.

Now that it is learned that the digging of the canal which is to drain the west end of Norfolk, will cost Madison county but a nominal sum, and that the expense of the digging will be taxed up against the property owners who are to be benefited in the end, the people living throughout the county will need to have no alarm over the situation. And it is further learned that the first estimates of the cost were wildly exaggerated, and that the ditch will not be nearly so expensive as had been believed. The ditch will save the taxpayers of both the city of Norfolk and the county of Madison many hundreds of dollars each year on repairs.

The Russian czar made professions of wanting to do the square thing toward his people, but he failed to come up with the goods. The premier's speech, in which he said that there could be nothing that had been asked by the lower house, was like throwing a red rag in the face of a bull, and trouble that has been brewing for many moons over there may very easily be expected as a result. There is no race of people on earth which, after having been whipped into line and downtrodden as the Russian peasants have, will not eventually revolt. Russia has stood as the most cruel and brutal of all the world's governments in her treatment of the peasantry and it now looks as though the revenge for all of the terms that have been served by innocent persons in Siberia, might come at last.

The loss of the military post at Fort Niobrara will be felt by the whole of northern Nebraska, and especially by the Third district, which is a grain-raising section. This post has been the means of using hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of the food products of the Third district of Nebraska for many, many years. And yet, for all we have (in name) a congressional representative at Washington, this fort is to be abandoned without so much as a gun being fired by that same, in an effort to hold the post. Perhaps he hasn't the ammunition that is required to fire guns in congress. There was a chance for Mr. McCarthy, who has now had four years of experience and who ought to be by this time able to find his way around the capitol building, to do something for his constituents. But then, who ever heard of McCarthy, in all of his four years, doing anything for his constituents but forgetting them?

**HAVE TO BE SHOWN.**

McCarthy has made just as good a record in congress as any other man could make in the same length of time. It is just as easy to make a four-year-old mule in a minute as it is to make a leader in congress in one or two terms. McCarthy has worked hard and has accomplished a good deal. He now has four years of training and experience behind him and is just that much better qualified for the office than a new and inexperienced man would be.—Pender Republic.

It will be a hard matter to convince the Third Nebraska voters that J. F. Boyd or W. W. Young, either one,

could not, in a month at congress, make more of a showing and take a more prominent part in at least one bit of important legislation than Mr. McCarthy has taken during his entire career at Washington.

**APOLOGIES DON'T GO.**

The leaders in congress are men who have been there a lifetime, yet some newspapers expect a congressman from the Third Nebraska district to become speaker of the house during his first term of office.—Pender Republic.

We doubt if the most ardent admirers of Mr. McCarthy will contend that Uncle Joe Cannon or William Jennings Bryan or Tom Reed or William McKinley spent their first four years in congress without one single time taking a prominent part in some important bit of legislation.

**MEMORIAL DAY.**

Once again this nation will do honor to the soldier dead who fought and gave their lives for the stars and stripes, and all that they stand for. Tomorrow, as Memorial day, will be observed by this nation that has been preserved by that bloody war, and America will bow its head in tribute to the boys who responded to the country's call for volunteers and who, since taking up arms, have been laid in their graves.

It is fitting that one day out of each year should be set aside in which to recall the crimson years of strife that stain the pages of this union's history, in order that the generations that have grown up since those times of cannons' boom, and the generations that are yet to come, may reflect upon the deeds of valor and the loyalty and the sacrifices of their forefathers of Abraham Lincoln's day.

To those who know of the civil war only what they have learned in the histories that have been written, there is little realization of what that struggle meant to the north and south, and of its vast effect upon every community and almost every home from Pacific to Atlantic, until they see the old soldiers in their aging blue uniforms marching through the streets and hear the fife and drum piercing the air of every hamlet in the nation today. To the east and the west and the north and the south, this country is dotted with millions and millions of cities and towns, and there is not one to be found on the map in which there is not still a scattering of the veterans who shouldered guns and went following after Grant and Sherman and the rest of those great generals when the war broke out.

And thus, by the token of those who still remain to march each Memorial day to the cemeteries on the sidehills of the towns of America, may be reckoned the untold numbers of loyal citizens who joined the ranks of the fighting regiments and never came home from the smoking battle fields, and of those, too, who did come home but who have responded to the last roll call since the ending of that warfare's season.

But perhaps today, for all there are still with us many and many a veteran who shall still continue on this earth for a score of years to come, the most impressive feature of these annual Memorial days is the fact that the ranks are growing perceptibly thinner and thinner, and the fact that every time the old flag, unfurled from the staff that is carried by a blue-coated veteran, is borne up to Prospect Hill, it goes to do honor to departed comrades who, the year before, had been here to help from the marching squad. It is a notable feature, too, that with each succeeding year the gait of those who remain to carry flowers to the last resting place of the comrades, becomes appreciably feebler and feebler.

But for all the diminishing of those veteran ranks, from year to year, the interest and the glory that is paid to them by the surviving generations of this American race loses not one iota, a fact noteworthy in its indication that the memory of the deeds of those fighters shall be perpetuated in the hearts of this country, for years and years after those soldiers and their grandsons have been laid beneath the sod. And this, in the eternal fitness of things, will be justifiable. The union soldiers who fought and won in that awful war that drew a line between the two halves of this country for the time being, but which later welded all parts together again as never could have been done with defeat, have earned a fame that may ring down the halls of Time.

Theirs was the feat of soldering together, that it might be perpetuated, one of the great nations of the world today. They bought that victory with their blood, but the fruit of their winning lives on in unending life, so that the end attained justified the price those brave men paid. It was the sacrificing of the individual for the sake of the society of future generations, a sacrifice in spirit intensified a million-fold by the loss of tens and hundreds of thousands of lives, and to do honor to those fallen fighters, many of whom were buried in trenches and whose bodies have never known graves that were marked, is the mis-

sion of Memorial day, set apart for tomorrow.

Long live the memory of those soldiers dead!

**CONGRESS NOT A KINDERGARTEN**

Congressman J. J. McCarthy (a statesman from Poncea, Dixon county, Neb., who has been for three years past, is at the present time, will inevitably be until next year and would like to be for many years yet to come, representative in congress from the Third district of Nebraska) in naming the reasons why he believes he is entitled to be returned for the third time to the halls of legislation in Washington at the expense of the people of this district, gives the fact that he has not yet had much of an opportunity to do anything for his constituents and insists that he be sent back again so that he may take another kindergarten course, preparatory to one day rendering a service to his countrymen and thus accomplishing things for his district that are constantly being accomplished by other congressmen for their districts, and which the republicans who sent him there the first time know all too well he has failed to do in his initial four years. Mr. McCarthy takes the attitude that he has been abused by the people of the Third district who seem to have expected that he ought to have identified himself with some purpose, good or bad, down at Washington, and, with half injured pride and a half apologetic tone of voice, he begs just another two years' chance in Washington so that he may get started trotting in the class of real law makers.

While we must agree with Mr. McCarthy in so far as he insists that he has not done anything yet to speak of, yet we are forced to take issue with him on the point that it is necessary for a congressman to be in Washington for a half dozen years before he can get down to business. And we must insist that if a representative, after four years of experience in congress, and with the advantage of being longed to the majority party, has failed to make good, it is an unmistakable sign that he can never become the real thing, though he be sent to Washington for generations to come.

We do not want to discourage Mr. McCarthy in his ambitions to become a statesman, but heartily believe that after a man has spent two terms in congress, under favorable conditions, he ought to have positively identified himself with some one principle at least and to have done something toward pushing at least that one principle along. But so far as we have been able to learn, Mr. McCarthy of Poncea has as yet failed to connect himself in any slightest degree with any measure, good or bad, that has come up before the American public during his term of luxury at the Third district's expense. Unlike Buster Brown, Mr. McCarthy has not even so much, so far as we can learn, as resolved to do anything worth while, to say nothing of doing it.

And so for this reason, if there were no other, the people of the Third district of Nebraska as a whole, and the republicans of this district in particular, have a right to demand that Mr. McCarthy, having been given a fair chance and having failed to accept his opportunities, now step down and out and allow some other man to get into the harness for the sake of this district's rights.

And, although Mr. McCarthy and his friends insist that four years is not long enough for a man to have gotten a start toward accomplishing things in congress, we wish to turn back the pages of history for a few years at the most, and to call up before the minds of the people of the Third district of Nebraska the records of two men who went from Madison county under unfavorable circumstances and either one of whom did, almost every day of his life at Washington, more than Mr. McCarthy has done during his entire two terms of service. And we believe that we betray no loyalty to republicanism when we select for this contrast as two men who did things, a representative and a United States senator who were chosen from the ranks of our political opponents. Indeed, with such records as these men have made, belonging to the minority party in congress, there is all the more reason why a republican from this district should have succeeded eminently as well.

Let us glance at the record of the late John S. Robinson of Madison, who went into congress as a minority member and who, despite that handicap, did things. One of the biggest measures associated with that which had to do with the code of laws and the form of government that were adopted for Alaska. Mr. Robinson was largely the author of the code of Alaskan laws and he became recognized all over this country as a representative who stood for something in that connection that was worth while.

And again, in spite of the fact that most of his time was occupied with that gigantic task, he found time to introduce into the house of representatives and to push the passage of that body of the bill appropriating

money with which to construct the Norfolk public building—the handsomest public building for a city of this size known in America.

And besides these things, Mr. Robinson secured many pensions and was conspicuous in the principal debates of the house of representatives all through his term.

So much for one man who did things under far less auspicious circumstances than have been known to Mr. McCarthy. These things were accomplished by Mr. Robinson not because he was a democrat, but in spite of that fact.

And then let us glance at the record of another individual from Madison county who did things all of the time while he was in Washington, for his constituents. In spite of the fact that he belonged to the minority wing, he soon made his name known and demonstrated clearly that it is possible for the right sort of legislator to stand for some sort of principle, and to push hard enough to accomplish his desired ends. This is former United States Senator William V. Allen, who lives in Madison today.

During his term in the United States senate, Senator Allen was by his early advocacy of Cuban liberty largely instrumental, according to Senator Gorman and others, in bringing about the war between Spain and the United States by which the Cuban republic was established.

He secured the rebuilding of the Indian bridge between Niobrara and the Poncea reservation across the Niobrara.

He secured more than 1,000 pensions for old soldiers in Nebraska.

He secured the passage of a great many bills to quiet the title of settlers to their lands.

He forced Collis P. Huntington to reconstruct the Central Pacific railway.

He had secured a favorable report, when he retired from the senate of a bill to convert old Ft. Omaha into an Indian training school.

He secured the opening to public settlement of the old military reservation of Ft. McPherson and Ft. Sheridan.

He saved the life of Major-General Rivera of the Cuban army from death by drum-head court martial by the Spanish troops by securing the passage of a resolution in the senate condemning it, which was immediately cabled to Madrid, Spain.

He secured free lumber throughout the United States on the tariff act of 1894, by which the consumer could buy lumber for \$14 a thousand which now costs him from \$28 to \$30 a thousand.

He secured seed grain during the drought for the Santee Indians and \$10,000 extra money for them.

He secured free barbed wire on the tariff act of 1894 which was subsequently lost by a combination of republicans and Cleveland democrats.

He secured the establishment of the Mackenzie at Sheridan, Wyoming, and the removal of old Ft. Custer.

He introduced and had favorably reported for \$750,000 a bill to construct a public building at Lincoln.

He compelled the new Union Pacific railroad to pay \$12,000,000 more than it first bid for the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific railways.

He secured the establishment of the trans-Mississippi and International exposition at Omaha in 1898.

He secured the establishment at Omaha of the present Indian warehouse, at which supplies for western Indians are being purchased.

He secured the establishment and holding of the Indian congress at Omaha, in connection with the exposition, in 1898.

He secured a settlement of a lawsuit with Attorney General Harmon involving 196,000 acres of Burlington Iles land in Nebraska, by which these lands were saved to actual settlers and their titles thereto quieted. Many of these lands lie in the Third congressional district.

By securing a charter for Captain Talbot to maintain a pontoon bridge over the Missouri river at Sioux City, he secured the construction of the present commutations bridge at that place.

He defeated a bill to issue government bonds for \$4,500,000 for the District of Columbia.

He secured the passage of a bill in the senate to construct the public building at Blair.

He secured the passage of a bill to resurvey Grant, Hooker and other western counties.

He secured an appropriation of \$75,000 to put in the basket work on the Nebraska side of the Missouri river at South Sioux City, and \$25,000 additional spent on the Nebraska side above Sioux City.

He secured the purchase by the government of the grounds for public buildings at Norfolk and Hastings, and introduced and secured the passage of the bill making appropriations for the construction of public buildings at those places.

He secured the passage of a law which provided that naval and army cadets taken into the academies at Annapolis and West Point must, by actual physical residence, have lived for two consecutive years preceding their entrance to the academies, in the district from which they are appointed. This was to do away with an abuse practiced for the sake of landing sons of army officers and none others, if possible, in the academies.

We are not discussing these things that were accomplished by Senator Allen. They stand for themselves in the minds of the people of the Third district, democratic and republican. They are actual testimonials to the fact that a real lawmaker and a true statesman does not need a life time of preparation in Washington before he begins to do things.

The records of these two Madison county men, regardless of their political parties, show that at the end of two terms in congress, Mr. McCarthy should have distinguished himself in some way by becoming strongly iden-

tified as for or against some prominent public measure.

So far as we can figure it out, Mr. McCarthy has done little in Washington aside from allowing the government to carry out its rural route extension and drawing his \$5,000 per year.

**FOR AN ALCOHOL FACTORY.**

The suggestion that Norfolk be made an alcohol manufacturing center, under the provisions of the denatured alcohol bill that has just been made a law and which takes from alcohol to be used in the arts and manufactures the internal revenue tax, ought to be worthy of investigation by Norfolk business interests, inasmuch as there is today owned by this city an abandoned sugar factory in which there are now boilers and around which there are many acres of fertile land to be used.

With the tax taken off of alcohol which is to be used in the manufactures and the arts, the plant could, it is said, be made a success here as well as anywhere. It is done in Europe and there is said to be no reason why it could not be done here. Local capital would probably invest in such an industry, if someone who knew how to run the plant and manage the institution could be found, and it might be the means of rehabilitating a plant that has lain idle for some little time and which, by its idleness, has cost Norfolk many dollars.

It has been pretty well demonstrated that no sugar factory is going to go back into the abandoned buildings here and try to make a success of the industry where one firm has failed. It is true that Norfolk farmers already know all about beets, and that this is an advantageous feature over starting an industry that would require new knowledge along some other line, but it is also true that the farmers of this section of the state can make money too easily off of other crops, in which there is not so much very hard labor. Beets are for the country that will raise nothing else. They are for the land that has to be irrigated, and which will then produce as good a beet as any acres. But land that will produce corn and wheat and other such crops, will not permanently, as was demonstrated in Norfolk, be given over to the raising of beets at the rate that can be paid for the roots. And where the factory overpays, in order to secure the beets, such results as that in the factory down at Leavitt are found, that plant now being in the hands of a receiver.

It looks now as though the packing plant that had, a while back, been suggested for Norfolk's deserted buildings, would not materialize, and other sorts of industries that have been suggested have not shown signs of growing out of their infant stage. And so it is about time for Norfolk to begin to look for something new with which to start again the wheels of manufacturing in this city. And the denatured alcohol bill opens an opportunity.

It might be that this could not be made to pay, but it looks as though it surely ought to be worth the investigation of the business men who own stock in the old sugar factory.

**McCarthyphobia.**

Wayne Herald. The Pender Republic, whose editor officiates as school superintendent of Thurston county, is so ardent and hysterical in his support of Congressman McCarthy that he makes charges that are not even based on respectable suspicion, against newspapers that have questioned the propriety of renominating that gentleman. The Republic man alleges in substance that such papers are not supporting McCarthy because they are grafters and haven't been paid to support him. It is likely the Republican man—the grateful Fidus Achates of one who (the Pender Times claimed) loaned influence in satisfying the editor's itch for the county superintendent—could not think of a more stunning and convincing argument in behalf of the congressman than to shriek "graft," making the statement with as much bold effrontery as though it were backed by some suggestion of truth. In addition he pats himself on the head in a self-congratulatory manner and proclaims the tremendously fearless and amazingly just way in which he handles political aspirants. We like to see such a journalistic orb flicker with gratitude, but he should make a bigger effort to present arguments that can be bolstered up with a few facts.

There is one thing that you can bank on. The present day young women are keener, brighter, and better looking and more self-reliant and less dependent. They all take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, tea or tablets. The Klesau Drug Co.

**ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.**

We all admire an old girl who holds her age.

The average wish is about as valuable as the check of a bankrupt.

Another choice piece of fiction is the reputed salary of baseball players.

Some men change positions as often as some women change hired girls.

When you get in the habit of work,

or the habit of loafing, it is hard to recover from it.

You have probably observed that hallstoms are always worse about four miles away.

A man who is bald headed, is sensitive, but he is not as sensitive as a man who has fits.

It would require a careful search to find anything paying smaller returns for the time invested than fishing.

There probably isn't much romance left in the game after a man begins to refer to his wife as "old woman."

Some men's idea of perseverance is to see how long they can cherish ill feeling for some real or fancied grievance.

When a woman holds out a letter to a mail carrier it is always with the address down. Does she imagine he won't read it?

A country boy believes that a good job in town is a good thing; but don't forget that there is a lot of hard work connected with a good job in town.

Another instance wherein the joy of giving exceeds the pleasure of receiving, is that of sending invitations to high school commencement exercises.

The average dweller in an island town gets about as much sense and satisfaction from a sea story as a woman derives from the baseball news.

We refuse to take any part in the discussion, but people are very tired hearing school teachers, judges and congressmen complaining of low salaries.

An Atchison young man had been going with a girl a long time, and stopped. "Why did you stop going with her?" a friend asked. "I had to," he replied, "or I would have married her."

A woman writes from Colorado: "I notice in reading the Vacation Notes that the English drink soda and whiskey. I tried ordinary kitchen soda and didn't like it very well. Is that the right kind?"

If you are in the habit of annoying your neighbors, by harboring a bawling cow, a barking dog, or a piano player or singing child, ever occur to you that the neighbors will hate you? And some time you may need the friendship of the neighbors.

"You greatly admire that woman," a friend said to an Atchison man; "why don't you marry her?" "Because," the man replied, "there is a great deal of difference between a sweetheart and a wife. A sweetheart always pleases you; a wife sometimes."

The women will never get over being indignant because widows "handle" men so easily, and marry with so little difficulty. Widows "handle" men because they know them. A woman who has passed through a siege with one man, knows other men pretty well, and if a man fools around her much, she will land him as a husband, if she wants him.

When chasing the butterfly of lovelessness there is one thing to keep in mind and that is, chase the right kind—beautiffulness that comes by taking Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, tea or tablets.

The Klesau Drug Co.

**MUSIC FOR LIBRARY FUND**

Proceeds of Three Piano Recitals of Mrs. Beels, Donated.

Mrs. George Beels announces three piano recitals which are to be given within two weeks, in the Methodist church. The proceeds of all three entertainments will go towards the fund which is now being raised in Norfolk for the purpose of building a new library. This will be the tenth commencement of the Norfolk inter-state branch of the Western Conservatory of Music. The first night, Tuesday, June 5, will be given over entirely to the little folks and the program of music rendered will be especially interesting to little people. On Friday, June 8, will be a recital of intermediate and advanced pupils, and on Tuesday, June 12, will be the commencement exercises for graduates who have completed the entire course. The baccalaureate sermon for this class will be delivered by Rev. J. F. Poucher Sunday morning, June 10, in the Methodist church.

A complexion fair men like to see. So girls take this advice. Don't hesitate to think it o'er, Drink Rocky Mountain Tea.

The Klesau Drug Co.

**Letter List.**

List of letters remaining uncalled for at the postoffice at Norfolk, Neb., May 29, 1906:

Mr. Wm. Gorman, Mr. Chas. Patterson, Miss Jennie Winkle.

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.

**MRS. GEORGE F. BOYD DEAD.**

After illness of Three Weeks, Wife of County Attorney Succumbs.

Oakdale, Neb., May 29.—Special to The News: Mrs. George F. Boyd, wife of County Attorney Boyd, died at their residence in Oakdale Monday night of typhoid fever, after an illness of three weeks.