

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

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President Roosevelt is already laying plans of what he will do by way of a rest and vacation "when he gets out of a job." First he is going to Germany to see the kaiser, then he will "mill around" among the countries of Europe and visit all the rulers. Then, after he has indulged in a big game hunt in Africa and another in India, he will make a tour of the world. The president has thus laid out a play spell that will be about as strenuous as has been his career in the white house. But the plan looks decidedly Rooseveltian and it will not be at all surprising if he carries it out to the limit.

A REMARKABLE MAN.

The St. Paul Dispatch of Saturday prints, under the head of "Forty Years Ago," an article which shows that the man who later became the leading railway magnate of the northwest, was already forging to the lead in a modest way. He was even then considered a remarkable young man, and he has never for a day ceased living up to the character outlined of him in that write-up of forty years ago, which follows:

"James J. Hill's new enterprise—Navigation having closed and the steamboat business being thus wound up, J. J. Hill has, with a spirit of enterprise which is commendable, converted his immense warehouse into a mammoth hay pressing establishment. He was busy putting down some splendid grass all this week and will probably be able to squeeze all that will be brought to the city. There's a spirit that cannot be daunted by difficulty. If he can't handle freight he can press hay. And it is a noticeable fact that Mr. Hill, when he starts out to accomplish a thing, he does it complete and single-handed, asking no aid from any one. His warehouse was built large enough to handle every ounce of freight coming and going by both railway and steamer, and of such an ingenious design as to never be in the open air while being transferred from one to the other. Of a similar nature is his latest venture. He says that all hay offered will be taken and if his present warehouse is not large enough there is plenty of vacant land to build others and plenty of vacant land to erect them upon. This remarkable young man evidently intends to keep abreast of the times."

ANOTHER DEMAND FOR WOMEN.

That women are not employed in any way as nurses in connection with the navy is perhaps to some a greater surprise than to learn that congress is to be petitioned by those having such matters in charge to make provision for women nurses in the navy. The need, the demand, for women nurses has been so general, and they have given such distinguished, such gallant service to the army, always, and particularly in time of war, that it might have been supposed women nurses in the navy were possible without act of congress, and were, at least under peace conditions, already doing their work. That the naval doctors have had to ask for such provision proves at least that conditions do rise which demand woman in certain places, even in such belligerent places as battleships, and that she has a service to render there which cannot be given by men and must be given by her, that she is called to this service, instead of demanding that she be permitted.

The permission sought from congress is that not only shall women nurses perform hospital duty for the navy, have charge of the naval sick on shore, but that in times of war women nurses shall be carried on the battleships and other ships of the fleet, where her service is as much needed as it is in time of land-war on the very edge of battle. These battleship positions will not be easy to fill, nor the duties easy to fulfill. Such service in time of war will have about it a quality of heroism, will demand such a high type of woman, that only the most efficient nurse in the corps could be offered the places. But the naval physicians know well that there are women who can fill these duties, and they know that the war of the sea brings about emergencies which demand just the service that women alone can give.

CHRISTMAS POINTERS.

We want to advise our readers who send Christmas gifts by express if they pay the charges for carriage by the express company, not only to mark plainly on the package, "Express Charges Prepaid," but to mail the receipt to the party to whom the gift is sent. If you don't the charges may be collected at both ends and the person receiving your gift will ever think, in silence, that you did not pay it. There are some delivery men among the express companies who can't find the record of the pre-payment on their books at Christmas time. There is an awful lot of business you

know, and things get into confusion. Of course the party to whom you send the gift is not going to write and ask you if you prepaid charges. So you had better let him know it.

If you are going to send gifts away by mail or express be sure to start them many days ahead of time or they can't be delivered by Christmas. You can mark on the package, "Don't open before Christmas." Remember that there is a perfect jam of business in the express and postoffices at Christmas time.

Don't select fragile, bulky or heavy gifts to go by express or mail. Buy for distant friends books, or other articles that are easily boxed or wrapped and not easily broken.

On light articles post is cheaper than express and also those who go a long distance for your Uncle Sam charges alike for distances and the express companies do not.

In sending express packages always enquire if the company goes directly to that point without transferring to another company. In this way you save time, money and wear on the package.

Remember that the postoffice carries packages only as heavy as four pounds.

Don't above all things, leave the buying of gifts to the last moment. Buy early and avoid the rush and you will also get a better choice.

Buy well within your means. Buy beautiful and useful things rather than expensive ones. It is very foolish to spend more than you can afford and painful to the recipient. A Christmas gift should be evidence of remembrance and good wishes. Even a Christmas card may serve.

LETTERS TO SANTA CLAUS.

This year there is going to be a chance for the youngster who write a letter to Santa Claus, the ban which has heretofore existed against the delivery of letters so addressed having been removed by Postmaster General Meyer, who has issued the following order:

"Ordered that hereafter and until the close of the first day of January, 1908, postmasters are directed to deliver all letters arriving at their respective postoffices addressed plainly and unmistakably to 'Santa Claus' without any other terms of expressions identifying the persons for whom such letters are intended, to any regularly organized charitable society in the city or town of address, to be used exclusively for charitable purposes. In the event that claim should be made by more than one such society for letters so addressed, such letters will be equally divided according to number, between or among the societies making such claim."

This more liberal attitude toward the children on the part of the postoffice department, will bring joy to the heart of many a child, particularly in the cities, where organized societies of charity will be glad to receive the letters and see that deserving little folks are fittingly remembered. In smaller towns where there are no organizations of that character, there are always enough philanthropic women interested in the welfare of the poor and needy to see that Christmas does not pass over desolate homes without some token of recognition of the day finding its way to the children, at least. In Norfolk, for instance, a committee of women from the various churches could be profitably formed to receive such letters as are mailed here and with a fund raised perhaps by popular subscription many a home could be gladdened that would otherwise remain entirely outside the realm of Christmas cheer.

LESS NUMBER OF DELEGATES.

The national republican convention which will meet in Chicago next June will consist of fourteen less delegates than did the republican convention of 1904, the number at that time being 994, while the 1908 convention will have 980 delegates.

In the 1904 convention 497 votes were necessary for a choice; in the 1908 convention 491 votes will be the necessary majority. In the last convention the states alone had 952 votes, or twice 386 representatives and twice 90 senators. Oklahoma having been admitted with two senators and five representatives, the 46 states alone will have 966 delegates in the 1908 convention, or twice 92 senators and twice 391 representatives.

Seven territorial divisions will be represented next June, with a total of fourteen votes. The same seven territories had thirty votes in the last convention. The 1908 convention will have a loss of sixteen votes from the territories, but the admission of Oklahoma as a state, with two senators and five representatives, entitling her to fourteen convention votes in 1908 instead of twelve, which she had in 1904, is a gain of two votes from the Oklahoma region, or a net loss for the entire convention of fourteen votes. These fourteen votes are enough to seriously affect the result in a closely drawn contest such as the one in the next convention may be.

One effect which the call just issued for the republican convention will have is to render all selections of delegates up to this time negative.

Most conspicuous of these are the six delegates chosen from Alaska for Taft and three delegates for Cannon

in Representative Fordney's district in Michigan. The call is further significant, to the minds of many, because of its demand that only republican electors participate in the selection of delegates. This means that the basis is laid for numerous contests before the credentials committee of the national convention.

LAFOLLETTE IN NEBRASKA.

Now that the president has declined again to be candidate for the third term, and this time people have about made up their minds to take him at his word, other candidates are falling over each other to get in their work on what have been known as Roosevelt states. The telegraph yesterday announced that LaFollette boomers would be in Nebraska next week to take over the Roosevelt strength in this state. With its Roosevelt club, and with its strong sentiment in favor of a third term for the president, it is a question whether any of the candidates that are likely to spring into the field within the next few days will be able to shove the vote of this state into his vest pocket. Next to Mr. Roosevelt, it is probable that Secretary Taft stands higher in the state today than any one of the probable candidates, but just what Nebraska will be ready to do by next June when the field is fully developed is a question that no man can answer. Secretary Taft and Vice President Fairbanks have been avowed candidates for the presidency for some time, but the positive statement of Mr. Roosevelt that he will not again become a candidate gives Senator LaFollette, Secretary Cortelyou, Governor Hughes and others an opportunity they have sought and speculation will be rife for some time until the unsettled sentiment of the party begins to crystallize upon something tangible. In the meantime, LaFollette loses no time in opening his campaign in Nebraska. The effect upon the republican convention of the president's declaration is difficult to forecast. It means, of course, that the opening ballots will be much mixed. Taft very likely will have the most votes, but LaFollette, Hughes, Fairbanks, Cannon and others may have enough to prevent a choice. It will then be up to the convention to combine on a man. It was here that the lurking Roosevelt sentiment was expected to break out, and it may break out yet, though the president's steadfastness in declining makes this unlikely. The more likely thing is that the Roosevelt republicans in the convention will endeavor to unite on a man who represents the Roosevelt brand of politics. This is Taft's best chance. If that attempt fails, Governor Hughes of New York looks like the next best guess.

THE BANKERS' PANIC.

The fearful and unbelieving among us will insist that the country is on the brink of ruin, or at least of hard times. Now just how long the natural depression from the "bankers' panic" will last no one can tell with certainty, and one person's opinion is perhaps as good as another. But there seems no reason to fear that we are going into such a panic and series of hard years as we suffered in 1893-6, says the Lincoln Star in an optimistic editorial.

On this point all authorities seem agreed. The condition of things now and then is entirely different. Then speculation in real estate in western towns, for example, had gone wild and town lots in Kansas City or Denver, or perhaps even such towns as Wichita, Kans., were bought and sold at prices only justified in Chicago or New York. Real estate in every little western town that had a chance for future growth was boomed and boomed again till it was absurdly high. Farms, however, sold at low prices. A good story is told that will illustrate this fact. A farmer in Kansas was infested by the speculation fever and sold his farm resolving to put the money in town lots. He went to town a week after and the enterprising real estate man took him out to see some suburban town lots, a few of which he could buy for the proceeds of his farm. He was amazed to find the lots were a part of the farm he had so recently sold.

At that time every factory had accumulated a large surplus of product. Over-production, over-trading, over-valuation led to the collapse, helped on in the west by a series of years of drought and bad crops.

How different the conditions now! In most western cities and towns real estate is little higher than it was at the collapse of the last panic. Farm lands have greatly advanced in value but not to a point yet where the crops do not pay a good interest on the investment. Up to the time of the bankers' fright nearly every factory in the land had orders far ahead and their products were not allowed to accumulate. Year after year we have had throughout the country abundant, if not record-breaking crops.

In the former days everybody had gone in debt for speculative purposes and the settlers in the west nearly all owed for their lands and were depending on crops to pay off the mortgage. Now, few people are much in debt, and those who are have not (in the west at least) borrowed for speculation. Farms are all paid for and the average farmer

has grain in the elevator and money in the bank. Export trade is good and even the great abundance of the crops has not been able to materially lower the prices of cattle or grain.

It is not possible under such conditions as now exist to have a return of those dark days.

It is not improbable that within a short time the pendulum will swing to the other extreme and the bankers will be in no less distress from a super-abundance of money, for if the hoarded money is returned to circulation in addition to that which has been forced out to supply its place we will certainly be overwhelmed with currency.

AROUND TOWN.

Excelsior Springs, Mo., Dec. 14.—Dear News: It's a small world, after all. You can't go anywhere without bumping into somebody that you know or who knows you or who knows people whom you know. It seemed strange, upon registering at the Baltimore hotel in Kansas City, to have the clerk look up in surprise and say: "Norfolk, Nebraska? Why that's my old town, that's where I got my start." He was L. Kleenberger and he was clerk in the old Reno hotel in Norfolk back in 1889. The Reno was later converted into a college and then burned. V. B. Nethaway, who shot his wife and himself the other day, lived in the old Reno building when it burned. Mr. Kleenberger is a brother of Mrs. Z. King of Humphrey, formerly of Norfolk, and he used to be, before his hotel experience, in the creamery business with Mr. King at Wisner. At that time he boarded at the Elkhorn Valley hotel and from boarder he became clerk. Then he went to Norfolk.

And that's not the only place down in Missouri where Norfolk's name has penetrated. "Norfolk!" declared a newspaper man here. "Why, I have a very good friend in Norfolk, Missouri." All of which continues to prove that Norfolk girls are popular where ever they go.

It is from Madison county, too, that have come some of Excelsior Springs leading business men. A. J. Dunlevy and Dr. Nelson, formerly of Tilden, own the two biggest bath houses in this bathing resort. And E. H. Luikart of Tilden, interested here in a business way, makes the trip once a month.

Another former Norfolk man now a Missourian is J. W. Humphrey. He was on a train out of Omaha bound for St. Joe, where he has a store. He expects to move his family from Omaha in the spring.

Excelsior Springs had a snow storm today. But people go right on drinking water.

Excelsior Springs, a town of just about Norfolk's size, has about four miles of paving, mostly asphalt. And this feature alone gives the town a metropolitan tone that is worth while. And this in Missouri, at that!

It's hard for resort towns to tell the truth. A barber said there was at least fifteen miles of paving and the hotel people claim the financial flurry didn't affect things here at all. Dunlevy says the effect was marked.

One of the banks controlled by Dr. Woods, president of the Bank of Commerce at Kansas City, is located here, but it has \$200,000 in cash on hand, they say, so that it is perfectly safe. Over at Kansas City there are being made persistent efforts to reopen the Bank of Commerce, and it is claimed Comptroller Ridley may be made president of the reorganized institution. Stores are accepting Bank of Commerce checks dollar for dollar.

O. D. Woodward, president of the Woodward & Burgess Amusement Co., and president of the Kansas City Post company, who was shot the other day by a discharged editorial writer, is down at his office with his arm, still carrying three bullet wounds, in a sling. Mr. Woodward built a close call with his companion, Managing Editor Groves, died. "We have no Woodward Stock company this year," he said in his office at the Willis-Wood. "But later in the season we may put out a company, in which case we will certainly send it to Norfolk." Mr. Woodward said that "The Mayor of Tokio," which comes to Norfolk, Dec. 24, is a mighty good show.

Just now Kansas City is stirred up over the ruling of a judge that theaters and other business places must close Sundays. The Willis-Wood obeyed the edict but others disregarded it. About eighty actors and actresses were arrested and hauled up in police court as a result. The people of Kansas City, and the newspapers, are protesting loudly against this order of things. They claim that the Sunday theaters afford wholesome amusement to thousands who cannot attend during the week, and that the Sunday theater takes the place of many pleasure resorts of evil tendency. The Kansas City papers unite in upholding the Sunday theater as a factor for good.

Kansas City has one strong, live newspaper overshadowing the rest. The Star is as much Kansas City's paper as The News is Norfolk's paper, and The Star is read in the territory around Kansas City just as much as The News is read in the territory around Norfolk.

The Star is a very vital factor in the upbuilding of Kansas City, and Kansas Cityans recognize the fact that the stronger their one big paper grows, the more will it be able to help Kansas City and thereby every single person or interest in Kansas City, realizing the fact that the better they can make their paper, the more help and

good it will do the town. Kansas Cityans unite in solidly supporting the Star. Practically every business interest in the town advertises in the Star—every body. The business interests at Kansas City are proud of this big paper and universally cooperate in its support regardless of prejudice or politics. They know that a powerful newspaper is a mighty power in boosting a town and for their own personal interests—for the sake of the town they want as strong a paper as it is possible to have issued in their city.

Kansas City has always been a great city for home industries. It is said that if a Kansas City man were to lose his hat in Omaha he would go bareheaded until he reached home in order to patronize a Kansas City store. It is this spirit that has made Kansas City. Kansas City people get everything they can—and consequently they can get most everything at home. They buy Kansas City made articles when they can. Their printing, their lithographing, their furniture, their candy, their pickles, their everything, is got at home. They stand together. They are organized, the business men, and they go after things. A few days ago they made a tremendous effort to get the two big national conventions of next year—and they all but succeeded. They are always after conventions, always after new industries, always after new trade from tributary territory. They've been after a union depot for many years and at last they're going to get one.

Some of the small towns around Kansas City are not so wise as K. C. and as a result aren't holding their own. One Kansas paper the other day wondered whether, after the local papers had stood so loyally by the banks, the banks would continue sending out of town every printing job that could be got a few cents cheaper or whether, after the lesson of how vitally important it is for the small towns to stand together, the banks would become consistent converts to the home industry idea and take a lead in the matter of upbuilding industries of the community instead of looking for chances to build up other communities. And all through these parts that Kansas editorial has been copied.

Excelsior Springs is a quaint old town, and it is surely in Missouri. The townsfolk have a Missouri accent and the air has a refreshing odor of the woodland. Squirrels play around the springs and parks and eat from your hand. The city maintains the springs and a man to pump water for the drinkers. In one drinking booth is a placard which says: "Be a Gentleman Even Though It's Painful." And half the people refuse to heed the sign. The ladies don't believe in signs anyway.

Everybody's on the water wagon here. Everybody drinks, drinks, drinks—but nothing stronger than water. It's a quiet place and some of the visitors get horribly lonesome. Frank Davenport is going to guard against this by bringing a crowd. W. J. Braugaan is here from Norfolk and is being benefited by the water. N. A. H.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

Usually the things that are too bad make the best items.

If you must lie, tell a good one, and then lay off for a time.

When you catch a man doing something he should not, coax him to quit, if you can, but do not gossip about his indiscretion.

If a man is naturally a little sentimental, he is punished so much for it that he soon becomes intensely practical.

MUST BE A ROOSEVELTIAN.

Representative Alderson Gives His View of Presidential Situation.

"Any good man whose record is such that the people know he will push ahead on the lines laid down by Roosevelt will suit the republicans of Nebraska as a candidate for president," declared Representative T. E. Alderson of Madison county while in Lincoln the other day.

Mr. Alderson, who was one of the leaders in the lower house during the session last winter, has been visiting his daughter in Lincoln. On his way to catch the train for Madison he had a chat with a Lincoln reporter on politics and financial legislation.

"I haven't been talking much with the politicians," continued Mr. Alderson, "but I have been around among the farmers a good deal up in Madison county and I know how they feel. They like the president and his policies, but are not demanding that he run again as they believe there are plenty of men who could be trusted to take up the work that he has begun and carry it forward. Either Taft, LaFollette or others who might be named would be acceptable in that regard."

"Are the farmers taking much interest in probable legislation by congress?" "Yes, they are. They are keeping tab pretty closely on the proposition to make bank deposits safe. The old populist idea of postal savings banks naturally finds a good deal of favor among the farmers. They think that system would be absolutely safe. The other plan of taxing banks to insure the funds left in their possession is regarded as a good one, but congress should see that the tax is levied on the banks and not on depositors."

"How does the proposal that banks be authorized to issue so-called asset or emergency currency take with the people of your section?" "They don't like the scheme. They look on it as fictitious money and not the kind this country wants. Furthermore, they believe the banks would

Ferdinand Schulz, Early Settler, Retired Farmer and Business Man



Ferdinand Schulz.

Before Norfolk became a railroad center, before Norfolk learned to expect on each succeeding Saturday a hundred or two traveling men in from the week's work, before Norfolk started to develop as a distributing center in north Nebraska and to draw her share of the retail trade, before all these resources were realized or dreamed of, Norfolk was founded on the fertile promises of the rich agricultural valley of the Elkhorn.

Norfolk was settled by men who came to till the soil. These pioneer farmers did not settle around a town, but preceded the town which in time was to be established near them and grow to be the principal city of north Nebraska. Norfolk's first and chief resource was agriculture and as an agricultural center Norfolk has developed and prospered as the country-side round about has pushed forward its farming and stock raising interests.

So Norfolk, which in more recent years has increased its tributary territory far beyond the relative few miles once included regards as among its truest pioneers those men who found north Nebraska homesteads around Norfolk and who like Ferdinand Schulz developed into prosperous and conservative farmers and who stood as the backbone of the country through years which were bare and lean before they were fat with the plenty of an agricultural prosperity that rises above financial burries.

Like most of the pioneers of this vicinity Ferdinand Schulz lived in Wisconsin before he came to the wide prairies of north Nebraska. This region bears the stamp impressed on it by the industrious God fearing citizens whom this section of north Nebraska drew from Wisconsin.

Lacking perhaps in dramatic elements, Mr. Schulz's life has nevertheless been of purpose and his services to the community have been the substantial services of the citizen who does his work quietly and well and who lives to enjoy the respect of the men who have known him longest and best and the good will of the community among whom he spends the later more leisurely years of his life.

Mr. Schulz has been both a Madison county farmer and a Norfolk avenue business man. For seventeen years he lived close to Norfolk on the farm which later became the site of the Norfolk sugar factory. For six years

use it for their own profit and not to relieve public needs or to avert panics. The weight of sentiment up my way is that we had better stick to good, solid money, such as we have now and get at the evils of the financial system in some other way."

NORFOLK FRATERNAL SOCIETIES
Masonic.
Damascus Commandery, No. 20, Knights Templar, meets the third Friday evening of each month in Masonic hall.
Damascus Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M., meets the second Monday in each month in Masonic hall.
Mosaic lodge, No. 55, A. F. & A. M., meets the first Tuesday in each month in Masonic hall.
Beulah Chapter, No. 40, Order of the Eastern Star, meets the second and fourth Thursday of each month at 8 p. m. in Masonic hall.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
Elkhorn Encampment No. 27, I. O. O. F., meets the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month.
Norfolk lodge No. 46, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening.
Deborah Rebecca lodge No. 63, I. O. O. F., meets the first and third Friday evenings of each month.

B. P. O. E.
Norfolk lodge, No. 653, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, meets regularly on the second and fourth Saturday evenings or each month. Club rooms open at all times. Lodge and club rooms on second floor of Marquardt block.
Eagles.
Sugar City Aerie, No. 357, meets in Eagles' lodge room as follows: In winter every Sunday evening; in summer the first and third Sunday evenings of each month.

L. M. L. of A.
The Loyal Mystic Legion of America meets at G. A. R. hall on the fourth Thursday evening of each month.
M. B. A.
Sugar City lodge, No. 622, meets on

he was a partner of ex-County Commissioner Herman Winter in the retail harness business on Norfolk avenue.

He came to Nebraska in 1870 and to the vicinity of Norfolk three years later. Today, retired from the active work of life and unfortunately not always in the best of health, he lives in Edgewater park on North First street. Mr. Schulz now owns considerable city property about Norfolk.

Ferdinand Schulz has raised a family of four boys and three girls. And he has lived nearly forty years of his life within a few miles of Norfolk.

Mr. Schulz was born in Goinow, Pomeran, Germany, on January 11, 1847. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Schulz. As a boy he learned the carpenter trade, a trade which many of the western pioneers knew and which stood them all in good stead.

When twenty-one the young man crossed the ocean for America, a land that had freed itself of a terrible war and held out bright promises to the energetic in its western prairies.

The voyage across the ocean lasted fourteen days. Landing in New York in 1863 the young German went to Wisconsin. During the greater part of two years he was in Watertown and Milwaukee.

In 1870, following in the path of early Nebraska settlers, Mr. Schulz left Wisconsin for north Nebraska, taking up a homestead in Pierce county. There he remained for three years.

A little more than thirty-four years ago, Ferdinand Schulz and Miss Louise Lukas, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lukas, prominent pioneers, were married in Norfolk on September 24, 1873. Mr. Schulz disposed of his Pierce county farm to his brother and came to Madison county, where he secured the land upon which the buildings comprising the sugar factory now stand.

Seventeen years were spent on the farm which, being close to Norfolk, took on considerable value as the years passed. In the early nineties the beet sugar enterprise was launched in Norfolk and the Schulz farm was sold to the sugar company to become the site of the big factory.

After the sale of his farm Mr. Schulz moved to his present home on North First street. Here he has built a pleasant suburban home, still his residence.

On June 6, 1897, Mr. Schulz bought an interest in the harness business now conducted by H. W. Winter alone. Mr. Schulz was Mr. Winter's partner for six years. In 1903 his interest in the business was sold to his partner, he having found it necessary to retire on account of ill health.

Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Schulz. Seven are now living. They are: August Schulz, Norfolk; Carl Schulz, Wayne; Mrs. Elsie Pofahl, Wis.; Ernest Schulz, Manitowoc, Wis.; Miss Emma Schulz, Norfolk; Henry Schulz, Manitowoc, Wis.; Miss Louise Schulz, Norfolk.

Mr. Schulz has reached the age of sixty years. He is a member of St. Paul Ev. Lutheran church. He is an unassuming man and a man appreciated best by his closest acquaintances and the friends of forty years.

In late years Mr. Schulz's health has not been the best and he has been at times confined to the house.

the second Friday evening of the month at Odd Fellows' hall.

Sons of Herrmann.
Germania lodge, No. 1, meets the second and fourth Friday evenings of the month at G. A. R. hall.

Norfolk Relief Association.
Meets on the second Monday evening of each month in the hall over H. W. Winter's harness shop.

Tribe of Ben Hur.
North Nebraska Court No. 9, T. B. H., meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month.

Knights of the Maccabees.
Norfolk Tent No. 64, K. O. T. M., meets the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month.

Ancient Order of United Workmen.
Norfolk lodge, No. 97, A. O. U. W., meets the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month.

Woodmen of the World.
Norfolk lodge, W. O. W., meets on the third Monday of each month at G. A. R. hall.

Royal Highlanders.
Meets the third Tuesday of each month at 8 p. m., in G. A. R. hall.

Highland Nobles.
Regular meetings the second and fourth Monday nights of each month at I. O. O. F. hall.

G. A. R.
Mathewson post, No. 109, meets in G. A. R. hall on the second Tuesday evening of each month. regular meetings.

Royal Arcanum.
The Norfolk chapter does not hold regular meetings.

Knights of Pythias.
Knights of Pythias, meetings every second and fourth Monday, in I. O. O. F. hall.

M. W. A.
Norfolk camp No. 492, M. W. A., meets every second Monday in G. A. R. hall.