

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal
 The News, Established 1881.
 The Journal, Established 1877.
THE HUSE PUBLISHING COMPANY,
 W. N. Huse, President.
 N. A. Huse, Secretary.
 Every Friday, by mail per year, \$1.50.
 Entered at the postoffice at Norfolk, Neb., as second class matter.
 Telephone: Editorial Department No. 22, Business Office and Job Rooms No. H 22.

Anyone can be happy who doesn't want things he can't have.

Uncle Joe Cannon's inscrutable smile transmutes a busted pair into four of a kind.

Texas is now prepared to make up any shortage there may be in the Chinese rice crop.

Chicago announces its intention of having a light on every corner, wheat corners and all.

It is going to be hard to gather the apple crop with all the bushel baskets in use for women's hats.

The Chinese are said to be gaining fast on the Russians in the competition for the Mongolian trade.

If Walter Wellman ever crosses the ocean in an airship, the north pole incident will not be referred to again.

Joliet, Ill., has a population of 34,670 according to the new census—and yet there are a lot more who should be there.

The republican sheep at Saratoga displayed every characteristic of goats when Teddy and Barnie got to butting each other.

There is a widespread kick against express charges, but Wall street will call it socialism if their profits are cut below 25 percent.

General Brayton, the "blind boss" of Rhode Island, is dead. Will he realize his ideal of heaven as a place of unbreakable slates?

Aviator Brookins says the secret of successful aviation is to keep your head. This is the key to success all along almost any line.

Bob Taft is going to Harvard law school. Does he not know that law is learned now by playing poker and going into ward politics?

Berlin goes wild over Geraldine Farrar, the American singer, whose ability to take some high dollar notes has been well demonstrated.

More Alaska land frauds now. From the number of crooks up there, it is hard to see how our jails down this way can all keep open.

The machine may be smashed in New York, but the empire state would be as lonesome without a boss as the universe without a creator.

The sultan of Sulu has a number of wives, but if he remains long in this country he will find that one will keep his time fully occupied.

If Helen Taft really wants to help out at the white house, she will see to it that her mother does not have to milk Pauline, the new Alderney cow.

The treasury department says there will be no money shortage this fall, but they clearly forgot to figure on fitting out the youngsters with school shoes.

Although a Peruvian has flown over the Alps, Walter Wellman has not yet been able to get over the board walk on his way from Atlantic City to Europe.

If the patter of the Teddyite shingle resounds much more from Saratoga, the old guard will have an excuse for not crawling out of the woods before November 8.

Helke, the sugar trust "higher up," gets only eight months, and he will be a free man before some fellows jelled at the same time for merely pedestrian trips about the country.

Lillian Russell speaks this week at Chicago on "What the actress owes to her dressmaker." Afterward the ballet might well talk on "what we don't owe to the dressmaker."

The national G. A. R. is against dollar a day pensions. They believe they should be regulated by the respective fitness of individual soldiers' purses, rather than the fullness of Uncle Sam's wallet.

An unusual proportion of beardless youth is forecasted for the next congress. Uncle Sam must quit this undignified sporting, put on his spectacles, equip himself with a shingle and start in keeping school.

William McIntosh of Emerick precinct, republican candidate for county commissioner in Madison county, will make one of the liveliest and most intelligent commissioners ever elected to that board. A successful farmer, himself, he knows well the interests of the taxpayers and can be depended

upon to look after them conscientiously.

Many cities are starting outdoor schools for delicate children. They are supposed to be a tonic almost equal to playing hooky.

Gambling is now prohibited in Nevada, but as Wall street is located outside of the state, that does not apply to Nevada mining stocks.

Switzerland recognizes the Portuguese republic, but the other powers act like the summer girl toward her vacation friends after she gets back home.

Anyway if King Manuel wants to go courting now, he won't have to get a power of attorney from all the nations of Europe before popping the question.

Thomas A. Edison has invented an iceless refrigerator. Now, if he will produce a coalless furnace we shall be rid of two of our most indispensable enemies.

Although the Vanderbilt motor race has been called off, the right of the individual joy rider to get smashed up is strictly protected under the habeas corpus act.

Woodrow Wilson of Princeton university is proving very effective on the New Jersey stump. And unlike many college men, he is able to talk the English language.

The strictly correct time to have stoves and chimneys and furnaces cleaned is not now, but some cold day in winter, when you can save fuel by shutting down a few days.

A quarter of a billion dollars was spent this year by Americans in foreign travel. No wonder the rest of the world thinks we have money to burn.

Now there has been a gun invented to bring down airships. That's easy. The man who will invent a gun to keep them up a reasonable length of time will make a fortune.

The wealth of Alaska is almost incomprehensible and the capitalists of the country are each eager to get as big a slice as possible. At first they opposed the admission of Alaska as a state, but evidently they have decided that a local state government can be handled easier than the United States congress, so Alaska will probably be admitted into the union before many years elapse.

The proposition that the state ought to pay wages to those whom it imprisons for crime, so that their innocent families may not suffer, is gaining friends wherever it is discussed. In order to do this, however, the prisoners must be put at work that is useful and profitable. The state of Washington maintains successfully three great road making camps. The men are allowed considerable liberty under certain restraints. The hard work and life in the open air are good for them and the state is building fine highways at a minimum cost.

The French transportation is tied up in a tangle because of the railroad strike. It is a far more widespread disturbance than has ever been seen in our country, where most of these upheavals have been confined to a single system. It is significant of economic conditions abroad that one of the principles of the strikers is a minimum wage of \$1 per day.

It is many years since \$1 per day was a minimum wage in our country. The grade of men that get that pay in France receive about \$1.50 to \$2 with us.

After experimenting for many years with every known means of conveying a supply of water to the city, New York engineers are planning to tunnel through the solid rock upon which the city stands a distance of eighteen miles at a depth of from 100 to 600 feet, following the solid rock formation. This tunnel will be fifteen feet in diameter at the beginning with a capacity of 500 million gallons daily. It is one of the greatest engineering feats ever attempted and will cost twenty-five million dollars. It will give employment to thousands of men for the next four years.

Charles McLeod should be elected senator from the Eleventh senatorial district by all means. The people of Madison, Pierce, Wayne and Stanton counties will find their interests well taken care of in his hands. A successful farmer and business man, energetic and progressive, he is exactly the type of man demanded by the interests of the people at large. He is a republican and is against any attempt to repeal the 8 o'clock closing law. He will work for a re-districting of the state, for legislative representation, so that northern Nebraska may get its full share of power, which it does not now have. The public interest demands Mr. McLeod's election.

The Panama canal is to be fortified as other important canals and straits are, but it is for the purposes of keep-

ing it open and free to the world's commerce in peace. Now it is the unanimous opinion of the interparliamentary conference at Brussels that all great straits and interoceanic canals should be free to commerce and unhampered by any act of war. This demand for neutral highways for commerce is an interesting example of the growth of the commercial spirit. Men once went to war for trade. Now they demand peace for the same reason.

It is generally accepted that the catalpa tree is the coming tree which is to avert the disaster of becoming a treeless country. They grow with amazing rapidity and yet the wood is more lasting than oak and other slow growing trees. In three years a grove of 200,000 catalpa trees, planted near Duquoin, Ill., has grown to such a size that it is thought railroad ties can be cut from them in a few years more. Railroad ties of catalpa trees have been used thirty years without showing signs of decaying and catalpa fence posts have been known to last a century. Without doubt it is destined to solve the problem of future railroad building and to furnish a supply of lumber for all purposes.

The great idea of an imperial federation of the British Isles which Gladstone evolved in 1886 has at last leavened the whole lump. It has taken these twenty-four years to bring to the minds of the Welshmen and Scotchmen that their true allies are the Irish and for the Irish to perceive that their mission is not confined to the Emerald Isle, but includes the three kingdoms and the principality. The change that is at hand in England is as momentous as any that has previously enlarged her bounds. The reconciliation of Saxon and Celt is imminent and the chief actor in bringing the transformation to pass is the little Welshman whom Balfour once treated with contemptuous toleration, now Chancellor Lloyd-George.

NEED OF BETTER FARMING.
 In his letter to The News from Paris, G. L. Carlson of Norfolk struck the liveliest issue before this country today when he pointed out the system of intensive farming being done in France as compared with that in America. Land selling from \$250 to \$1,200 per acre in France must yield \$200 to \$250 per acre per year in crops, he says, and the general yield of oats is from 95 to 135 bushels per acre.

There is no question but that the paramount problem to be solved in this country is the method of making two blades of corn grow where one grew before. Care of the soil must be given attention. And the farmer who doesn't keep up with the procession and study scientific, modern methods, will find that he is not making a living interest off the value represented by his land.

LATTA AND THE PEOPLE.
 As congressman, Mr. Latta voted against the postal savings bank bill because he thought it would injure his own banking business and despite the fact that the people, through both the democratic and republican platforms, had demanded such a bill. It was the special interest—his own selfish special interest—that got Latta's vote, instead of his constituents.

A man who will vote for his own selfish special interest in one matter, would vote for selfish, personal interests against the interests of the people, in other matters.

What's the use of the Third district of Nebraska keeping a man at Washington on a liberal salary, who ignores the rights of the people and merely uses his office in trying to slip over laws that will benefit him, personally, as a banker?

Why not send a man to congress from this district who has no special interest ties, and whose energies will be devoted toward serving the people who send him?

Judge J. F. Boyd can be depended upon to look after the people's interests. He won't vote at the dictation of any special or personal interest, because he has no such ties.

WELLMAN'S FEAT.
 Wellman's luck in being found by a steamer in an out of the way portion of the Atlantic, when his airship got in distress, ought to make him glad he's alive. It would have been no remarkable thing had the entire crew perished and never again been heard from. As it was, there was extreme difficulty in rescuing the men from the lifeboat.

The feat was a spectacular one and must give Wellman credit in the public mind for more real nerve than he had been chalked up with before. It was a daring thing to undertake for the glory that would attach to the achievement of his goal. If he had reached Europe, his name would have lived in history through ages to come. But 3,000 miles of water, without any place to land, is a long stretch to cover and the airship hasn't yet been built that can make the trip, because there are so many things that are bound to happen. But just the same, Wellman and his men showed grit in backing up their faith in the American.

The incident has brought forth once again the wonders of the wireless, as developed within a few short years.

It makes one hesitate to say that any of the dreams of a few years ago are really impossible.

NORFOLK, SEEN BY VISITORS.
 That northern Nebraska made a good impression upon the Lincoln trade excursionists last week and that Norfolk, in paving its streets, gives a much better idea to visitors of the city's rank and progressiveness, is evidenced by the article published in the Lincoln Trade Review following the trip. H. M. Bushnell, editor of the Trade Review, sees in Norfolk a sure future wholesale center for northern Nebraska and southern South Dakota. In his magazine he writes:

If Nebraska cities and towns have a measure of disappointment in growth of population from the census returns, there is nothing disappointing in the way every place in the state is building and improving. Seven years ago the Lincoln wholesalers made a trade tour over the lines of the Northwestern and this week they are completing another excursion over the same line. The changes, growth and improvements, in all places visited, needs to be seen to be appreciated. New buildings are everywhere; big substantial brick business houses have taken the place of frame buildings; fine modern homes are in evidence on every hand and public improvements in the way of good roads, permanent stone walks and many city buildings are seen in different places. There is permanency and a more finished appearance on every hand. In the larger places through northern Nebraska real city improvements are much in evidence. The city of Norfolk is adding to its new public buildings over a mile of pavement the present year. It is stepping over the line to metropolitan improvements and from this on the city will have a new value in both the eyes of its own people and those who are temporary visitors. One of these days Norfolk will take its place among the cities of the state listed as a jobbing town, for around it and beyond it is one of the richest of territories which is rapidly developing. Norfolk has now the most complete and expensive daily paper in the state outside of Omaha and Lincoln. A paper receiving the full afternoon Associated Press dispatches, with a circulation of 5,000 copies daily, circulating all through northeast Nebraska and well up in the tributary territory of South Dakota.

AROUND TOWN.
 What Chance has Chicago now?
 Nix on the 'knee length ones now.
 And who'd a think it of the Cubs?
 We're sorry Wellman didn't get there.
 Now listen to the "I-told-you-so" squad, talking about Wellman.
 The News is putting 'em over the plate in its reports of those world's ball games.
 Wouldn't you call it tough luck to have to move and to have the lives at the same time?
 Thursday night there'll be a prize fight in Norfolk. And Thursday night every man in town will have to "work."
 It's the things that aren't in the paper that the women want to know about. One woman, writing to a Norfolk relative, says: "I keep posted on newspaper Norfolk in The News, but write me those gossip piecesy things that don't get into the paper."

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.
 A mean dog is always meaner when he's hungry.
 Socialism is not a principle; it is a political trick.
 Every person in the world is a natural born critic.
 When a man is hard of hearing, he is always fond of asking questions.
 There is probably nothing that will afford more worry than the wheat crop.
 Some people do not "agree" with you, as some food does not "agree" with you.
 As a boy, we used to count fighting bumblebees as about the bravest thing a boy could do.
 Fashion note: The new fall hats make short women look taller from the neck up than from the neck down.
 You still meet an old-fashioned man occasionally who thinks a collar is sufficiently stylish without a necktie.
 If a man hasn't much health, he takes a lot of trouble to care for what he has, and outlives his robust brothers.
 About the only difference between the rich man and the poor man is that the rich man hasn't a Sunday suit.
 Be loyal to your employer; it pays. There is the case of Arthur Brisbane, of the New York Journal. It is a rare day when Mr. Brisbane does not print an editorial in poster type praising his employer, W. R. Hearst. Result, Mr. Brisbane is said to receive a salary of \$75,000 a year.
 A turkey buzzard, when it finds plenty of carrion, will eat until it falls over helpless. It is drunk; drunk with too much food. When you eat too heartily, you wonder why you feel badly. You are drunk with too much food, and nature is making a big effort to save your life.

Home Course In Domestic Science

XVI.—Treatment of Floors and Windows.

By EDITH G. CHARLTON,
 In Charge of Domestic Economy, Iowa State College.

Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.

AFTER the plan of rooms has been decided upon and the walls have been decorated with colors and materials in accordance with the governing principles of light, harmony and general fitness the next point to consider in house furnishing is the floor. The new house of modern design will probably have floors of hardwood, and some varieties are so beautiful in themselves that the necessary treatment is very simple. A priming or filling coat of shellac to preserve the wood and cover up cracks, followed by one or more coats of wax rubbed down until it has the beautifully smooth, unpolished surface so much liked at the present time, makes the best floor finish. A very good preparation for waxing is made as follows: Melt one pound of wax slowly over hot water. When quite soft remove from fire and beat into it one pint of turpentine. If a soft finish is desired add one cupful of paraffin oil before using. When ready to apply have the wax melted and the floor free from dust. If there are any stains on the floor remove them before applying the wax. A strong solution of oxalic acid will remove black or almost any discoloration from wood, but it will also remove the staining substance, and this must be restored before waxing. When the floor is perfectly clean moisten a piece of flannel with the soft wax and rub the floor all over, using more wax as necessary. Let the wax remain on the floor for an hour or more, then polish with a stiff woolen cloth, piece of old carpet or soft leather or a weighted brush made for the purpose.

Do not use water on waxed or oiled floors unless you wish to remove all the finish and replace it with a new one. The daily care need be nothing more than sweeping with a soft hair brush, then wiping with a dust mop. Once a week all spots should be removed.

Do not use water on waxed or oiled floors unless you wish to remove all the finish and replace it with a new one. The daily care need be nothing more than sweeping with a soft hair brush, then wiping with a dust mop. Once a week all spots should be removed.

Furniture and Where to Put It.
 One important rule to observe in buying furniture for any part of the house is that it be of good quality, built on simple lines and suitable for the service it is intended to give. The living room should have comfortable, substantial furniture—not too much of it, yet enough to meet the requirements of the family. The table should be large enough and strong enough to support the weight of the books, magazines and other articles which may be brought to it. The frail table, which looks as if it might go to pieces if subjected to greater weight than that of a vase of flowers or a book, may be permissible in the reception room, but is entirely out of place in the living room, where the family has its several pleasures and interests. The chairs, too, in this room should be comfortable, strong and sufficiently varied in size and style to suit every one from grandfather to the little child. Furniture for the living room, especially the chairs, should not be cumbersome. There can be strength without unnecessary weight, such as is often found in the so-called "mission" furniture. The lines and general composition of this kind of furniture are good, and the popularity of the style has done much to revive simplicity in furnishing, but occasionally we find pieces that are unattractive and awkward to move.



AN ARTISTIC HALL.
 moved with turpentine and the floor wiped with a cloth saturated with the waxing substance.

An oak stain for pine or whitewood floors may be made as follows: Two cups of boiled oil, one and one-half cups of turpentine, three tablespoonfuls of raw amber, three tablespoonfuls of whiting. Mix very thoroughly. A good cherry stain is made of the same ingredients, substituting burnt sienna for the raw amber and using a little less whiting. When floors have been given one or two coats of stain they may be waxed according to the directions given above.

Carpets and Rugs.
 Old floors can be painted and then oiled, or they may be treated with any desired floor preparations that are on the market. The hardwood or painted floor is much preferable to any carpet, though to make the furnishing of a room complete some covering is necessary. This would better be one good sized rug or several smaller ones, depending on the size and character of the room. The color of the rugs should harmonize with the color used on the wall or in draperies, but it should be considerably stronger in tone than either or both the others.

One large rug is more satisfactory for a dining room than several small ones, and the room which has walls decorated with horizontal lines, as it may be to give the effect of lowering the ceiling, should have a single rug on the floor; otherwise such a room will have a patchy appearance. Most people have learned that for sanitary reasons the floor covering, whatever it may be, should not extend from wall to wall nor be securely tacked down, to be removed only once a year or less frequently. Yet there are some housekeepers who cling to the old-fashioned carpet without realizing the dangers there may be from germs thriving in the accumulated dust. The artistic house should be beautiful also, and this will be largely accomplished when there is just a little opportunity as possible for germs to develop in it. Sunlight, fresh air and freedom from dust give the best assurance that disease germs are not hiding in our homes, while thick carpets, wool draperies and heavily curtained windows are likely breeding places for them. Nowadays these things are not considered either artistic or beautiful.

Draperies and Window Curtains.
 Femininity loves soft draperies much more than the average man dislikes them, so as long as woman is the pres-

iding genius in the home she will have them at windows and doors. Certainly they do add the finishing touch to a home, the final touch without which a room never seems quite complete, no matter how well chosen are its appointments. But a word of caution is necessary in regard to draperies both for artistic and sanitary reasons. Window curtains should not be so heavy or numerous that they shut out air and sunlight. Wool draperies and portieres should be avoided in rooms that are to be much used, because wool fabrics catch and hold dust more than any other material. For living rooms and dining room silk or linen draperies are the best when expense need not be figured too closely, but there is such a big variety of cotton fabrics displaying beauty in both design and coloring that one need not buy the more costly silks unless one prefers them.

In color portieres and draperies should harmonize with both walls and floors and should be a tone midway between the two. The long folds of the straight hanging drapery are much more beautiful than the looped and festooned arrangements which were popular a few years ago and which are still used by some professional upholsterers. Window curtains should come just to the lower edge of the casement and not to the floor or spread out a yard or two on the floor, after the fashion of recent years. A single pair of window curtains made of thin material, either plain or trimmed and hung in long straight lines, with side curtains to match the portieres, is the best trimming for any window from every point of view. If the window is very wide, making more than one pair of curtains necessary, there may be an overdrapery from the top as well as the sides. This should not extend down too far.

In selecting draperies keep two points firmly fixed in mind—first, don't use flowered drapery with a flowered wall and don't buy heavy, unwashable hangings for bedrooms. Such materials are entirely out of harmony with the whole idea of bedroom simplicity. For a flowered or much figured wall no curtains are prettier than plain white muslin or net made with wide hems or finished with a ruffle. For a bedroom with plain wall decoration a white curtain with a flowered inner curtain draped at the side of the window is very effective.

One important rule to observe in buying furniture for any part of the house is that it be of good quality, built on simple lines and suitable for the service it is intended to give. The living room should have comfortable, substantial furniture—not too much of it, yet enough to meet the requirements of the family. The table should be large enough and strong enough to support the weight of the books, magazines and other articles which may be brought to it. The frail table, which looks as if it might go to pieces if subjected to greater weight than that of a vase of flowers or a book, may be permissible in the reception room, but is entirely out of place in the living room, where the family has its several pleasures and interests. The chairs, too, in this room should be comfortable, strong and sufficiently varied in size and style to suit every one from grandfather to the little child. Furniture for the living room, especially the chairs, should not be cumbersome. There can be strength without unnecessary weight, such as is often found in the so-called "mission" furniture. The lines and general composition of this kind of furniture are good, and the popularity of the style has done much to revive simplicity in furnishing, but occasionally we find pieces that are unattractive and awkward to move.

In the dining room the same rules should be followed; also adding to it that in this room the furniture should be limited to that required for serving and partaking of meals. A dining table, six or eight chairs, a sideboard or buffet and a serving table are really all the pieces necessary in the room, and unless there is an unusual amount of space to spare no more should be added. If possible the furniture in the dining room should be of one style and one finish. Old pieces spoil the attractiveness of the room. It is a good idea when practicable to have the woodwork in the dining room and its furniture match. For instance, a room finished in old English oak may have old English furniture, and this, with a dull yellow or pomegranate wall decoration, is most effective in a north room. Do not crowd any room with superfluous furniture. There should be enough chairs, sufficient tables and one or more comfortable couches, but exaggerated creations in the way of seats, centerpieces and whatnots are not in good taste.

The bedroom furniture should be chosen with an eye to fitness and comfort rather than fashion. A plain brass or enameled iron bedstead, dressing table or bureau, small table, one or two chairs, a washstand and a couch are ample for any room the prime use of which is rest and sleep. I would include a couch—a simple homemade affair will fill every requirement—in every bedroom. It tempts one for the ten minute nap during the day which might never be thought of were there only a tired rest means "tired" rests to one's life.

The bed is the principal furniture in the sleeping room and should represent the largest amount of money. Have homemade dressers and tables if you must do without every luxury if need be, but have a good bed.

Jack Scored.
 "Well, Jack," said a lady to one of his tenants, "you are getting very bent. Why don't you stand up straight like me, man?"
 "Oh, mon," replied Jack, "ye see that field of corn o'er there? Weel, ye'll notice that the full heads hang down an' the empty eens stan' strach up!"
 —London Telegraph.

News want ads are business-getters.