

The Norfolk News

And now Roosevelt is also credited with having killed a lion, but it hasn't yet been asserted that it was a pet animal turned loose for the occasion.

The Fremont Tribune thinks that the modern metropolitan newspaper will not be complete without "Belgian hare" and "Automobile" editors on their staffs.

Norfolk's population 20 years ago was 547, now it is 3,883. There is every reason to be encouraged over the future of the city. Few of them make a better showing.

The closing month of the Nineteenth century was marked in a characteristically republican manner by the national administration. Nearly \$2,000,000 of the public debt was wiped out.

The first issue of the Pender News Era, published by Messrs. Lemmon and Fennell, has been received. It is a neat 6-column quarto devoted to republican politics and its "motto is to please."

It is estimated that from 150,000 to 200,000 people are sick with the grip in New York. They need not feel lonely. There is plenty of grip all over the country, and Norfolk can furnish her full quota of red eyes and active nostrils.

The State Capital, published at Lincoln, on Monday commenced issuing a daily edition. The main subject of the Capital seems to be to take a hand in the senatorial contest, all original matter in the first issue being devoted to the fight.

Nebraska City expects to have four more saloons next year than she has at the present time. Mrs. Nation will have ample provocation to pick up an awful of bricks and step over the line when she has completed the job of demolishing the Kansas wet goods emporiums.

The case against Editor D. H. Gronin of the O'Neill Frontier, brought by an ex-county official who thought he had been criminally libeled, has been dismissed and the hustling editor will be permitted to continue the work of getting out one of the handsomest and best papers of North Nebraska.

While it is said that troubles never come singly, it might also be said that honors and good fortune also like to come in pairs or crowds. Mr. Sears of Tekamah, recently elected as speaker of the Nebraska house of representatives was shortly afterward honored by the arrival of a handsome young son at his home.

The people of Paris consume about 100,000 pounds of snails daily in season. The slow moving and slimy creatures are esteemed a great delicacy. It seems that people will eat and drink almost anything and it would not be surprising if sometime in the future there should be a profitable industry at growing snakes for food.

The Nebraska blizzard has migrated to Russia and while this state has been enjoying balmy, spring like weather, the people of Russia are battling with snow drifts 35 feet deep. Ten thousand troops have been engaged in clearing railroad tracks and it is reported that 120 people have frozen to death. Varily Nebraska weather isn't the worst under the sun.

It is now announced that Mr. Bryan will not issue his paper until the 23d. What object can the editor have in thus playing with the anticipations of the common people who patiently await the coming of the Commoner? Perhaps he feels that anticipation is better than realization and means to have his prospective subscribers enjoy life as long as possible.

A bonanza for printing offices has been discovered. It is said that toweling is to be manufactured from asbestos and that when a towel of this material is accumulated sufficiently dirty it may be placed in a hot fire for a few moments, after which it can be removed entirely cleaned. When this material is brought into universal use the printing office towel joke will be successfully retired.

It is shameful the way great names are sometimes dragged in the mire. The Sunday State Journal has the following news item: "James A. Garfield was sent to jail by Police Judge Constock yesterday. Garfield is a young colored man who has been living around houses of ill repute on the lowlands. The judge gave him a fine of \$25 and costs which amount he could not pay."

If it is true that Mr. Bryan has decided to retire as the standing presidential candidate of the fusion parties the republicans will have cause for regret. Democracy has seldom furnished "easier" material than during the past two campaigns. Unless the party should decide to have Pettigrew or Towne or Algeld succeed to Bryan's place there may yet be some hopes for it.

A number of adventurous speculators are about to establish what they claim will be an "American Monte Carlo" on the eastern shore of Maryland. The

originators of the scheme would have done wisely to have established the institution before they began to advertise, otherwise they might meet with disappointment. Ordinarily the American people do not look with approval on the establishment of a gambling resort.

The Vanderbilt-French wedding at Newport Monday is said to have involved an outlay of about \$350,000. While this may seem foolish and extravagant by some people and cause envy to others, the wise person will express the wish that such an expenditure of wealth might take place very often, as the money thus paid out gets into circulation and many poor people who assist in preparing and dispensing the requisites are given a share of the profit.

Last fall one of the queer quirks of the fusionists was to claim that the traveling men were being robbed of their employment by republican machinations. Now comes the statement that during 1900, 775 knights of the grip were employed by the Omaha wholesale houses alone and that this year their number will be increased to 1,000. It is little wonder that commercial men failed to see the beauties of fusionism and worked like sin for McKinley.

Up to Thursday afternoon the register of the Dodge county jail at Fremont showed that 873 persons had visited the prisoners charged with the murder of the Snyder saloon keeper, and most of them were women. If all had registered, many more names would have been on the list. A murderer has a very peculiar fascination for some people. And yet after all they see but a man, and a very poor specimen of the genus at that. A handsome horse or blooded pig should be much more attractive.

If you are going to raise beets under the very favorable new contract offered by the sugar company, now is the time to make it known. You will then have time to complete your plans and give the company an idea as to how many acres they can depend on in this immediate territory. Under this desirable contract every farmer within a radius of ten miles of the factory should contract for a few acres at least, and every available plot in the near neighborhood of Norfolk should be planted to the crop.

It is said that there are about 20,000 consumptives in New York City. The slow action of this disease has a tendency to quell any alarm concerning its insidious workings, but it should be feared as much as small pox, which terminates more quickly. Statistics would undoubtedly prove that tuberculosis is responsible for more deaths in a year than small pox or other diseases so much feared are responsible for in many years. To cure or prevent this disease should be an important duty of health boards.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has disposed of a tract of land embracing 9,600 square miles in North Dakota to a syndicate composed of Mankato and St. Paul capitalists. The land, which is said to be fine ranch property, will be opened to settlement at once and it is said that already applications have been received from more than 700 families desiring homes upon the tract. The time is fast approaching when there will be little unsettled territory in the great west and where the price of its fertile lands will be greatly enhanced.

The corn crop of Nebraska last season is said to have been 2,105,102,516 bushels. A large amount of this will be directly converted into pork, beef and mutton and find the market in this shape. That which is not needed for feeding purposes finds a ready sale at a good price. The value of this bumper crop figured at 25 cents per bushel, which taken at its value for feeding purposes is low, is \$525,275,629. Is it any wonder that the Nebraska farmer is paying off his debts and that many of them are accumulating an abundance of worldly wealth?

Kansas is the latest state to come into notoriety for having burned a negro ravisher at the stake. A mob, composed of many thousand frenzied people, watched the sufferings of the tortured man. Crimes of which the negro was accused are sufficient to arouse the indignation of any people, but the Kansas way of avenging the deed places those concerned on a plane of brutality but little removed from that of the original deed. The people in general would have more sympathy with such a mob should their vengeance be prosecuted without torture and undoubtedly the law is best qualified to administer such punishments. If a mob must do the work an ordinary lynching is had enough.

If you want to enjoy a siege of the blues you should read a standard fusion sheet, but if you are optimistic read almost any paper or journal not afflicted with fusion politics. The Omaha Trade Exhibit of recent date said: "The prosperous condition of the iron and steel trade is well illustrated by the decision of the Carnegie Steel company to continue their scale of wages for another year. A few months ago, before the presidential election, the company announced that the scale of wages would

be discontinued at the end of the year, and it was generally understood that a cut would be made. Before the election the iron market was very dull and some fear for the future was anticipated but the wonderful improvement of late has given enough confidence to the trade to bring the Carnegie company to the conclusion that conditions warrant a continuation for another year of the present scale of wages."

"Nebraska will ever bear a kind remembrance of Mark Hanna for his visit to this state. He was a mascot badly needed. If a considerable portion of Norfolk could have only understood what he said that city would not have taken a backward tumble at the recent election," says the Wayne Herald. The great trouble here was that while Mr. Hanna was pretty thoroughly understood, there were many who refused to believe him. They had been reading the World-Herald and other fusion sheets with such persistence that they could not believe that Hanna was capable of telling the truth, much less of doing any good. This blind devotion to the cause lost many hard earned dollars, even after the result of the election was known, and the fusion papers refused to credit the returns. This opened a good many eyes and it is doubtful if implicit confidence will be placed in such papers hereafter.

One feature of the contest for United States senator at Lincoln is the evidence of jealousy on the part of newspaper men. Never before has the press of Nebraska had as good opportunity to assist in elevating a member of the craft to the senatorship, and yet their efforts are largely directed in keeping him back. The fact that Mr. Rosewater is conducting the greatest newspaper in the state and in the west seems to be cause for a bitter opposition on the part of rivals or would-be rivals and no man in the race has been more roundly abused by the newspapers than he. In spite of this opposition, Mr. Rosewater is putting up a strong fight and one that is likely to win. It has quite frequently been the custom that when a man of a certain profession or line of business has aspired for promotion others engaged in a similar work would rush to his support, thus honoring the calling. It has been said that this fellowship did not exist in the same degree with newspaper men, and the present seems to prove it. Opposition from the organs of the other party does not look so bad, but when prominent papers of the republican party lead in the fight on Mr. Rosewater without apparent cause than envy it gives it a bad flavor.

Century's Industrial Progress. The American Economist of recent date contains an interesting exhibit of the development of the United States, which it quite properly labels "A Century of Protection." A table is published which gives an epitome of the industrial progress of the country. From it the following facts are obtained:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Value. Rows include: Population (1800: 5,308,483; 1900: 76,304,799), Area (1800: 3,846,595 square miles; 1900: 3,846,595 square miles), Wealth (1800: \$100,000,000; 1900: \$100,000,000,000), Foreign commerce (1800: \$162,244,548; 1900: \$2,244,424,260), Exports, merchandise (1800: \$70,971,780; 1900: \$1,394,483,082), Imports, merchandise (1800: \$91,252,768; 1900: \$849,941,164), Exports, agriculture (1800: \$41,657,673; 1900: \$835,858,023), Exports, manufactures (1800: \$1,500,000; 1900: \$433,851,756), Receipts (1800: \$10,848,749; 1900: \$567,240,852), Expenditures (1800: \$10,813,971; 1900: \$487,713,792), Customs receipts (1800: \$9,080,983; 1900: \$233,857,958), Interest bearing debt (1800: \$82,976,294; 1900: September 30: \$1,106,156,671), Value of farms (1840: \$1,785,450,000; 1900 (estimated): \$17,264,576,000), Products of agriculture (1840: \$894,240,000; 1900 (estimated): \$3,108,650,000), Products of manufacture (1800 (approximate): \$20,300,000; 1900 (estimated): \$15,192,706,200), Wages paid, manufactures (1840: \$116,397,640; 1900 (estimated): \$3,325,000,000), Iron and steel manufactures (1810: \$14,364,526; 1900 (estimated): \$1,120,450,000), Woolen manufactures (1820: \$4,413,068; 1900 (estimated): \$280,000,000), Cotton manufactures (1800 (approximate): \$170,000; 1900 (estimated): \$615,725,000), Railroad mileage (1820-23; 1900: 196,410), Number of postoffices (1800-93; 1900: 76,350), Postal revenue (1800: \$280,804; 1900: \$102,854,579), Patents issued (1840-47; 1900 (estimated): 30,325). The figures are given in periods of 10 years and go to show that when adequate protection was in force the greater progress and prosperity was shown. After a perusal of this table it is not to be wondered at that Great Britain and other European countries are alarmed at the tremendous strides of the young western giant.

Omaha is experiencing a thorough house-cleaning crusade. A few days ago a baker's shop was found to be utterly filthy and the shop was closed while the proprietor had a heavy fine assessed against him. A more recent movement discloses the fact that many of the 15, 20 and 25-cent lodging houses reek with filth. In one place according to a News report, "Nearly every stick of furniture, mattresses and bed clothing in the house were condemned and ordered to be burned. The odor in the place would put a glue factory to shame and the officers at first insisted there must be a dead body around the premises." The sanitary officers are certainly to be commended for correcting these evils and the people of Omaha should encourage them to continue until all places of public or semi-public nature are renovated.

The forests of the Philippines are thought to contain about 500 species, more than 400 being known, says an exchange. There are 87 species of palms, 22 of the oak family including two oaks, and 9 conifers with only one true pine—the last named forming dense forests above the height of 4,000 feet in the island of Luzon. About 50 species are valuable, especially the yang-yang tree, yielding a much prized oil, but others furnish coconuts, gutta percha, gum, varnish, many dye woods and some fine hard woods. A system of forestry has existed 35 years. Between 20,000,000 and 40,000,000 acres of government lands have been cared for by about 65 foresters and 100 subordinates, and the regulations have been modeled after the most scientific European practice. With the usual Spanish laxity in administration, however, the chief attention was given to the collection of licenses and other revenues.

A New York woman recommends that if men were taught to sew and embroider the tobacco habit would become a thing of the past. Think of this, you fellows who have scoffed at the idea that the "new woman" was a creation of a morbid imagination. Here is a thought which may be worked to your undoing and a club "to promote needle work among men" is the legitimate outcome. When you are made to stay at home and darn the socks and mend the baby's night-shirt while the lady of the house smokes your cigars and attends the club—for if the argument is good that sewing will break up the tobacco habit it is just as logical to presume that the women, having no sewing to do, will drift into the tobacco and other vile habits of the men—you will then arouse to a true sense of your humiliation, but it may be everlastingly too late. When the fetters of domestic drudgery are once formed it will require a revolutionary effort to throw them off.

General Alger has given some valuable information concerning army rations. Many had believed that "embalmed beef" as a ration was a comparatively recent thing and, from Mr. Alger's article, it would appear that those prominent in army life were not altogether correctly informed on the matter. General Alger in administering a rebuke said: "An examination of the records of the war department, or inquiry of the commissary-general, would have speedily developed the fact that canned fresh beef (or, as it is known, canned roast beef) had been a recognized part of the army ration for nearly a quarter of a century. If General Miles did not know that canned fresh beef was a part of the army ration, then he displayed an ignorance in an important matter of his profession that is, to say the least, most remarkable; if he did know that canned fresh beef was a recognized part of the ration, then his allegation to the contrary is so much more reprehensible. On the 1st of August, 1878, canned fresh beef first became a part of the travel ration of the United States army, then under the command of General Sherman, and while the Honorable Geo. W. McCrary was secretary of war."

The vote in the legislature on United States senator yesterday did not clear the air a little bit and the question of final choice seems to be as deep and profound as at any time before. The only candidate with any apparent strength on the start seems to be Thompson for the short term. He is clearly in the lead of other aspirants but lacks considerable of enough votes for election. For the long term Meiklejohn has a good lead in the house but is third man in the senate. Friends of Rosewater are somewhat disappointed in his showing of strength, he being apparently third in the race for the long term. The vote makes it painfully apparent that there is no agreement, either between the candidates or the legislators and that the result is distant, with every evidence of a long and bitter fight. The many friends of Hon. John R. Hays of this city will be gratified to know that he is considered in the race and that, while his support on the first ballot is small, he is represented by a number of friends and in a position to gather in a vote if no agreement should be reached by the avowed leaders. Considering the fact that no fight has been made by Mr. Hays or his friends and that he has never been a candidate in any sense of the word, they have every reason to be pleased with yesterday's vote.

FIRST VOTE FOR SENATORS

Meiklejohn Leads for Long Term, Thompson for Short.

TAKE SEPARATE BALLOT.

Republicans Voted for a Number of Candidates—Populists Give Complimentary Votes to Allen and Democrats to G. M. Hitchcock and W. H. Thompson.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Senate House Total. Rows include: Cronson (1), Currie (8), Davidson (1), Dietrich (1), Hainer (1), Harlan (2), Hinshaw (3), Howe (1), Kinzaid (5), Martin (1), Meiklejohn (3), Mercer (1), Murphy (2), Newell (1), Norval (1), Owens (1), Rosewater (4), Thompson (7), Tucker (1), Van Dusen (1).

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 16.—In the senate yesterday morning the first formal vote for two United States senators was taken. The Republicans voted for a number of candidates, it being understood that many of the votes were of a complimentary nature.

The fusionists all voted for William V. Allen for the short term and for W. H. Thompson or Gilbert M. Hitchcock for the long term, Thompson receiving nine votes to Hitchcock's four.

In the house of representatives Smithberger of Stanton was absent names were called.

The Vote in Detail.

Those voting for D. E. Thompson for the short term were: Andrews, Brown of Furnas, Beekly, Crissey, Hall, Harris, Humphrey, Laffin, Lane, Miskell, Mockett, Shellhorn, Spencer, Tefft, Warner, Sears.

Those voting for Hinshaw for the short term were: Belsner, Marshall, McCarthy, Mendenhall, Rohwer, Steinmeyer, Tweed, Wilcox and Broderick. Votes for Hainer for the short term were cast by Brown of Otoe, Evans, Whitmore and Fowler; for Church Howe, by Armstrong, Scott and Wenzel; for Kinkaid, by Gallogly, Gawne, Journeval and McCoy; for Tucker, by Beethle and Cain; for Murphy, by Buresh, Hibbert; for Meiklejohn, by Horton and Swanson. The other scattering votes were cast by Corneer for Senator Owens, by Frederick and Hawthorne for Currie, by Olson for Morlan, by Sandall for Harlan, by Mead for Norval, by Uhl for Martin, by Wilkinson for Newell.

For the long term votes for Meiklejohn were cast by Armstrong, Blesner, Beethle, Broderick, Brown of Furnas, Cain, Crissey, Fowler, Gallogly, Gawne, Humphrey, Mockett, Warner and Whitmore.

For Currie, by Evans, Harris, Laffin, Lane, Marshall, Sandall, Scott, Wenzel, Wilkinson. For Rosewater, by Buresh, Corneer, McCoy, Mead, Mullen, Tefft, Wilcox and Uhl.

For Cronson, by Brown of Otoe, Hall, Hibbert, Rohwer, Shellhorn, Sears, Andrews.

The fusionist vote was as follows: Allen, 37; Berge, 4; Hitchcock, 20; W. H. Thompson, 24; Bryan, 3; rest scattering. Following the ballot an active movement was begun for a Republican caucus and the outlook early in the evening was such as to justify hopes of an early agreement. When the members got together, however, it was found there was far from a full attendance and no hope of an agreement. The conference thereupon, by nearly unanimous vote, discharged the committee on caucus rules and adjourned without date. This leaves the situation as complex as when the legislature met two weeks ago.

The senate yesterday unseated Hodges (fusion) and awarded the seat to Johnson (Rep.).

TELEGRAMS TERSELY TOLD.

The Idaho legislature Tuesday elected Fred T. Dubols United States senator to succeed George L. Shoup.

George West, one of the foremost drivers of light harness horses in the country, is dying at his home in Chicago.

W. A. Clark, Jr., youngest son of Senator Clark of Montana, will wed Miss Mabel Foster after Easter. Both live in Butte.

The business portion of Lakewood, Ills., was destroyed by fire Tuesday. Loss amounts to thousands of dollars, but small insurance.

Senator Pettigrew at the request of Social Democrats will offer a substitute to the ship subsidy bill providing for new vessels for commercial navy under governmental control.

Chief Wiklie of the secret service has received word of the arrest at Gray Summit, Mo., of John R. Gibbs, alias Zac Decker, charged with impersonating a secret service officer.

Social Democrats, numbering nearly 200 and representing 30 states, met at Aldine hall, Chicago, Tuesday, in the national convention of that party. Prominent among the delegates was Eugene V. Debs.

It is said that John D. Richardson of the biscuit trust will offer a large reward for the capture of the murderer of his brother, Frank Richardson, the millionaire, who was shot to death at his home in Savannah, Mo.

Four Catholic non-commissioned officers in the German army were rejected as reserve officers because they declined to recognize duelling as obligatory. Speakers of all parties in the Reichstag condemned this action.

BOERS FIGHTING HARD.

Casualty List of British at Murraysburg Indicates Brisk Battle.

London, Jan. 16.—The casualty list shows that there has been a severe engagement, with a loss of 6 killed, 17 wounded and 50 missing, at Murraysburg, where the Dutch are said to be joining the invaders. Murraysburg is 16 miles west of Graaf-Reinet.

Indications are not wanting that the decision of the government to send reinforcements has not been taken a moment too soon. Colonel Colville's mobile column, which has been pursuing the Boers, was obliged to rest at Greylingstand to erect a blockhouse and to cease operations until reinforced by mounted troops. General Paget has taken his force to Pretoria to rest. Many of the men are suffering from enteric fever.

Three hundred Boers captured a small British convoy at Bronkhorst-spruit, near Pretoria, but made off after liberating the prisoners.

General Brabant, while addressing a conference of mayors at Cape Town, said the authorities were anxious to keep the war away from Cape Town. If possible, but the only hope of doing this lay in sending 10,000 men to the front. He urged that no precaution should be omitted to prevent the enemy from advancing further south.

DEWET IS INCENSED.

Swears He Will Shoot Boers Who Advocate Making Peace—Supplies In Towns Getting Scarce.

Kroonstad, Orange River Colony, Jan. 16.—The success of the burgher peace committee in distributing among the republicans Paul Botha's book, "From Boer to Boer," has infuriated General Dewet, who, it is reported, swears he will shoot the author at the first opportunity.

The refugee camp is now occupied by 2,000 persons. Another is being formed at Rhenoster.

Supplies of all kinds in the towns are shortening daily.

The Boers are most active northward and also in the direction of Lindley. Various commands appear to be joining General Dewet to the southward.

ARE BREAKING DOWN.

Men Accused of Murder of Jennie Bosschiet Pass a Sleepless Night.

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 16.—McAllister, Campbell and Death, the three men on trial for the murder of Jennie Bosschiet, showed when they were being brought into court yesterday that they had had a sleepless night, following the terrible disclosures made by witnesses during the first day's proceedings in court. It is not yet definitely known whether George Kerr, who is jointly indicted with the other prisoners, but who was granted a separate trial, will be called as a witness for the state.

The principal testimony yet to be introduced by the state is to be given by physicians and experts to prove the cause of death and to prove that Jennie Bosschiet was criminally assaulted before she met death, and that it was brought about by the assault. The prosecution has a number of experts to testify, and the cross-examination of these witnesses will undoubtedly bring out the line of defense, which has thus far not been disclosed.

Find Their Prisoner Dead.

Troyes, France, Jan. 16.—An army officer and a commissary of police decided to enter the house at Saint Savine of the man, Coquard, who, last Friday, when pursued by the police, shut himself in the garret with a quantity of arms and ammunition and threatened to kill anyone who approached. They found the house empty and proceeded to the barn, where, surrounded by soldiers with loaded rifles, they forced the windows open and finally found the body of Coquard hanging in the garret. He had also fired a gun under his chin, the shot emerging from an eye. It was apparent that Coquard committed suicide yesterday.

Duke of Norfolk to Issue Statement.

Paris, Jan. 14.—The Duke of Norfolk, who during the reception to the English Roman Catholic pilgrims by the pope last Tuesday expressed a hope that the new century might witness the restoration of the Roman pontiff to a position of temporal independence, passed through Paris yesterday, accompanied by 200 of the pilgrims, enroute for London. He declined to be interviewed regarding the sentiments he had expressed to Leo XIII, saying that he expected to publish a statement in the course of a few days.

One Thousand Boxers Slain.

Shanghai, Jan. 14.—The Italian consul at Shanghai, in explaining the presence of Italian warships at San Mun bay, says they went there for target practice. It is again reported here that the allies are preparing to enter the province of Shan Si. A French force is reported to have defeated a body of Boxers west of Pao Ting Fu, killing 1,000.

British Casualty List at Belfast.

London, Jan. 15.—The official list of casualties at the recent Belfast engagement shows 29 killed, 57 wounded and 72 missing. This does not account for the British losses at other points of simultaneous attack by the Boers, namely Wonderfontein, Nootgedacht, and other places, and it is thought the casualties in these were more severe than Lord Kitchener reported them.

Stanley Again Sworn In.

Topka, Jan. 15.—W. E. Stanley was inaugurated governor of Kansas for a second time at noon yesterday. The other state officers sworn in are also serving a second term. The ceremony was very brief and simple, lasting about five minutes.