

The Norfolk News

An exchange thinks that in Kansas "Ten Bar Rooms in a Night" would read better than "Ten Nights in a Bar Room."

A man in Indiana almost killed a woman because she trilled at him. This is not the first time that trills have driven men frantic.

The Hastings Daily Advertiser is the name of a new paper started in that city by A. Ramsey, former proprietor of the Evening Record.

The Fremont Herald designates a woman who appeared before the police court in that city recently as a "fair colored blonde."

The first white baby born in Chicago celebrated his 70th birthday Monday by keeping open house. He may have been the first but lacks a few of being the only one.

Carrie Nation may be said to have reached the pinnacle of newspaper notoriety—alleged pictures of her are being published, together with stories of her childhood.

Handsome Elk, a Sioux Indian recently killed near Deadwood, was evidently not as "good as handsome." He was wanted for having scalped his wife and had killed an Indian policeman three years ago.

The exportation of agricultural products of this country in 1895 amounted to \$545,715,881. In 1900 the amount had increased to \$904,650,958. Farmers may be able to find in this some reason for their prosperity during the past few years.

The ground hog is soon to have his say and if his verdict is that winter is to continue six weeks longer people will want him to elucidate. Are the six weeks to be winter, or will this Indian summer weather, supposed to be winter, be continued for that period of time?

An Omaha experimenter thinks he has discovered a method for preserving milk indefinitely and the announcement of the discovery is the subject of much speculation. Is the man sincere or is he merely preparing his customers against surprise should their chalk and water fail to sour?

A party of scientists have planned to go into the far north in June to view a wonderful mirage which is seen every year about the same time. They shouldn't need to travel so far. There are said to be a number of people in and about Lincoln who have been seeing wonderful mirages for about a month now.

Senator Teller wants to hold the Philippines if it can be done without force. If the senator's kindly influence prevailed any state or territory in the union might withdraw by simply publishing intentions to that effect. It would be very generous of the government but might result disastrously to national greatness.

It is said that Governor Dietrich neatly avoided a hornet's nest among Lancaster county politicians by going outside for a warden for the state penitentiary. It is the old story of the dogs fighting over a bone and the non-combatant walking up and carrying it off. There are two bones before the legislature which might possibly be removed in the same manner.

A man near Peoria, Ill., recently died in rage and the coroner's verdict was that he had starved to death. He is not entitled to sympathy, for on his person was found \$468 in money and a deed to a valuable 80 acres of land. His greed for wealth was sufficiently strong to overcome all other desires, even for food, and he died miserably. It is fortunate that all people are not of the same disposition.

Emperor William of Germany is being overwhelmed with honors by the new king of England. Besides being appointed a field marshal in the British army he has been decorated as a Knight of the Garter with an insignia of the order in diamonds, which had been prepared by the late queen. It is practically certain that the visit of the emperor will result in closer and more friendly relations between the governments of the two countries.

There are those who would like to see the Philippines remain as they are—undeveloped—and in possession of a people whose highest ambition is to secure enough food for present daily needs. Then there are others who desire to see them developed and civilized and their vast resources made of some benefit to the world. This latter desire is certain to be realized whether the developing process is done by the United States or some more progressive government.

Members of the Missouri legislature forgot for a moment that they were in the United States and were planning to ask something from their countrymen. While in this thoughtless mood they passed resolutions sympathizing with Aguinaldo and now that they are asking an appropriation from congress for

the St. Louis exposition the old soldiers and other loyal people are lining up in opposition to the measure. Really Missouri should come back into the union if the people want favors at the hands of the union.

Kentuckians are of the evident opinion that Kansas is endeavoring to outclass them, and a keen disposition is shown to preserve to the state her long undisputed title as the "dark and bloody ground." Evidence of this awakening to a true sense of state pride was given in Letcher county Sunday when a United States marshal and his assistant were killed while destroying moonshine stills. The bodies of the dead men were riddled with bullets by the moonshiners. It is Kansas' turn now to show Kentucky a trick or two in outlawry or mob violence.

The popular northwestern resort—Hot Springs, S. D.—is soon to experience some wonderful improvements. Omaha capitalists have building projects in view for that place which will mean the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Hot Springs is growing in popularity each year and its visitors are rapidly increasing in number. The time has not long passed when the fame of the place as a health resort was known to but few not living on the Elkhorn line in Nebraska and Dakota. Its desirable qualities for invalids has now, however, grown into a national fame and it is no impossible dream to believe that people from all parts of the world will soon be seeking health, rest and recreation there.

While Nebraska has been enjoying some fine winter weather it cannot be truthfully said that the same conditions that prevail in California are experienced here. The following from the Hemet News gives the conditions there: "Six plow teams are at work preparing 400 acres of ground for sugar beets. There are three four-horse teams and three six-horse teams. The subsoil plows follow the gang and the land is plowed fourteen inches deep. It was stated some time ago that about 500 acres would be planted to beets at Ethanna, but the Chase Nursery Company alone has decided to put in 400 acres. The beets will be planted three months earlier than they were on the Hemet tract, because the experiment made there demonstrated that they were planted much too late. Another advantage is that the recent rains have been so abundant that irrigation will, in all probability, not be necessary before planting. The American Beet Sugar company at Chino has contracted to take all the beets raised."

Complaint is being made that some teamsters and farmers in and about Norfolk are giving their horses very inhumane treatment. A horseman who is as particular about the welfare of his animal friends as he is of his own comfort, called the attention of the writer to a team standing on the street Saturday night, saying that they were literally starving to death. It is certain that the poor brutes looked very gaunt and uncomfortable. Standing in the chill wind without the sign of a blanket for protection, they gave unmistakable evidence that they were chilled through and that a good meal of grain and hay would have been even more acceptable than warm blankets. It is usually the case that when you find a team thus treated, not far away you will observe a saloon and in that saloon will be found the unworthy owner of these dumb, but faithful brutes, enjoying the luxury of a warm fire and spending the money, which might be used for purchasing feed and blankets, for drinks or over a game of billiards, pool or cards. Saloon keepers might prevent much of the criticism of prohibitionists and better retain the good will of the conservative element by making the visits of such persons unpleasant or inducing them to proper treatment of their stock. If such practices are not discontinued humane officers will be fully justified in taking a hand and punishing the persons responsible for the discomfort of the animals.

The fusionists have predicted that it would be a long time before the Philippines were ever controlled and directed by the United States authorities. Perhaps it will be. Savages in all lands have shown a useless persistency in fighting against the inevitable. The American people have been fighting the red Indian off and on for about 300 years and they are still occasionally showing their aversion to civilization by raids, during which they murder, scalp and burn as they did when their acquaintance was first made by the "pale face." The time is coming, however, when they will be heard of no more. They were too lazy or too ignorant, or both, to improve the advantages offered by a fertile country of wonderful resources and their savage instinct of providing for self alone has been supplanted by a desire to use the valuable property for the support of millions, including themselves, as practiced by the white man. Where once a few thousands of Indians gained a living by hunting and fishing, millions of people in thousands of cities, towns and villages and on cultivated farms are now supported. Who is it that would see this country revert to the red man and the forests and plains of early history, except for the pleasure

of the hunt or the wild beauty of nature presented, neither of which would answer for the support of the millions now here and those in other parts of the world whose living in part or altogether, is produced on American soil. With the increase of these millions other and undeveloped regions must open their resources, and with their experience, what more capable people for this work than the Americans? Those who will not develop their country and aid in supplying the requirements of civilization must give way to those who will.

A letter from Senator W. W. Young of this district, published in Tuesday's Bee, gives very strong reasons for his support of E. Rosewater for United States senator. Among other things he says: "I never was more conscientious in my life and I would be doing violence to my own conscience if I did different than to vote for Mr. Rosewater." Laying aside all other reasons this is sufficient. A man who is elected to represent a certain people and who will do his duty conscientiously should receive the commendation of all. There are too many men, as a usual thing, whose power of distinction between right and wrong is very flabby and influenced by the changing sentiments of an unstable constituency. Such are frequently given credit for their lack of will power while the man whose power is in his strength of character is frequently condemned and maligned. Should Senator Young bow to the wishes of his constituents who favor his desertion of Rosewater they would almost assuredly be the first to condemn him and pronounce him as unworthy the position he fills, and moreover he would be compelled to change frequently and radically on questions of importance. The man to be desired in public place is the man with the conscience and one so firmly fixed that the power of friendship, offer of place or money cannot influence. Officials may act conscientiously and yet differ in opinion but, if they do, no permanent harm can befall their constituency. The representative may be relied on in all instances and it need not be feared that he will support a wrong man for a good position. The worst stories against Rosewater have been proven false and it is firmly believed by a large number of people that there is not a better man for the position of senator before the legislature today.

Dr. Abbot On 'The Canteen.' Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbot in the Outlook expresses sincere regret at the decision of congress to abolish the army canteen. He describes it as "a severe blow at the army and at the cause of temperance."

He declares his disappointment that "the saner temperance sentiment is not sufficiently vigorous and aggressive to counteract the double influence of the liquor dealers and radical prohibitionists." Dr. Abbot further says: "The morality of the canteen is to be determined not by assumption that all drinking is wrong, but by its actual results on the discipline of the army and the character of the men. The abolition of the canteen will injure the morals of the army. It will tend to keep from enlistment men who resent being put under a bondage not necessary for the good of the force, and unwilling to enter a service which avowedly treats them as children. And it will drive those who do not enter to seek that social companionship which is vital to the welfare of men in places without the camp, the social atmosphere of which will be vitiated and degrading."

Dr. Abbot's sincerity as an advocate of temperance and good morals will not be questioned. This frank expression of opinion on his part may have a tendency to induce those well meaning persons who are rejoicing over the downfall of the canteen as a great victory to temperance to pause and reflect that possibly they may have made a mistake.—Sioux City Journal.

Beats Talking. J. Sterling Morton's Conservative in the following gives a valuable lesson to those who think faith better than works; preaching than practice, and theory better than fact: "Nebraska needs manufacturing plants more than it needs politicians. Nebraska can make more fame out of corn foods than out of the oratorical moods of mimic statesmen. The state and all the people therein can profit more by building up milling and other industries than by exalting the eloquence, electrifying orifices who constantly declaim for office."

"The Nebraska City cereal mills in three years have ground into meal, grits and flour nearly two million bushels of corn, for which they paid in round numbers five hundred thousand gold standard dollars."

"During the same period the same mills ground into meal twelve hundred thousand bushels of oats which cost over two hundred thousand gold standard dollars right here in Nebraska City."

"Fifteen thousand tons of coal were burned in turning the wheels and running the machinery and a hundred and odd thousand dollars were paid out for labor by the same mills in the same time. What politician has bestowed as much practical benefit in the same time? What eloquence compares to the hum of contented industry? A lot more mills in the commonwealth and a lot less practical politicians will prove profitable."

The "Nebraska blizzard," which has been spending the season abroad, has lately been doing Germany.

Mary Ellen Nation and Carrie Lease should form a trust for the monopolization of Amazonian notoriety.

New York's assessed valuation this year is \$5,448,000,000. There are many nations that would be pleased with this showing of wealth.

Have Debeater Wavis, "Coin" Harvey et al, who have heretofore shed their bright and shining lights over American politics, been kidnapped?

Only 28 days until the spring month, and ice and coal men have not received their usual winter benefit. Their kind of weather will be short at the best.

King Edward VII is said to have made more speeches as prince than any man in the world. That statement will have to be challenged unless he and Mr. Bryan have compared notes.

Now that adverse legislation regarding cigarettes seems likely bargain sales of the coffin nails may become popular, and the fiends be presented an opportunity to lay in a supply of the articles.

Dr. Mary Walker says if anyone tries to bury her in skirts she will rise up and haunt them. It seems that the late Murray Hall was buried in a woman's shroud, which gave rise to the doctor's indignation.

In a playful mood an Omaha man tossed his wife on a red-hot stove and the sombre officers of that city who do not know a joke from a dog fight had him arrested. They should be especially instructed in certain phases of American humor.

Mrs. Nation has for once given up her occupation of battering the furniture of Kansas joints and her latest effort is to smash the reputations of some state officials. Carrie not only possesses an ability to wield the hatchet but can manipulate a sharp edged tongue in a manner uncomfortable to those assailed.

The number of English speaking people has increased phenomenally during the past century and the time may come when it will be the universal language of the world. At the beginning of the century the language was spoken by 21,000,000 people; now it is estimated that 130,000,000 people use English as a means of communication.

The exceedingly interesting subject, "Our Government Should be Controlled by the Ballot Box and Not by the Muskets," is to be discussed at a democratic banquet at Columbus, Ohio, on Lincoln's birthday. Perhaps if Mr. Lincoln could be there he would explain to the patriotic gentlemen how, at times, if there is to be a government, the musket should be used.

The increasing demand for Nebraska real estate is most gratifying to those who have placed their trust and incidentally their money in the state. She has succeeded in successfully ridding herself of the opprobrium attached by drouths, cyclones, blizzards, grasshoppers, debts and populism, and is now on the up-grade again. If the state's desirability as a home is now kept before the people of the east it may be depended upon that there will be a great increase of immigration during the next few years.

Many beet growers fail to realize how much easier and cheaper it would be to do more of the required cultivating before the crop is planted. Begin your preparations early enough so that when you have your land all ready to plant you can just leave it alone for a week or more and then harrow and cultivate the surface all over again. One crop of weeds will thus be destroyed at a light expense, and the surface will be brought into finer tilth and better prepared to receive the seed. On lands liable to suffer from drought this process may be profitably extended for weeks or months before planting the crop.—Michigan Sugar Beet.

Just as Senator Towne was expressing for the first and last time on the floor of the senate his sympathy for the poor Filipino, who is being oppressed, tortured and abused by the cruel and heartless country to which the senator claims allegiance, that people sent in a communication, stating that they are highly pleased with the United States and expressing gratitude that their lines have fallen in such pleasant places. There is always danger that when you assist the under dog to arise his first action will be to bite a chunk out of your anatomy, which is similar to having a fellow you help out of a scrap tell you that the fellow who has been doing the pounding is all right.

The Dixon Tribune is one of those papers that fail to see any good accruing through fusion and insists that unless the democratic party takes a stand for democratic principles it may be counted out. In a recent issue the editor says: "In general politics we are a democrat and know no reason why we should be anything else. By the term democrat we mean a genuine democrat; not a mixed mess of anything and everything thrown together to win. We will no

longer train in such a gang. When the democrats get together (hopeless as it looks under present conditions) and go back to old principles, dropping populism, socialism and all other wild schemes, the Tribune will be found supporting the ticket faithfully and conscientiously as it always has done in the past. But if fusion is again agreed on, in national, state or county politics, we are out of it. Fusion has been found a blight on every party trying it and in Dixon county it has dry-rotted both the populists and democrats until now combined they are in a minority. The time has come when a bad thing, however attractive, should be dropped and we hope to see the democrats of this county, at least, either relieved of the blight of fusion or be defeated again and again until they are thoroughly satisfied."

The town of Brunswick, Me., comprising about 7,000 inhabitants, places itself on record as the first municipality in the United States to undertake forest planting on a large scale, or what is practically the old world institution of a town forest. Such forests are quite common in Europe and often furnish a large part of the municipal revenue. The town of Brunswick owns a tract of about 1,000 acres, and at a recent meeting of the council a sufficient amount of money was voted to improve this land by planting it with white pine. The division of forestry of the department of agriculture at Washington will assist in the work thus laid out. What is being done in Brunswick should be done in thousands of towns in the United States. A forest park in every suburban town would be a health giver and a delight to all.

The physicians and surgeons with the British troops in South Africa have been making an exhaustive study of thirst. The Hospital, a London publication, which notes some of the observations made by the specialists, declares that of all measures for prevention of disease among troops by far the most effectual would be the prevention of thirst if that were possible. On this account and because thirst is one of the most miserable tortures constant investigations are being made to discover the best means of its prevention and relief. Soldiers are taught carefully that dangers lurk in the drinking of polluted water and that it should be avoided at every sacrifice. Yet when the soldiers in South Africa suffered from thirst the educated and uneducated alike obeyed the common and irresistible impulse which drove them to drink the poison and a little later laid them low with typhoid and dysentery. Thirst, says The Hospital, is not a mere desire of the lips or a mere craving of the stomach. It is a want arising in every corner of the organism from every tissue that is being deprived of some of the water which is an essential element to its normal condition. Hence pebble sucking and spice eating and so on merely relieve the dryness of the mouth, but do not relieve real thirst, which can only be prevented by water. The problem, then, is how best to prevent undue loss of water from the system. The two great things which people can do to prevent thirst are not to take alcohol by constant sipping and to endeavor to relieve the moderate degree of thirst which of necessity accompanies the natural processes by which excessive and wasteful loss of water from the system is prevented.

HAS FIGHT WITH DEWET. Credited With an Intention to Take His Force Into Cape Colony. London, Jan. 31.—Lord Kitchener reports to the war office under date of Pretoria, Jan. 29, as follows: Dewet has been engaged by Knox 40 miles north of Thaba Nchu. No details. Dewet intends again attempting an invasion of Cape Colony.

South-Dorrien has returned from Carolina, having dispersed the Boers. A force of Boers this morning entered Heriberg and damaged two miles. Commandant Marais is among the prisoners taken.

"It is reported unofficially," says the Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail, "that General Dewet has entered Cape Colony with a fairly strong force. The impatience felt in England at the slow progress of the operations is not warranted, as preparations are being made for a general movement shortly."

NEELY ARRIVES AT HAVANA. Alleged Embezzler Returns to Cuba to Stand Trial. Havana, Jan. 31.—Charles F. W. Neely, the former chief of the bureau of finance of the Cuban postoffice department, who was arrested at Rochester, N. Y. last, charged with embezzling \$36,000 of the department funds, has arrived here on the steamer Mexico from New York. Jan. 27. Captain Lucian Young, captain of the port, took charge of the prisoner and delivered him to the keeper of the Carcel.

Lawyer Viondi, Neely's counsel, had a long talk with the prisoner. The latter, who is in good spirits, received many visitors and talked confidently of his acquittal.

Newsboy Talks to Students. Des Moines, Jan. 31.—Mose Jacobs, who has been a newsboy in Des Moines for 25 years, made a speech before 1,000 students of Drake university at chapel yesterday. It was his first public speech. He will lecture occasionally hereafter. He told of his astonishing success at selling papers at one corner all his life and his accumulation of a fortune, which is estimated at from \$40,000 to \$75,000.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

SENATORS MISTAKENLY OPPOSE SHIPPING BILL.

McMillan's Position on the Ship Subsidy Bill of 1890—Misunderstanding Being Cleared Up—Bill Will Pass Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—While the filibusters in the senate have been expending their energies upon the army reorganization bill, in the thought that they were making the passage of the shipping bill impossible, they were placing at the disposal of the friends of the latter measure ample time for them to institute inquiries to ascertain the precise situation in the upper branch of congress regarding it, with the result that a considerable opposition was uncovered among the supposed friends of the bill. So soon as this opposition was discovered and the basis of it was laid bare steps were at once taken to reconcile the differences, with the result that as soon as the filibusters got through with the army reorganization bill the friends of the shipping bill had completed their entire line of battle and had their forces deployed for the most effective work.

What might have been expected has happened. The great mass of the people are uninformed regarding the precise terms of the shipping bill, and were they informed regarding its terms they would be unable to say whether it was an equitable measure or not. The enemies of the bill have taken full advantage of this situation, and they have flooded the country with the most absurd and untrue statements concerning it, with the effect that a great many people, unable themselves to sift the wheat from the chaff, have been carried away with the plausibility of the misrepresentations of the enemy and have allowed grave doubts to arise in their minds as to the propriety of permitting the measure in the form recommended for passage by the senate commerce committee to become a law.

Take a senator with the experience of Senator McMillan of Michigan, for instance. One might suppose that he had been too long in public life to be misled with false statements regarding any great public measure, and yet he is reported to have led a small coterie of powerful senators who were secretly filled with doubts concerning the shipping bill's provisions. When the truth was uncovered, it was ascertained that their most consuming fear was that the amount of compensation for the steamships of the largest and swiftest type was far too great. And yet the records of congress show that as far back as 1890, over ten years ago, Senator McMillan is recorded as having voted to pay to fast steamships under the terms of the postal subsidy act an amount of compensation the equal of the highest sum provided in the pending bill.

At that time, however, there was no great American line in existence, and those who might have feared the possible effects of the creation of such a line were unable to concentrate their opposition to the measure upon what would be received by any existing line; and so, as has been said, Senator McMillan and others voted for the bill without any misgivings. Later on, to be sure, the bill in question was cut down in the house to an amount but two-thirds of the original provisions, and so amended it passed, with the result that where a number of transatlantic lines of swift American steamships was confidently anticipated under the original provisions of the bill but one has come into existence.

And the line in question, patriotically endeavoring to carry the American flag in the transatlantic trade in competition with the most heavily subsidized steamships of Great Britain, Germany and France, has found the fight a losing one, so much so that the annual losses have gone into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. In order to enable this line to operate its ships without loss and to increase their number the pending shipping bill restores the amount originally fixed in the postal subsidy bill as it passed the senate with Senator McMillan's support and vote, and now he concludes that the compensation provided is too light!

This conclusion arrived at by Senator McMillan is not the result of any personal knowledge on his part of the actual cost of operating ships of this type in the transatlantic trade, but is largely due to the false statements and the unjustifiable criticisms that have been concentrated upon that feature of the bill which provided compensation for swift steamships.

This is but one of the paradoxes disclosed from a careful review of the actual feeling among Republican senators with respect to the shipping bill. Fortunately, however, the extent of this feeling has been fully uncovered, with the result that explanations have been made on both sides that have vastly cleared up matters and given each side a better view of the other's position. Senator McMillan and the three or four other powerful and influential Republicans in the senate who were in accord with him in their secret misgivings regarding the shipping bill have been reassured from a complete knowledge of the facts. Fortunately, therefore, the Republicans are able to present a united front to the opposition, which unity of purpose, coupled with a determination to bring the bill to a vote, insures its passage through the senate beyond a peradventure at this session.

J. B. Adams.