

# TEACHERS MEETING ENDS.

Most Successful in Association's History.

## LECTURE ON LIQUID AIR.

Short Business Session This Morning Completes Work of the Association. Wonders of a New Liquid Explained Entertainingly by Prof. J. E. Woodland.

From Saturday's Daily:

While the session of the North Nebraska Teachers association practically closed with that of yesterday afternoon, there was a short business session held this morning to complete the work, and at this time most of the members have returned to their respective homes. The session has been eminently successful from every point of view and those who attended were more than pleased that they were able to be present.

County Superintendent Crum of Madison and City Superintendent O'Connor of Norfolk were two important factors in contributing to the success and pleasure of the meeting. Their energies were constantly being exerted in behalf of the association and its members. With the aid of the local teachers and the citizen committees the session was brought to a high state of excellence and the visitors made feel that they were at home among friends.

The session of yesterday afternoon was well attended and the interest was not allowed to lag. F. M. Gregg, of the Wayne Normal was not able to attend, but his paper, "What Should the Grammar School Attempt in Science?" was read and discussed.

D. D. Martindale of Niobrara responded to the subject, "What may the Superintendent Do for His Teachers?" and the discussion that followed was led by L. M. Powers of Neligh.

S. C. Wilson of the Wayne Normal gave an excellent talk on "Self Directed Activity as an Aim in Education."

Deputy State Superintendent McBrain addressed the association on matters of interest to the educators present, he being substituted for Superintendent Fowler, who was unable to attend.

The association then adjourned to the High school building where round table talks occupied the balance of the afternoon. J. S. Hancock of Stanton led in a discussion on "Rural Teachers." Mrs. Brindley of Columbus was leader in a discussion on "Primary Teachers." The subject of "Grammar Grade Teachers" was discussed, Superintendent Conn of Wayne leading. M. K. Manning of West Point was leader in the talk on "County Superintendents."

In the evening, before the lecture on liquid air began, the committee on resolutions presented its report which was adopted without a dissenting vote. The resolutions recited that this was one of the most profitable and pleasant meetings in the association's history. Superintendent O'Connor and the local teachers and committees were commended for their endeavors in the association's behalf, as was also the press for courtesies extended. Sorrow for the death of Superintendent Wm. K. Williams of Columbus was expressed and the loss to the association noted, he having died since the session of a year ago.

### Liquid Air Lecture.

The lecture on liquid air, with demonstrations, as presented at the Auditorium last night by Prof. J. E. Woodland under the auspices of the North Nebraska Teachers association was one of the most intensely interesting scientific talks which it has been the pleasure of Norfolk people and their guests to hear. In spite of the storm the Auditorium was well filled and not one was heard to regret that they had braved the inclemency of the weather at the close.

Prof. Woodland was thoroughly at home with his subject and discoursed on the wonderful substance in elegant language, yet so simple that a child could understand. He gave a history of its discovery, mode of manufacture and described its chemical properties. He handled the material with impunity yet performed feats that had the appearance of being little less than legerdemain. The wonderful manner in which the extremes of heat and cold were produced in an ice tumbler without its being melted was one of the most marvellous experiments. An electric light carbon was burned in the tumbler and at the same time was used to stir cranberries which were frozen so solid that they crushed like glass beads. In this demonstration there was a difference in temperatures of several thousand degrees. Nails were driven with a hammer of mercury, frozen solid. A lighted cigarette was immersed in the liquid, flashed up like powder and disappeared "showing its usefulness in destroying garbage;" steel pens were welded; beef steak was "cooked" until it rang like steel and was broken with a hammer like rock; whiskey was frozen solid and pieces passed through the audience. The liquid was poured on a cake of ice and sizzled around on it like water poured on a red hot stove. The speaker informed the audience that he was turning loose a large quantity of Boston air, it having been converted into a liquid there, and that the people

would have the pleasure of breathing the air of that aesthetic city during the evening.

The evening was a veritable trip into the fairy land of science, dealing with temperatures hitherto unknown and the experiments above described were but a few of those performed. The possibilities of the discovery are not known. The liquid is in its infancy and it may develop as wonderful results as electricity or steam.

### A BEAUTIFUL RESORT.

Manitou, a Place Said to be Blessed of the Gods and Loved of Men.

Shortly after Rev. J. C. S. Weills went to Manitou, Col., to remain a few weeks in the hopes of building up his strength after his severe attack of pneumonia, he was asked by THE NEWS for a letter concerning his trip and himself. The following is in reply to that request:

Manitou, Col., March 27.—Here I am at this beautiful resort—a place said to be blessed of the gods and loved of men—a place where nature has provided its own sanitarium for the invalid and crowded its every surrounding with the wild, the wonderful and the beautiful. The high, dry and clear air is a tonic. The various springs give forth mineral waters such as soda fountains cannot impart, while the mountains, the gorges, the canons, give picturesqueness to the outlook in almost every direction. Here the sojourner can dwell close to the infinite and yet touch the finite at every moment. There are hundreds of delightful places in Colorado mountains but Manitou ever has been and will be its most favorite resort.

Very many tourists suppose that the mineral springs are at Colorado Springs. As a matter of fact all of them are at Manitou. Manitou is five miles from Colorado Springs and lies amid the foothills of Pike's Peak. It is the more desirable place of the two to spend an outing, in that in winter it is more protected from the winds from the plains by reason of its sheltered location, and in summer it is cooler in that it is nearer the Peak.

The accommodations in former years were not equal to those at Colorado Springs, but within the past two years the improvements made upon the Cliff House has made it the equal of any hotel in the state, and in every desired respect one's needs are amply provided for. Long experience has enabled its proprietors to meet the demands and satisfy the wishes of the tourist.

It was my very good fortune to meet here Mr. Moreland, the exalted ruler of the Colorado Springs lodge of Elks, No. 309, and found him a most genial man. A visit to their lodge was most heartily enjoyed. It is one of the most prosperous in the order. It is recognized as one of the charitable institutions of the city, not confining its relieving of distress to its own members, but often going outside its ranks to give aid. Its works have brought it the prosperity it so richly deserves. The Hiawatha club house, located here in Manitou, is the proposed Home for Elks, and no finer location could be selected. The buildings and grounds are especially adapted for such an institution and can be secured at a price far below their original cost or their actual worth.

The snow has not as yet disappeared from Pike's Peak sufficiently to make it possible to operate the cog road which goes to the top, and as the ascent is difficult by trail, I will have to forego that pleasure.

If I may be permitted to speak of myself, I can assure my friends that I have been greatly benefited by being in this high altitude and breathing this rarified and pure air. J. C. S. WEILLS.

### Complaints Changed to Assault.

The stock yards cases have been disposed of, so far as this term of district court is concerned. The jury in the Wright case agreed to a verdict of guilty at noon Thursday, and it is probable that a motion for a rehearing will be made. A motion for a rehearing in the Parks case will be heard when court convenes on May 22.

The complaints against Perry Law and John Kuhl were changed to that of assault, as there was said to be no evidence against Law and young Kuhl's age was an argument in his favor, it being also argued that his conduct had been good since his arrest. His sentence, owing to his age, would have been to a term in the reform school. They pleaded guilty to the new form of complaint and were let off with a fine of \$25 each.

### Hammond, Louisiana, An Ideal Health and Winter Resort.

The passenger department of the Illinois Central Railroad company has just issued a new edition of "Hammond, Louisiana, as a Winter Resort," a beautiful illustrated folder showing a few of the winter attractions in and about Hammond, copies of which will be mailed free, on application to the undersigned.

For those in good or moderate circumstance, no point in the south offers such inducements. The climate is unsurpassed. The artesian water excellent Society almost entirely northern, and the hotel and boarding house accommodations far superior to any town of its size in the north, and at moderate rates.

J. F. MERRY, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., Ill. Cent. R. R. Dubuque, Iowa.

### A SCENIC TRIP.

Traveled 38 Miles Over the C. S. & C. C. D. Railroad to Accomplish 18 1-2 Miles.

Manitou, Colorado, March 30, 1901.—Inasmuch as I assumed the privilege of representing your paper on the complimentary inspection trip over the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District railroad given by that company to newspaper, railroad and business men I feel that I ought to give you a short description of what we saw and did.

First let me say that the distance from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek, air line, is 18 1/2 miles, and that the windings among the mountains in a fairly direct general course make the length of the railway 38 miles. The road enters north Cheyenne Canyon and climbs and winds among the gorges and chasms for miles, gradually increasing in altitude until it reaches a height of 9,917 feet. As the train is carried upward along the frims of these different mountains the marvelous beauty and grandeur of the eastward outlook holds the traveler entranced. Beautiful panoramas are spread out before him at almost every bend. It is a most wonderful scenic trip. Other roads will carry you to a greater elevation and through more wonderful gorges and chasms but none will carry you through more intricate turnings and windings or give you more extended views.

After circling the southern base of Pike's Peak, it brings you to that most wonderful mining camp of the world, Pretoria alone excepted. A city of more than 10,000 people, solidly built within ten years, is only characteristic of everything pertaining to the camp. The electric railways, tying together the hills by which it is surrounded with bands of steel, bring you to the various mines. Two million dollars per month is the output at present.

The trip was a most delightful one and every arrangement was made for the comfort and enjoyment of the guests of the road.

May I add that I am rapidly gathering strength and hope to return to my work if not entirely well at least greatly benefited by my trip.

JOHN C. S. WEILLS.

### Special Council Meeting.

The city council met in special session yesterday afternoon per call of the mayor. There were present Mayor Robertson and Councilmen Brummond, Degner, Grant, Heckman, Spellman, Absent, Bullock.

The call for the meeting was read, as follows:

Norfolk, Neb., March 30, 1901.—A special meeting of the city council of the city of Norfolk in the state of Nebraska, is hereby called to meet at the city council chamber on the 1st day of April, 1901, at 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, for the purpose of taking action with reference to cleaning up the city waterworks and putting them in order, and taking an invoice of the city property.

W. M. ROBERTSON, Mayor.

Moved and seconded that the committee on public works be authorized to employ such help as may be necessary to assist the engineer at the waterworks to clean up and put in order the premises and to take an invoice of all tools and other property belonging to the city and file such invoice with the city clerk. Motion carried.

On motion the council adjourned.

### Good Advice.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects: such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Constipation, Palpitation of the Heart, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Gnawing and Burning Pains at the Pit of Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated tongue and Disagreeable Taste in the Mouth, Coming up of Food after Eating, Low Spirits, etc. Go to your Druggist and get a bottle of August Flower for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you. Try it. Get Green's Prize Almanac. Asa. K. Leonard.

### Letter List.

List of letters remaining uncalled for at the postoffice April 2, 1901:

A. N. Allis, Herman Briddin, Central Minnesota Land Co., Anna Enright, Mary Essy, A. H. Gates, L. R. Hob, Mrs. A. E. Hobson, Christian Ich, E. G. Lind, Karl George Larsson, Mrs. Neley, Frank Ohm, Mrs. Emma Sarbur, Mrs. T. H. Slatery, Hoebener Turner, J. S. Williams, B. Wosendorf.

If not called for in 30 days will be sent to the dead letter office.

Parties calling for any of the above please say advertised.

P. F. SPRECHER, P. M.

### Career and Character of Abraham Lincoln.

An address by Joseph Choate, Ambassador to Great Britain, on the career and character of Abraham Lincoln—his early life—his early struggles with the world—his character as developed in the later years of his life and his administration, which placed his name so high on the world's roll of honor and fame, has been published by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and may be had by sending six (6) cents in postage to F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

### Jell-O, The New Dessert.

pleases all the family. Four flavors—Lemon, orange, raspberry and strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cents. Try it today.

### THE COCKROACH A SNOB.

Not Half Fellow Well Met, but the Tree Toad Likes Him.

Six legged or two legged the true cockroach aristocrat has no desire to mix with the mob. He believes in sticking with his own set. He holds the others off, for, in the struggle for existence, to have too many fond of you is distinctly to lessen your chances of survival. For instance, what is it makes the existence of the vanilla grower one ceaseless vigil? What but the fact that from root tip to flower bud the vanilla plant is popular with all kinds of creatures, with backbones and without them, shelled and unshelled, furred, feathered and fuzzy, winged, walking and crawling. That is why at all hours of the day and night the vanilla grower must be eternally saying "Shoo, there!"

The cockroach is no vanilla plant. Nothing like it. He has a flavor, though, that defends him as well as if he bristled with spines. He is not a half fellow well met with all sorts of creatures. About the only animal that likes him is the tree toad, although among some people salted cockroaches are a great delicacy. I cannot say if they are really very good. I never tried. I should think not, though, for a cockroach tea and cockroach pills are used in Russia as remedies for dropsy. People are not accustomed to make medicines out of goodles.

Cockroaches have the habits of a confirmed tobacco chewer and expectorate freely in safe numbers, probably to mark the places for identification. They have glands that secrete what they think is perfume, and it is so lasting that it ruins articles of food, especially coffee, when left on a shelf where roaches run. Nothing but boiling water and soap suds can remove the taint.

Because of this and also because it is a scavenger (for all despise the truly economical), the roach is unpopular. The variety called the Croton bug, because of its early recognition of the value of a system of waterworks by following the pipes of which it could reach the homes of all and attain warmth and moisture almost equalling the long lost days of the carboniferous era, the vanished Eden of the cockroach, is really a German importation. Although it does not bear the label "Made in Germany," it is named Ectobia germanica and is much smarter than the others of its race. Yet in north German kitchens it is called a Suabian, in south Germany a Prussian, in east Germany a Russian and in west Germany a Frenchman. Sometimes it is also a Spaniard or a Dane, but never, never does a countryman of Wild Willie admit that Ectobia germanica is a German, east, west, north, south, high, low or middle. They wash their hands of the whole tribe and would like to wash their cupboards of them too.—Harvey Sutherland in Ainslee's.

### HE FIXED HIM.

A Pair of Spectacles That Just Sued the Old Farmer.

The traveling eye doctor came along. The man of the house was out in the barn sorting potatoes for seed. His wife told the doctor that she guessed her husband wanted some glasses, for he had been complaining about his old eyes. So she went out and called him. He came slowly in through the shed walk, dusting the grime off his hands.

"Yes," said he to the doctor, "I have been havin' quite a tussle with them eyes of mine. Guess I've either got to have some new specs or git tongs to hold my paper with. Hain't got much ready money jest now. Jest got up March bill, ye see, and it's seed and fertilizer and all that to buy. But trot out yer glasses, mister, and we'll see if we can trade."

So the doctor opened his case and commenced to try on the glasses.

As each was fitted on his nose the farmer first looked gravely on to the page of the weekly paper and then off at the wall.

"No, that ain't it yet," he would say. "At last he seemed to get discouraged. 'I don't believe ye've got anything in your stock,' said he, 'that's going to do me any good. Guess we might's well stop tryin'."

Quoth the doctor: "Well, try these. It's the last pair we haven't tested. If they don't fit, we'll call it a bad job."

And he carefully placed the glasses astride the farmer's nose and passed the paper over to him.

The farmer read for awhile in silent delight, and then he looked at the doctor.

"Complete!" cried the farmer ecstatically. "I hain't seen so well to read for years. These are just what I call fust class!"

"I'm glad I suited you," said the doctor as he tucked \$3 in his vest pocket and hastened away. "I thought I could fix you before we got done."

"And he did fix me," said the farmer, telling about the matter the other day. "When I went to look at them glasses after supper, blamed if I didn't find that they were nothin but jest bows—not a speck of glass in either of 'em. It cost me \$3 to find out that my old eyes are pretty good to read with, after all."—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

### Sorry They Laughed.

The Shipping World says: "A good story is told in Paris about a Japanese embassy which visited France to arrange about three ports which were to be opened to trade in Japan and France respectively. The French minister for foreign affairs chose Yokohama, Yeddo and Han-Yang. The Japanese ambassador smiled and went away. Soon afterward Japan signified that she had selected the three French ports of Havre, Marseilles and Southampton. The French foreign office went into fits of laughter at this blunder and pointed out that Southampton was in England. 'We are perfectly aware of it,' replied the Japanese ambassador, 'and Han-Yang is in Korea.'"

### The Gambler.

"I am 86 years of age," said a noted gambler, "and my experience of the men who try their luck at the faro table, outside, of course, the professional gambler, is this: That no business man or nonprofessional can indulge in the excitement and run his particular business or private affairs successfully very long. If he loses, which he invariably does in the long run, his capital is impaired. If he makes a big winning—the most fatal of all to an outsider—he becomes dissatisfied with the small or slow profits of his legitimate business, and he soon loses his trade by neglect or indifference, and in the end ruin and bankruptcy are the result."—Washington Post.

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HENS AND PULLETS.	6 cts. per lb.
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OLD ROOSTERS.	3 cts. per lb.
DUCKS AND GEESE.	5 1/2 cts. per lb.
TURKEYS.	5 1/2 cts. per lb.
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