

The Norfolk News

If it wasn't so hot county politics might begin to warm up.

Cleaning mud off the wheels of the family carriage would prove a delightful occupation.

If the christian people would organize camp meetings their prayers for rain might be quickly and generously answered.

Enjoy the warm weather while you can. The time is not far distant when you will be letting loose hair-raising expletives about the cold.

The temperature at Duluth Friday was 96. The north pole has not been heard from, but it is probably too hot there for a summer resort.

In Missouri they want a postage stamp with a rivet or tack fastener, according to the Globe-Democrat. They claim there is not enough moisture to dampen the ordinary gummed back kind.

The Chicago youth who saw the world in 60 days probably took but a cursory glance. Those who endeavor to see a town or county in a lifetime sometimes miss some of the choicest sights.

The fusion papers that praise the constitution and scold the supreme court are as inconsistent as can be. Why should the constitution be upheld if its most necessary requirements are to be trampled.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says the protective tariff has been used to jolly the farmer. It certainly has had that effect. The excellent bank accounts of that class of citizens would jolly almost anyone.

Norfolk's harvest home festival will be a marker in the history of the city and everybody who appreciates a good time should leave the first week in September open for a visit to Norfolk. They will be treated right.

The Atchison Globe philosopher thinks hell has one advantage over Kansas—there is no corn crop to worry about. Then there are probably no Carrie Nations, provided, of course, that Carrie is doing the right thing.

The Atchison Globe thinks the ministers never fail to discover that drought or loss of crops is deserved punishment for the wickedness of the people but seldom acknowledge that good crops might be a reward for the people's goodness.

Oiled roads are becoming popular in California, and many of the towns are adopting that method of keeping down the dust in dry weather and preventing the formation of mud in wet weather. Chino was the first town to demonstrate the perfect success of such material.

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa are not alone in suffering drought. Among other portions of the world it is said that the Siberian crops are practically a total failure. High prices for farmers' products are certain, but the prices of stock may suffer a temporary reduction.

An Indian Territory fisherman was out in a skiff with his line tied about his leg when an 80-pound catfish seized his hook and the lucky—or unlucky—fisherman was hauled overboard and drowned. The catfish and man's body were both recovered. Most any fisherman would like to challenge death in a similar manner.

The Bryanites are being disagreeably surprised at the number of anti-Bryan democrats developing in various parts of the country. It is evident that many democrats have supported Bryan merely to maintain the party organization and now that he has twice suffered defeat they think it high time to assert themselves and insist on the retirement of both the colonel and his policies.

All who have made a study of the question believe that the development of forests will prevent droughts. It is therefore essential that millions of trees should be planted each spring. It is noticed here that fields and gardens with trees on the south to protect them from the hot winds are in much better condition than those without such protection. Plant trees and stand up for Nebraska.

Dr. J. H. Waters, dean of the Missouri agricultural college, advises the farmers of that state to feed as much stock as possible during the winter as there will be a scarcity and good prices will prevail next spring. He also advises the planting of forage crops—cow peas, sorghum, Kaffir corn and millet—any of which will make feed, if rain falls soon, before frost comes. It is a good plan and Nebraska farmers will do well to improve every opportunity to increase their supply of feed.

Another life wrecked by a fool practical joker is the story that comes from Osceola, Mo. John Nolan was a fine specimen of physical manhood but he had a firm belief in ghosts. His companions, learning this, fixed up a ghost

one night and Nolan has become a mental wreck, with recurrent fits of epilepsy and his death is considered a matter of but a few days. The jokers are responsible for his condition and it would seem that their punishment is as much demanded, or more, than if they had run a knife through his heart at the time.

The rector of All Saints church, Omaha, according to the News of that city, "has expressed himself as not believing in special prayers for rain, feeling sure that God in His own good time will supply all our needs. It requires more faith in God not to pray for rain, and simply trust in His goodness and power, than to pray for what God knows we need. To pray only when in need shows a trait of human character only too prevalent today. Only the man who trusts in God all the time, in drought and famine as in times of plenty, has any right to pray at all."

There have been numerous opinions expressed regarding Uncle Sam's last year's foreign balance, most of them of an optimistic nature but the actual figures, recently made public, indicate that it exceeds anything guessed at and shows that they exceeded all preceding records. The total exports for the year were \$1,487,544,000 and the total imports were but \$832,706,533, leaving a nice credit in Europe of \$654,837,467 representing the difference between the imports and exports. The imports were \$27,184,631, less than those of the preceding year and the exports were \$90,173,462, above those of last year.

C. J. Stockwell makes his adieu to the people of Creighton, as editor of the Mail, in last week's issue of that paper, announcing its consolidation with the Creighton Courier, published by Art Logan. The name of Mr. Logan's paper will hereafter be the Courier-Mail. Mr. Stockwell gives as a reason that he was not given business enough to warrant him in continuing. He has accepted a position in the Leader office at Pierce. Mr. Stockwell's Norfolk friends will be sorry to know that his Creighton venture was not a success. He certainly gave the people of that town a good paper during the short time he was there.

An examining board of three women physicians in Chicago have recently examined 300 young women who are to take up school teaching and aver that they have never before found so many women physically perfect. They believe the result due to gymnasium training and athletics which have become so popular during recent years. The young women are singularly free from nervous disorders and weakness of the eyes. Undoubtedly healthy, developing exercises should be made a part of all young girls' training, as well as that of the boys. Many of them may exercise enough in certain directions, but such exercise develops one set of muscles at the expense, or to the neglect of others. Athletics are not alone popular for the amusement they afford but for the health they bring.

The Commoner says "When a Chinese bank fails the bank officials are beheaded. When an American bank fails the bank officials are interviewed and express great surprise at the failure. Bank failures are extremely rare in China." Consequently it is to be presumed that the Commoner thinks the Chinese plan the best, but that country is under the extreme sort of imperialism. But for this fact the Commoner editor might make that the paramount issue in 1894. However, there is another thing that should prevent such an issue from becoming paramount—China or some other equally enlightened nation accords false prophets somewhat a milder treatment as that given bank officials. Instead of being interviewed and given constant opportunity to promulgate false prophecies they are treated in a manner that utterly prevents them from promulgating their false forecasts.

The State Journal of Sunday makes an excellent showing of the building improvements being made in Lincoln this season. Besides new residences, business blocks and other private enterprises there is much being done in the way of public and semi-public improvements, indicating that the building trades are having an abundance of prosperity. The public school improvements will amount to \$60,000; Carnegie library \$75,000; state penitentiary \$75,000; improvements to state fair grounds, \$17,000. With these and minor enterprises it is believed that a million dollars will be expended on public improvements. With an orphanage, a new hospital, new churches, ware houses, factories and depots and many inferior improvements the Journal makes a good showing indeed for the capital city. Lincoln's progress is an indication of what is being done in other cities and towns of the state and the year has been one of unusual development. It is a growing year for Nebraska.

THE NEWS today presents its readers with a special edition of more than ordinary merit. It represents a large amount of work and numerous difficulties encountered, but those responsible for its issuance feel that they are repaid to some extent by the satisfaction in knowing that it is at least partially

representative of Madison county's progressiveness. It could have been more complete with greater encouragement from those who should have been its patrons. However the work is one of which no one need feel ashamed and is a credit to the patrons as well as the publisher. Mr. H. S. Livingstone, who compiled the matter, is a thorough newspaper man, a bright and entertaining writer, and the contents of the edition are well worth a perusal, while it is also of value to file away for information and for distribution among friends and prospective settlers. Messrs. George H. Spear and Frank H. Livingston gave their attention to the business details and are deserving of credit for that part of the enterprise. THE NEWS is responsible for the typographical appearance of the edition and considers it a fair sample of the work which this office is capable of doing.

A Time for Optimism.
It is the quite general belief that the drought which has set in will not be soon broken, in which case there will be a decidedly short crop of corn. In spite of this outlook there is, however, a large chance for optimism and no one need fear starvation or bankruptcy if they have improved the opportunities given during the past few years. The farmers generally will not make much money, it is true, but that the provident will be able to keep even is not doubted by those who will take a sensible view of the situation. During the last drought, in which Nebraska alone suffered, and which was far more disastrous than this can possibly be there were a large number of farmers who were uninjured and then, also, were panicky times when money was scarce. Then the corn cured into quite excellent fodder in the field, but that was about all the feed the farmers had.

This year, besides having an equal chance to secure an abundance of fodder in the same manner, there is an excellent crop of hay, a fair harvest of small grain and the money market and finances generally appear to be firm. Most farmers have secured good prices for abundant crops during the past several seasons and have made money. What they possess this year will be worth more than in many years. It is therefore a time of optimism and not pessimism among the farmers. The season may not be as prosperous for merchants and tradesmen, but they will have an ordinary demand to supply. Even though there is no more rain a generally gloomy view of the conditions is not warranted.

School District Finances.
The school board of the Norfolk district has performed a wonderful work in the interest of tax-paying patrons during the past few years and the members are certainly deserving of the hearty commendation of all economy-loving citizens. But a few years ago the district was more than \$16,000 in debt, the indebtedness being represented by unpaid outstanding warrants, and the condition was as distasteful to the teachers and other employees of the district as to the taxpayers, because they were compelled to pay a considerable premium to obtain cash. This indebtedness was enough to daunt a brave economist and there was a decided inclination to let things drift and to allow the discrepancy to take care of itself. However there were those who resolved that the burden should be removed and as the district was taxed to the utmost, or rather the levy was at its maximum limit, the only way to get at it was to economize. Fortunately the district was blessed with a board capable of doing this very thing and it set bravely to work, determined to accomplish the desired result.

It is efforts to place the district in a good financial condition, the members of the board have been aided to some extent by the amount of funds at their disposal owing to the fact that more taxes have been paid than for several years past, but the main credit is theirs, and their economy was in the largest degree responsible for the better financial condition of the district. There were many who averred that this economy could have no other result than to impair the efficiency of the schools and they made dire predictions to this effect. That illusion has recently been thoroughly dispelled in one particular at least. County Superintendent C. W. Crum recently issued a statement of the results of the late eighth grade examinations, which is presented in this issue of THE NEWS. That statement and table not only show that the Norfolk schools have made a gratifying increase in efficiency, but that they rank at the top among the schools of the county. Reference to the table prepared by Mr. Crum will show that the average of the schools of this district was 71 in 1897. In 1900 it went down to 67, and the examination recently held raises it to 78. Its nearest competitor was Newman Grove, the pupils of which showed an average of 72. This is convincing that teaching has been carefully and thoroughly accomplished.

Of course there are many necessities and conveniences that the schools have been compelled to do without temporarily, but in the not far distant future these will be provided and the district will be free from debt. It is a pleasing prospect and thoroughly satisfied.

Uses Hatchet on Policy Wheel.
Leavenworth, July 22.—Mrs. Mary E. Dickens surprised half a dozen men in John Beacher's policy shop at 321 Shawnee street last night, and before they had recovered their composure, smashed a policy wheel into a hundred pieces with a hatchet. Her boys had garbled in the place. She threatens to smash every policy shop in the city unless the authorities close them.

Dividends for Broken Bank Creditors.
Washington, July 23.—The comptroller of the currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of insolvent banks as follows: Fifty per cent. First National bank of Vancouver, Wash.; 5 per cent. First National bank of Neligh, Neb.

Governor Savage, "in response to importunities and at the earnest request of members of the ministry," has named Friday of this week as a special day of prayer for rain.

It is said that one-third of the territory of the United States is what is known as the arid region. Storage reservoirs and systems of irrigation will convert this territory into a garden spot. It is worth the effort.

A little wisdom is sometimes a dangerous thing. A Pennsylvanian is suing his wife for divorce because he has discovered that she has negro blood in her veins. If he had not learned so much about her the family might yet be happy.

Picnicking is a dangerous employment this weather, if the experience of a Fort Dodge, Iowa, party is to be taken as a criterion. There were 13 in the party and seven of them were prostrated. That unlucky 13 is probably more responsible for the result than the extreme heat.

The land seekers at Oklahoma are having a hot time. Not only is the weather disagreeably warm but they are grumbling because there is not land enough for all who want it. They should heed THE NEWS' advice and come to Nebraska. There is plenty of land and the price is so cheap that future results will demonstrate it was almost given away.

Many of the democratic papers are taking up the discussion of the tariff question with every evidence of relief and enthusiasm. Mr. Bryan may yet conclude that is the "paramount" issue and tour the country with a pocketful of cutlery, telling the people how they are being robbed by the protective tariff. He did that once before and they followed his advice and became distressingly poverty-stricken and the government also. Time has proven that Mr. Bryan is most versatile and it is not doubted that paramount issue will undergo another change in 1904. In his party's extremity he may be excused from reverting back to the old and forsaken tariff question.

All this howling about the appointment of D. Clem Deavor, on the part of the fusionists, would sound very well if a democrat had never appointed a populist or a populist a democrat to an official position. Because the fusionists have made that their business for several years is no reason in the world why they should be so thoroughly aroused because one populist, whom early in the last campaign they took pains to prove was a republican, has been appointed to a position under a republican administration. If that sort of politics is good for them right along why should it not be practiced once in a lifetime by the republicans, even though THE NEWS and other republican papers, not counting the fusion papers, do not approve of the appointment?

MRS. KRUGER IS DEAD.
Former President of Boer Republic Receives Sad News.

Pretoria, July 22.—Mrs. Kruger, wife of former President Kruger of the South African republic, died Saturday afternoon of pneumonia, after an illness of three days. She was 67 years old.

Mrs. Kruger's long separation from her husband, combined with the death of her favorite daughter, Mrs. Smith, last week, had completely broken her spirit. Mr. Eloff and many other members of the Kruger family were at her bedside when she passed away.

London, July 22.—"Owing to the Sunday telegraph hours in Holland," says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hilversum, "Mr. Kruger was not informed of his wife's death until evening. The news was broken to him by Dr. Heymans and Secretary Boeschoten. Mr. Kruger, who had just returned from Hilversum church, burst into tears and asked to be left alone. He exclaimed: 'She was a good wife. We quarreled only once and that was six months after we were married.' He prayed for a long time and is now calmly sleeping, his bible beside his bed. The Transvaal and Orange Free State flags flying above the white villa were draped and half-masted."

Onions sweetheart and veer.
Spirit Lake, Ia., July 22.—Charles McClumby, a lively stable employe, yesterday shot Mamie Reed, an employe of a restaurant. He then turned the revolver on himself and fired three bullets into his own head. The girl was not fatally wounded. The couple are said to have been engaged for some time but later the engagement had been broken.

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A QUANT CEMETERY.

WHERE OVER 100 OF THE COUNTRY'S EARLY LEGISLATORS SLEEP.

Burial Sites in Suburbs of Washington That Were Set Apart For the Free Interment of Congressmen Dying Away From Home.

On the eastern outskirts of Washington, where the city, straggling over the commons and vacant squares, halts at the edge of the marshes of the Anacostia river, stands the old Congressional cemetery, with its eight-score cenotaphs, memorials of departed statesmen. Years ago the tide of population surged westward and northward, overrunning the salubrious highlands of those sections and establishing its burial grounds in the new regions. But this little city of the dead was left alone in the deserted quarter, with the jail, the almshouse and the workhouse for neighbors.

In it are 190 cenotaphs to dead congressmen, stretching in monotonous rows through the cemetery, all of them, with two exceptions, of a uniform shape and size, and erected at government expense to the memory of the government's dead representatives. Some of the stones mark the actual burying place of the defunct statesmen, but others, like those commemorating of Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, Thaddeus Stevens and others, merely stand in honor of those distinguished names. Since 1870 the practice of erecting cenotaphs, begun in 1793, has been abandoned.

When the cemetery was established in 1808, its projectors thought it would be a successful idea to secure the interment in the new cemetery of congressmen who passed away while serving their country in the then malarial climate of Washington and that it would give this mortuary site distinction above ordinary burying grounds.

So 400 burial sites were set apart for the free interment of congressmen dying away from home, and the place was named the Congressional cemetery. In those days it was impossible to transport a body long distances without great expense and trouble, and the purchasing of burial lots was expensive, so the privilege thus extended was readily accepted. The funerals were conducted with imposing ceremonies, and the departed souls were laid away with pomp and circumstance in the spaces specially allotted and set apart for them.

As methods of transportation improved, however, with the years, and the families of the deceased found opportunity to take the bodies home for interment, the practice fell into disuse, and ultimately a law was enacted providing that a cenotaph should be erected in the cemetery to every congressman who died in the harness, and for a number of years this custom was followed, so that many of the monuments merely stand in memory of the congressmen without actually marking the burial sites.

In 1870 a law was enacted providing that no cenotaph should be erected unless interment was made in the cemetery, and there has not been a burial of a congressman in the plot since that year.

The cenotaphs are plain blocks of masonry, covered with cement to withstand the ravages of the elements. Each is inscribed with the name of the dead man, the state he represented in the house or senate and the date of his death. Some of the inscriptions are now illegible, but the oldest one decipherable is on a cenotaph in memory of Andrew P. Butler, a senator from the state of South Carolina, who died in 1793. As stated, all the cenotaphs are of uniform size and shape, except in two instances. One is a marble monument to Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, set at one time vice president of the United States and famous in Revolutionary history. It is a pyramid shaped pile of marble about twice the height of the other cenotaphs, surmounted by an urn containing a representation of an undying flame. The other is a monument to George Clinton of New York, also vice president of the United States and active in the war of 1812.

Among the cenotaphs is one to Pushmataha, a Choctaw chief, who, the inscription states, died of croup in the sixtieth year of his age while visiting Washington in 1824. Beneath this inscription is the statement that the red chieftain in his last breath desired the big guns to be fired over him. He had the salute he desired.

It might be economy if the government were content nowadays merely to honor the departed congressmen with a cenotaph, for the 190 memorials probably did not cost as much as half a dozen modern funerals of defunct statesmen. Congressional funerals now are elaborate affairs. There must be a junket with every ceremony. The body is transported to the home of the deceased in a special car, accompanied by one or two Pullmans, containing a more or less sorrowing congressional escort, with a well stocked commissary, of course. There are carriages and flowers and mourning and a display of white sashes quite imposing.

Then some day special services are held in the house and senate, and the family of the deceased is present to bear him eulogized and endowed with more virtues than ever they dreamed in his lifetime that he possessed. The eulogies are afterward printed in memento covered volumes and distributed among the friends and constituents, after which congress, deeming that it has performed its duty, dries its eyes and proceeds again to business.—Washington Letter in Los Angeles Times.

A Clock Run by Balls.
A clock owned in England is run by balls which fall into pockets on the right side of a wheel, which revolves

and operates the works. The balls drop into a drawer when the wheel revolves far enough. The clock is "wound up" by placing the balls in a receptacle on top of the clock.—Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

The first anthracite coal known to be such was discovered at Mauch Chunk, Pa., in 1791. The Lehigh Coal Mining company began business in the same year, making a commodity of the recent discovery.

UP IN ARMS AGAINST TOUGHS.
Shooting of Mayor of California Town Wakes Up the Citizens.

Santa Paula, Cal., July 23.—Mayor Hugh O'Hara of this place was shot and probably fatally wounded Sunday by Charles Waxsmith, an employe of the Union Oil Well Supply company. Since the shooting the town has been in a state of turmoil and for a time there was a prospect of a lynching. There was a meeting of 300 angry citizens and the greatest excitement prevailed. The shooting was denounced in vigorous terms and measures were taken to rid the town of objectionable characters. The shooting was the result of the mayor's effort to preserve order among persons who insisted on fighting in the streets. Four machinists, Charles Waxsmith, George Gregg, H. A. Wokely and John Bettoms, are under arrest. The mayor ordered the four men arrested for fighting with a Mexican, but before they were apprehended Waxsmith secured a pistol and deliberately shot the mayor, who was sitting in front of his own house.

CUMMINS SECURES MORE VOTES.
Leader in Iowa Gubernatorial Fight Makes Gains.

Des Moines, July 22.—Cerro Gordo, Des Moines and Muscatine counties held conventions Saturday. In Cerro Gordo, which is in Trewin's home district, the Trewin men were not strong enough to force instructions, and of the 18 delegates chosen eight are Cummins men. Des Moines county selected a delegation which is against Cummins, although uninstructed, and in Muscatine county the Cummins men were in full control. To this date 1,316 of the 1,641 delegates to the state convention have been chosen. Of this number Cummins has 685, Conger 30, Trewin 120, Herriott 71, Harriman 141, while the list of uninstructed delegates whose preferences are unknown now reaches 269. Cummins has 27 more than half of the delegates thus far selected, and lacks but 16 of enough to nominate on the first ballot.

ALLEN PRESENTS PETITION.
President Receives Porto Rican Plea for Free Trade.

Canton, July 22.—Governor Charles H. Allen of Porto Rico reached Canton from Washington yesterday, attended services at the First M. E. church with the president and spent the remainder of the day at the McKinley home until 10:40 p. m., when he left for the east. His mission here was to present to the president the resolution passed by the Porto Rican legislature, providing a system of local taxation for the island such as under the act of congress entitles the island to free trade with the United States. The president's official acknowledgment of the receipt of this resolution will be made July 25, the anniversary of the landing of American troops in Porto Rico, when a proclamation will be issued declaring free trade between the United States and Porto Rico.

HUGE SHIPS ARE DOOMED.
Naval Experts So Declare After Seeing New Submarine Marvells.

Paris, July 22.—After seeing the submarine boat Gustave Zede sail 175 miles from Toulon to the harbor of Ajaccio, Corsica, elude the vigilance of the French fleet, torpedo the great battleship Charles Martel and cross the Mediterranean to Marseilles, 225 miles, all this time unobserved, the French minister of marine, M. De Lanessan, has decided to delay the building of several monster warships already voted by the national congress. All the naval experts here are profoundly impressed by the recent progress in submarine vessels and navigating. They declare that the huge ships are doomed.

Elections in France.
Paris, July 22.—The elections for the French council generals took place yesterday throughout the provinces, there being 1,455 of these departmental legislators to be chosen in as many cantons. The importance of the elections lies in the fact that they serve as a weathercock to show the drift of public opinion regarding the policy of the central government. The returns as yet are very incomplete, but such as have been received indicate that the ministerialists have gained a number of seats, principally at the expense of the radicals and the conservatives. M. Paul Deschanel, president of the chamber of deputies, is among the re-elected councillors.

Fusion Call is Issued.
Lincoln, July 22.—Fusion central committee, representing Populists, Democrats and Free Silver Republicans, have been called to meet in Lincoln Wednesday, Aug. 7, for the purpose of determining the time and place for holding the state nominating conventions. An official call for the Democratic state central committee meeting was issued Saturday by Chairman P. L. Hall and it is announced that the two other chairmen will soon issue similar notices to their committeemen.

Indiana This Week Completes her Annual Job of Picking "French peas."
This year she has put away between 22,000,000 and 24,000,000 cans that will go out to the markets of the world.