

The Norfolk News

Bartley should have stole twice as much then he might have been pardoned after two years, if Governor Savage had the say so.

Governor Savage didn't need to go south—those opposed to the Bartley pardon would readily agree to keep things warm for him at home.

The national debt was again decreased by having a slice chopped off during the month of December, the amount taken off being \$8,643,192.

Is Governor Savage a friend to Lincoln? He has removed the insane patients of north Nebraska to that city and now has made it possible for Joe Bartley to become a citizen.

The earning power of some men is very great, but Joe Bartley is certainly entitled to front place, having been permitted by Governor Savage to earn a fine of \$308,768.90 in five years, seven months and eight days.

The Stanton papers have adopted the cash-in-advance subscription plan and the editors hope to be able to show the cash for every subscriber on their books. It is a very nice way to do business if the subscribers will stick.

The republican press of Nebraska gives no evidence that Governor Savage's very pretty excuse for the Bartley pardon was convincing. They have gone right ahead with their own views on the subject as though the governor had not deigned an explanation.

Dun's Review considers that the total value of foreign trade will be placed at the new high record of \$2,343,000,000 by the year 1901. It is a splendid figure but scarcely more satisfactory than the international balance in favor of this country which will be about \$623,000,000.

Someone has figured up a portion of the cost and figures that the "Louisiana purchase" cost the United States about \$627,000,000. If those responsible for the acquisition of the Philippines are blockheads as considered from the anti-expansion standpoint, what must they think of Thomas Jefferson and the statesmen of his day.

Statistics show that more than 70 per cent of the people in St. Petersburg, which is probably the most literate city in the Russian empire, can neither read or write. Fifty percent of the entire people of the country are illiterate. America certainly has reason to be proud of the intelligence of her people and good substantial cause for their progress.

Governor Savage is being unmercifully scored by the papers and people of the state for his action in the Bartley matter but he has no one but himself to blame. He knew the sentiment of the people when a parole was given the prisoner last summer and if he chose to risk the reproach he knew the action would bring he is deserving of scant sympathy.

The fight on in Ohio between the Farnker and Hanna forces is exciting considerable interest throughout the country and the more so because they appear to be so evenly matched. The Hanna forces have secured control in the house, while the Farnker forces seem to have been as successful in entrenching themselves in the senate and the real fight is now on. Its outcome will be of interest to everyone.

The kaiser has shown himself a gentleman throughout the Venezuelan dispute in consulting the president at every move, and there is apparently no basis for the cheap abuse that has been put out against him in some of the yellow newspapers during the past few weeks. There is not the least danger of a quarrel between the United States and Germany over the obstinacy of Castro when dunned for an honest debt.—State Journal.

On January 4, 1873, J. Sterling Morton offered a resolution at a meeting of the state board of agriculture setting apart a day consecrated to tree planting and naming it "Arbor day." Mr. Morton's plan has met with such favor that in the 30 years that have since elapsed not only Nebraska but many other states and countries have found it beneficial to create such a holiday and the results toward encouraging forestry have been very gratifying.

The offer of the Panama Canal company to sell its property and rights to the United States for \$40,000,000 has caused a break in the arguments presented in favor of the Nicaraguan route and it is possible that the work of the French company will be taken up and finished. Whatever route the government decides upon will go through to completion if it is possible. The discouragements that stopped the French will not have the same effect on the Americans.

The Stanton editors indulged in a New Year's resolution which is recommended to editors of other and larger towns. They resolved that in the future their only differences would be in the matter of politics. Hereafter they will dwell in peace and harmony as far as

business and social conditions are concerned. Henceforth when one desires to call the other a low minded hyena or lying horse-thief, or other term equally opprobrious, they will take it out on the office boy, or reserve their fury for the hired girl at home.

'Tis the most absurd nonsense ever heard of. The idea! The man who brought the state, the banks and the people through the panic sentenced to the penitentiary for 30 years! He should have been presented with a brick mansion and a life sinecure! How silly of the people to think he should be punished for playing loose with their money! The courts responsible and the people back of the courts should be sentenced for life for dealing so unjustly with a person of real noble attributes and generous impulses!

Speaker W. G. Sears of Tekamah has applied to Governor Savage to oust State Treasurer Stuefer from office. In the light of recent events the people would support him more solidly and enthusiastically if he would apply to Treasurer Stuefer for the removal of Governor Savage. Whereas the former has been accused of nothing more serious than making a bond investment to his advantage the latter has favored a treasury looter in a manner that might involve millions. Of the two men the governor is by far the greater menace to the people's money.

A distressing review of a gambler's life is furnished in that of "Bob" Murray of Denver, one of the most successful gamblers of his day in the west, who has recently been taken to the county hospital, totally blind and a lunatic. In the heyday of his success he was worth from \$300,000 to \$500,000, now he is penniless. With money to throw away he was surrounded by "friends," in his misfortune he is friendless. It is a life that no young man should desire to emulate. One of the most successful of his class, his efforts have availed nothing but a few fleeting pleasures and emphasized the statement that money easily earned is quickly spent.

The knowledge of what a thief does with his money should in nowise affect his punishment, especially if the amount taken runs into the thousands and hundreds of thousands. The poor fellow who takes a few dollars to keep his family from starving is probably deserving of some sympathy but when it comes to condoning the offense of a public thief who stole thousands because he used the money for the benefit of friends, it has very much the appearance of his liberty having been purchased before sentence was given. Governor Savage's explanation of the manner in which Joe galantly rescued the banks of the state from oblivion is in fact nothing less than a nice way of saying that Bartley had thus bought his freedom.

Governor Savage will need the support of Joe Bartley and all his friends if he succeeds in getting his name before the next republican state convention, let alone being nominated. The republican party is represented by the delegates who last summer adopted the following resolution: "The republicans of Nebraska disclaim for the party any sympathy with custodians of public moneys found guilty of the betrayal of sacred trusts. Without impugning the motives of the governor in any case, we deprecate any exercise of executive clemency tending to create the false impression that the republican party is disposed to condone the wilful embezzlement of public funds under any circumstances, and we request the immediate recall of the parole of Joseph Bartley."

The Bee pertinently asks: "If Bartley was sufficiently punished when he donned the stripes, why should any convict remain in the states prison or be deprived of his liberty? What moral right has the state to keep anybody inside the penitentiary walls if such men as Bartley can go free?" If the governor can excuse and forgive the chief of the robbers why cannot he find reasons for exercising clemency toward others though they have no influential friends to urge their release and no money to interest others? The governor is confronted by many pertinent questions because of his action, but perhaps the principal one is why he should continue to hold the office and draw the salary of the executive when his actions are in disregard of the wishes of his party and the people of the state.

The interview between General Miles and President Roosevelt was another instance wherein the facts were grossly exaggerated by the partisan press, with the idea of creating discussions that might be of value in future campaigns. The president was said to be very angry, whereas recent developments are to the effect that the interview was friendly and while the president was emphatic he displayed no trace of anger. The most emphatic declaration of the president was as follows: "This public discussion must stop. It is subversive to discipline in both the army and navy. It has gone far enough. It will not be countenanced further." Those who have followed the case will agree that the president was justified in making the declaration. It has not benefited the army, the navy or the country, but has been detrimental in many partic-

ulars. The case has been sufficiently reviewed and should now be dropped, especially on the part of government officials and employes.

Of course the fusionists will endeavor to have all the fun permissible, and some that is not, with the republican party on account of the governor's action in the Bartley matter and perhaps the party is a little to blame for not knowing what events were to transpire during the two years following their success at the polls. In the first place the party had no reason for knowing that the man they elected governor should be advanced to a seat in the United States senate, then perhaps they had not gone into detail regarding the character of the man who would succeed him when so advanced. Then they had no way of telling that their views expressed in convention would be totally disregarded, and so on. But while the fusionists may believe their cause strengthened it is certain that the republicans are discovering the weak points in their party and are in position to build stronger and better than ever and will come under the wire purified and fresh with a gait that will surprise their opponents.

While some may be inclined to ridicule the assertion of Prof. Jacques Loeb of the University of Chicago who claims that electricity is the source of life, there will be many observant people to agree that he is at or near the solution of the problem. This mysterious ozone that comes from the north or accompanies storms is undoubtedly largely composed of electricity and all will recognize its energy-imparting qualities. The north wind that brings the cold wave imparts an exhilarating effect, sometimes closely approaching intoxication, and the same effect usually accompanies a thunderstorm in the summer time. Whether it would be possible to convey the same effect artificially remains to be proven, but that it is an important natural law is undeniable. Humanity will hope that Prof. Loeb is on the right track and that he may succeed in overcoming disease, if not death itself. These epidemics are as mysterious as the vitalizing effects of nature. Take the common cold, for instance. It appears to love company. Seldom one person is affected but that many are not similarly afflicted. And it appears that while posture assists the epidemic there are times when, with the utmost precaution, people are subjected to the discomforts of a cold. This may be the opposite result of the vital force that Prof. Loeb has discovered. It is the same way with typhoid, pneumonia, rheumatism and other diseases not supposed to be epidemic—it is seldom that a single case is encountered, but where there is one there are others in the same locality. It has long been conceded that a person with high vitality and an abundance of energy possesses more magnetism than others, but how to impart the same quality to all is a problem not yet solved by science. When this has been discovered the ideal existence will probably be attained.

The department stores and mail order houses are again to the front in congress with Ex-Senator Pettigrew's bill, now known as House Roll 6055, to establish the postoffice department into an agency for the delivery of their goods through the "Parcel Post." This bill provides that merchandise, up to 300 pounds in weight, may be sent through the mails. It provides that 60 pounds may be carried for 20 cents and that every 20 pounds thereafter, up to 300 pounds shall be transported at 5 cents for each additional 20 pounds. The merchandise limit is now four pounds and no one can fail to see the possibilities for the department store merchants of the cities to the detriment of the country merchants and not alone the country merchants, but the farmers and every person living in the country, should this bill become a law. The News does not believe that any congress would wish or dare to pass such a measure. Nevertheless the mail order merchants and their emissaries will undoubtedly urge favorable action and bring all the pressure to bear they are capable of mustering, and to counteract such influence the country merchants and their friends should take such measures as will give their representatives in congress to understand their position in the matter. Not only would the country merchants be compelled to quit business should this measure pass, but no one would be benefited outside of the department store merchants. Their customers would be compelled to pay the postage and the rate charged not being sufficient to cover the cost of transportation, they would be taxed to meet the deficiencies in revenue of the postoffice department. It would require a complete remodeling of the postoffice system and would increase the bulk of matter to be carried several hundred times. Trains instead of cars would be necessary to handle the traffic, the postmaster would become an agent and the mail carriers would be replaced by dray lines. The towns would melt away and with them the markets for farmers' produce and a complete revolution of conditions of the country would doubtless result. The country merchant is necessary to the community and such a measure should have the sanction of no one except those directly interested in department stores or mail-order houses.

Whether the free silver issue is dead or not, one of its leading advocates, "Coin" Harvey has certainly disappeared from public notice.

The governor of North Carolina has ordered six persons hung in that state February 25 for various crimes. It will be a great day for the people of the state whomust be jealous of the South Carolina exposition.

One who should know asserts that the piano has been steadily improving for the past 200 years. It may be, but the sounds emanating from some of them do not bear out the assertion—perhaps the fault lies with the performer.

It is alleged that a Sioux City man has invented a nickel-in-the-slot machine that will shine shoes. He evidently intends to retire the picturesque boot-black who has held an important place in song and story for generations.

It is said that when Governor Savage used to act as chambermaid in the lively stable at Sargent, he was considered a mighty good horse trader. 'Tis a pity that so good a horse trader was spoiled in the making of a poor excuse for an executive.

The Panama canal promoters reduced their demands about 400 per cent when they recognized that the United States did not need their property. They were wise in deciding that \$40,000,000 was better than nothing provided they could get it.

It is announced that Captain Richard P. Hobson of Merrimac fame is to enter politics and try for congress in the sixth congressional district of Alabama. The captain will then have an opportunity of proving that his reputed courage is bonafide by kissing all the babies in the district.

During the past year 83 Nebraska high schools with 11 grades graduated 398 boys and 727 girls, while 81 high schools with 11 grades graduated 157 boys and 333 girls. That excess of males over females shown by the last census evidently has no relationship to the high school graduate statistics in Nebraska.

Mr. Bryan has acquired a degree of caution during the two famous battles that is very creditable for one who has endeavored to act for the whole party and combination of parties. In an interview at Cleveland he disclaimed any knowledge regarding the choice of the democratic party for candidate in 1904.

The Spanish government has taken another step downward as regarded advanced national policies, a royal decree having recently been issued forbidding the marriage of army officers less than 25 years of age. General Wyler is responsible for the new order which bars the son of the famous captain general.

Joe Bartley's lawyers are an ungrateful set. In return for pardoning their client they should have invented better excuses for doing it than they did in the article they wrote for the governor to publish. C. O. Whedon could have done much better than that if he had tried. It was almost weak enough to make a make a few people think the governor wrote it himself.

Judge Day, president of the McKinley Memorial association, has appealed to the governors of all states to set apart January 29 as McKinley day, as a time for special observance by churches, schools and other societies. The association should receive all the encouragement that can be given in their laudable purpose of erecting a fitting memorial to the late president.

Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews in an article on the free text book question in the current number of a leading magazine highly recommends the plan in vogue at Yankton, S. D., as "one of the most practical modifications of the free book plan. In that city the school district buys all books and rents them to pupils for a nominal fee, based on the wear. In this way it is said that the book fund is made to support itself and the gross expense to the taxpayers is greatly lessened.

The Sioux City Tribune thinks that the Iowa legislature might as readily legalize a plan for the city council of Des Moines to loan the waterworks company of that city \$50,000 which has been held in trust as a fund for use in establishing a city waterworks, as for the legislature of Nebraska to legalize the proceedings by which Bartley looted the state treasury. The Tribune is apparently posted well enough to know that there are not many men in the state of the same opinion and inclination as Governor Savage.

It is now announced that Dr. J. L. Greene, superintendent of the hospital for insane at Lincoln, will be candidate for governor on the republican ticket next fall. As Dr. Greene was an aider and abettor of his royal nibs, Gov. Savage, during the process of abandoning \$150,000 worth of state property at the Norfolk hospital for insane, it is not to be presumed that the doctor is figuring on much of a support from Madison county in his ambition to be governor. The doctor used to be a pretty nice sort of a fellow before he consorted with

Gov. Savage, but men are judged very largely by the company they keep, and we are afraid this will not be the doctor's year.

Some of the fusion papers are inclined to slur at Senator Dietrich by intimating that he is not as much a statesman as he is "a good country business man," which is impressive evidence of the decadence of populism. When that movement was at its height the burden of the party song was that the statesman should be retired and the country gentleman given a chance to show his mettle and enact laws that would benefit his class of people. Not only has Senator Dietrich had more experience than the average person the populists would have chosen to represent them but he has scarcely had time to show what he is capable of doing. From two points of view therefore the fusionists would do well to reserve criticism for a few months.

That Congressman Burkett's bill to divide Nebraska into two judicial districts, known as house roll 4580, will meet the unqualified approval of the people of the state is a foregone conclusion. Nebraska is a large state and has large interests and anything that will tend to facilitate the transaction of its business, legal or otherwise, will be welcomed. This bill is of that nature. In one district the state has provided duties for one federal judge that have taxed his time and ability, but with two districts, two judges and two sets of officers the attention deserved can be bestowed upon the federal interests of the state. The bill is of particular interest to the people of Norfolk and tributary towns for, whereas this city has been designated as a place to hold court the bill re-emphasizes that fact and makes Norfolk's dates the first Tuesday in April and the first Tuesday in October of each year. If Congressman Robinson's bill to provide a public building becomes a law this city will be pleased to entertain the judge of the northern district and his retinue of assistants during two terms each year. The people of Norfolk and vicinity will heartily second Congressman Burkett's bill.

Surprise is expressed in some quarters that developments are to the effect that some of the signatures on the Bartley petition for pardon are not genuine. This should occasion no surprise whatever. Men desperate enough to exert themselves in behalf of a convicted embezzler, desperate enough to defeat the ends of justice and capable of interesting the governor in their cause would not hesitate at the mere formality of procuring names if they were deemed necessary. Several prominent Omaha citizens deny that they ever signed such a petition, among them E. P. Smith, former assistant attorney general of the state, who proposes to bold to account anyone responsible for placing his name on the petition. In reference to this feature of the pardon the State Journal of Wednesday said: "A prominent Nebraskan from a county in the south-east part of the state was at the state house yesterday to inspect the petition for the pardon of ex-State Treasurer J. S. Bartley. His name was not in the list published by the governor, but having heard that a petition in the governor's office bore his signature he asked permission to see it. The signature appeared to be genuine, though it was not signed as the gentleman usually signs his name. The caller declared that he had never signed a petition for Bartley's pardon. He is of the opinion that some one has either forged his name or taken a petition gotten up for some other purpose and attached the entire list from his county to a petition for Bartley's pardon. The man in question is one whose word is unquestioned. He is not in the habit of signing petitions of any kind and is certain that he did not sign the one shown him. He is much exercised over the fact that his name appears on the list."

A few days ago the private secretary of Gov. Savage informed a representative of THE NEWS, while in Omaha, that the removal of the patients from the Norfolk hospital was done against the judgment and wishes of the governor—that he believed they were receiving good care here after the fire and he wanted to keep them where they were, but that the removal was brought about through the interference of the board of public charities, which recommended that it be done, and the governor was obliged to listen to their recommendation. Clancey is a well meaning fellow and when he made that statement to the writer he undoubtedly thought he was telling the truth. But the fact is the secretary is misinformed. The governor has been giving him one of those wind stories, which he believed the same as Norfolk people did earlier in the season. Now if the governor was so over zealous to keep the hospital patients here, why did he state to a friend at the live stock exposition in Chicago early in December that from the time of the fire he had been in favor of closing the Norfolk hospital, and that even before then he had favored the concentration of the hospitals of the state? We are afraid the governor does not always tell the same story. The effort to now lay the blame for this atrocity upon the shoulders of the board of charities, is perhaps one of the most cowardly acts that the governor has been guilty

of in the whole transaction. The first time the board of charities visited Norfolk they made a report that the patients were being well taken care of. This report was received by the governor but it did not seem to suit him, as shortly afterwards the board was ordered to make another inspection. Then the committee came again and this time they made a report that appeared more satisfactory, as it was adverse to keeping the patients here. While this report was fresh and before it was three days old, the governor embraced the opportunity and ordered the patients removed. His excellency may talk about the board of charities till the crack of doom, but it would be difficult to induce anyone in Norfolk to believe that anyone else than himself is responsible for the abandonment of \$150,000 worth of state property at the Norfolk hospital for insane.

BRYAN TALKS FOR BOERS.

Four Thousand People Attend Meeting in Cleveland. Cleveland, Jan. 6.—Four thousand people attended a pro-Boer meeting in Gray's armory yesterday. There was enthusiastic applause for every expression of sympathy and encouragement for the struggling Boers. An unexpected event in the meeting was the appearance of Hon. W. J. Bryan, who was in this city for the day as the guest of Mayor Johnson. When the formal speeches were concluded Messrs. Bryan and Johnson were called upon to address the vast audience. Mr. Bryan spoke for about five minutes, during which time he said: "Sad will be that day, fallen will be the star of our destiny, if the time ever comes when struggling freemen feel that they cannot look upon the people of these states for sympathy."

He considered it a disgrace that no official expression of sympathy had yet been made by this government. Mayor Johnson also spoke briefly and said that he was in full sympathy with the intent of the meeting.

A resolution was passed and sent to President Roosevelt. The president is asked to enforce the treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871, denying to vessels operating under British authority opportunity for the augmentation of supplies of war from the United States. President Roosevelt is asked to continue the efforts of his predecessor to bring to an end the horrors of reconcentration camps and a warfare which by "its unexampled ferocity and enormous cost of life and treasure has astonished the civilized world."

BURLINGTON TAKES CONTRACT.

Will Build Electric Railway Through Business Portion of Lead. Lead, S. D., Jan. 6.—The franchise granted to Thomas J. Grier, authorizing him to build and equip an electric car line through the main streets of Lead, has been transferred by Mr. Grier to the Burlington railroad. The franchise was subscribed to by E. M. Westervelt, as representative of the Burlington, Friday. It gives the company right of way the entire length of Main street, and the company will have until 1903 to complete the road. It will be an extension of the old Deadwood Central track, connecting Deadwood and Lead. The latter is now used as a steam railroad, and is to be converted into an electric trolley line.

BOY IS FOUND BY HIS FATHER.

Ten-Year-Old Lad Turns Up After Sudden Disappearance. New York, Jan. 6.—The police sent out a general alarm telling of the disappearance of Allan Mallory, 10-year-old son of Charles Mallory, a Chicago stock broker. Mrs. Mallory and the boy were on their way from Chicago to Boston to visit relatives. Stopping over here, Mrs. Mallory went shopping yesterday with Allan and lost track of him. Later while Mrs. Mallory was talking to Mallory in Chicago over the telephone Mr. Mallory suddenly interrupted her and announced that Allan had just walked into the house on Union avenue, Englewood, Chicago.

Pays \$69 for His Courtship.

Kensett, Ia., Jan. 6.—Justice H. T. Finch has disposed of a suit in which Louis Gullickson, an auctioneer, sued a young farmer for pay for services rendered in securing a wife. The auctioneer is a fluent talker, and says he so effectually interceded as to win the affections of the young woman for the young farmer. After Gullickson had opened his case in behalf of himself before the justice a compromise was effected by the defendant paying \$69 for the services.

Drought in Texas.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 6.—On account of the almost total failure of grass and the high price of feedstuff in this section over 100 head of horses and milch cows have been killed during the past 60 days to prevent them from dying from starvation. There has been a drought in this section for 12 months or more and there is no present prospect for an improvement.

Causes Disquietude in England.

London, Jan. 6.—The statistics just issued showing that the total trade with her colonies Great Britain only possesses 42 per cent, while the United States has 12 per cent and that the latter is rapidly increasing her trade, not only with Canada, but with Australia, caused some disquietude. The Standard, in an editorial, expresses its disappointment in this regard and insists upon the necessity for the country bestirring itself.