

**The Norfolk News**

The announcement that the empress of China is "at home" means more than it ever did before.

People need no longer be ashamed of having the smallpox—it is becoming popular in London.

With that oil boom and the building of an isthmian canal Texas should be in a fair way to prosper during the next few years.

That surplus in the treasury and Uncle Sam's surplus of business is a Yankee peril that most European countries notice.

**A conundrum for Governor Savage:** If a man expiates the crime of stealing half a million by five years of penal servitude, how long should a thief who steals \$39.98 serve?

An Italian prince is expected to arrive in America this week and congress should immediately pass a law placing a duty on American heiresses. These visits of titled foreigners are becoming altogether too frequent.

It is claimed that the continued dry weather in Kansas is jeopardizing the country wheat crop. So far no complaints have been made in Nebraska on account of lack of moisture and the farmers are confident that a good crop will be harvested this fall.

In 1865 Nebraska had but 60 miles of railway, while in 1900 the state was crisscrossed with 5,684 miles, showing that it is keeping pace with the progress of events as far as railroad building is concerned and this is of the largest importance to a country's development.

A new charge has been laid at the door of the trusts. A learned New York divine is of the opinion that the octopus is responsible for the decreased number of marriages. If there is anything else these combinations are responsible for the people should be informed. Now is the time to state your grievance.

Germany may be a formidable rival to the United States for the trade of the world, but is evidently not "in it" on financial matters. The minister of finance has recently presented the budget for 1903, in which the ordinary estimates show a deficit of 70,000,000 marks. The United States is at present dealing with surpluses.

The sugar trust claims "the people" would benefit themselves by about \$80,000,000 by admitting raw sugar free. If they are inclined to do this sort of "saving" they would probably not stop at raw sugar but will insist on the free admission of the refined article as well and not give the refining trust a lead pipe cinch on how much they shall save.

Those who fear the "imperialism" of the United States at home should experience some of the sensations of the European people who apparently fear that their countries are about to become commercial dependencies of the United States. For a real good fear, well grounded, this is recommended to the antis as something quite hair-raising.

Senator Dietrich has given his views regarding tariff reductions and reciprocity in no uncertain language and those interested in the Nebraska sugar industry need have no fear but that they have one friend in the senate to support their interests. If Cuba is in need of any favors on the sugar question he believes in making them in a rebate that will not injure the American industry.

Butter to the value of \$84,922,542 was imported by the British isles in 1900 and 0.142 per cent of it was furnished by the United States. The same country also imported \$26,000,000 worth of eggs the United States supplying less than three per cent. It would seem as though there was an opportunity for trade expansion in that direction and commission merchants should not be slow at developing it.

J. Sterling Morton's ordinarily very good judgment has exposed a flaw by favoring the Bartley pardon. But man is prone to err—Bartley made a mistake when he played loose with the state money; Governor Savage erred when he pardoned him for the offense and several others besides Mr. Morton have taken the unpopular, if not the wrong course, in sustaining the governor and excusing Bartley.

One of the brethren at a Free Methodist meeting in Kingston, Ont., got so full of enthusiasm that he decided he could fly. His head bumped against a large oil lamp which was knocked to the floor and members of the congregation for a few moments experienced what it might be like to be consigned to the nether place, while the enthusiastic brother was brought to realize that he was not yet an angel.

Kaiser Wilhelm is having his private yacht fitted up for a ten weeks' cruise and rumor has it that the trip may bring him to this country. The American people would be delighted to welcome the emperor and would endeavor to show him genuine Yankee hospital-

ity. No European sovereign has been brought into more prominence than Kaiser Wilhelm and the leading country of the Americas, if not the world, would be pleased to exchange greetings with him.

That action on Congressman Hepburn's canal bill by the house of representatives Thursday was a remarkable showing of unanimity when the importance of the measure is considered. A vote of 308 for the measure and but two votes against it is something of a record. Now if the dignified senators will accord the measure like treatment Uncle Sam will soon have employment for a large number of mechanics and laborers on the great American neck. The aggregate amount devoted to the purpose of building this waterway is \$150,000,000.

It is expected that the anti-trust people will immediately take a fit or two when they ascertain that the United States Steel corporation has earned during the first nine months of its existence \$85,000,000, but they should not be entirely frantic before ascertaining that this is but 8 1/2 per cent per annum on the actual investment and therefore not entirely robbery or even usurious interest. The income will mean thousands to those who have millions invested in the corporation but the income to small stockholders will not be large. Those who charge 10 per cent interest are greater robbers than the steel trust. It is the large investment that makes the big showing.

There is a preacher in town who has the courage of his convictions, and his convictions are sound. There was a meeting of prohibitionists, and a lady from an outside town stood up and spoke a piece, declaring that she had nothing but contempt for preachers and church members who did not stand up for prohibition and against high license. Whereupon the pastor in question rose and said that it was just such intolerance as displayed by the lady that crippled the cause of temperance. "Prohibitionists will never do any good," said he, "until they are less intemperate in their temperance work," or words to that effect, and he left the hall. And the things he said are as true as gospel.—Beatrice Express.

Democracy, or what is left of it, appears to be on the edge of a volcano that threatens eruption at any time. Those representatives of the party fortunate enough to have seats in congress are so fearful of the disaster that they dare not come together in caucus, it being postponed from day to day, with the hope that the threatened eruption may be overcome. The trouble is over the money question, some insisting that free silver should be resurrected and others wanting to ignore the question. This undoubtedly presages trouble in the conventions of the party that are to be held previous to the campaign of 1904, when the battle will probably be fought to a finish. It so develops that the "paramount" issue to the nation in 1896 has become paramount to the party alone.

If there is any set of men who should be able to do themselves and their state good by "getting together" it is the real estate men and it is noticed with a considerable degree of gratification that the Nebraska "dealers in dirt" have determined to set the pace for the other states, a meeting of such business men having been called to convene at Fremont on February 12. Nebraska real estate dealers individually pay out a good deal of money and expend considerable energy in advertising the state which could just as well be done collectively with advantage to all, and might be done with much greater advantage and much more economically than under the present system—or lack of system. As now conducted a number of dealers may be pulling at the same string, whereas by systematic efforts their business would be directed to cover a greater territory with larger results.

There is still considerable discussion going on regarding the future of fusion and the brethren that composed that tie-up do not appear to be exerting themselves to lay out a plan of action for the future. Certain it is that one of the combination—the free silver republican wing—has been disintegrated and the indications are that the other two parties are awaiting the word of their respective leaders, then they will either fall in line or fall out as the word suits or does not suit their individual inclinations. Speaking of the combine the Aurora Republican recently said: "Some assert that it is dead and should be buried before it begins to smell bad. Others opine that it is simply injured and a little oil of enthusiasm poured in the wounds would restore life and even good health in a short time. Some of the more optimistic—or pessimistic, just as you prefer—think the oil fellow was just playing possum last fall and will be all right this year. To the fellow who is observant and disinterested it would appear that the last sad rites will be performed next fall and that the funeral procession went by on November 6, 1901."

There are some peculiar features connected with the idea of saving the people money when applied to the tariff issue. It is simply taking money out of

one pocket and putting it into another. When the people get too saving—as they did during Cleveland's administration—they rob the government, which is the people. Then again when they are liberal with themselves as the government, they have more money to spend on government projects which people are employed in furthering—as in the isthmian canal proposition. Certainly the government, and the people who compose the government, have been more prosperous since McKinley was elected to the presidency than during Cleveland's term. It should therefore have been demonstrated that it pays to be generous to the government so that the government in turn may be generous to the people composing the government. While not as high as they were a few years ago, the present tariff rates are generous to the government and through the government to the people, and it would seem a poor economy to change conditions by altering them at this time. The extra cost of protected articles to each person is trifling, but the aggregate sum is a large one for the government. Therefore, whether it is proposed by congress to reduce the sugar or any other tariff, the people should firmly insist that the present rates be maintained.

**The Sugar War.**  
For undehanded, treacherous and depicable methods of warfare, probably nothing has ever equalled the plan pursued during the past six months by the sugar trust in its efforts to crush the beet sugar industry of this country. One is led to expect far better things from a great corporation, which counts its wealth by millions and is supposed to have great men at its back, but it seems that its officers, although at the head of vast interests, are very small potatoes after all. The first shot was when the trust invaded the territory where the beet product finds a market and sold sugar at a lower price than either the trust or the local factories can possibly make it. Finding that the beet people were disposed to show fight, they transferred operations to Washington, where they now propose to secure the passage of a bill through congress authorizing the importation of raw sugar from Cuba free of duty. Through circulars with which they have been flooding the country, they are attempting to create a sentiment in favor of the bill by claiming to show that with raw sugar coming in from Cuba free, the price to the consumer would be very materially reduced. When they make this plea they forget to mention the fact that should the beet sugar industry be crushed out of this country, the trust would then have everything its own way, because it controls the refined sugar of the United States outside that produced by the beet factories and the few cane factories of the south, and it would then require only the most flimsy sort of an excuse to crowd the price far above what it has ever been before. While we should be generous toward our little proteges on the south, that generosity should not go to the extent of allowing a strong corporation to use her products to crush a home industry. Cuban sugar is produced much cheaper than it is possible to raise sugar in this country, because it is done through the assistance of the cheapest kind of labor. This is a fact that is conceded even by the sugar trust, and while they now advocate that the United States should take advantage of the situation in the island, their great solicitude for the welfare of the dear people is only a cloak under which they are now masquerading that they may convert that situation in Cuba to their own profit, should they succeed in their undertaking.

The contest which is now on in congress over the sugar bill is of vital importance in Nebraska. Should the bill become a law, thousands of acres which are now annually planted to sugar beets for the three factories in this state would necessarily be converted into wheat and corn fields, thus increasing the surplus of those products and reducing the price of all; it would throw out of employment hundreds of mechanics now employed in the factories, and instead of it being almost impossible to secure a man to do work in Norfolk, we would go back to those good old Cleveland days when there were 20 men for every job. This is what it would do for Norfolk and the surrounding beet farms, but it would go farther than that—it would render practically worthless the great investments of capital required to establish and maintain the sugar factories of this state. While there are now three beet sugar factories in Nebraska, there is room for twenty times that number when legislation becomes settled upon the question. Eleven states are now producing beet sugar and every one is equally interested in the battle which is now being fought in Washington.

During the past year farmers who grew beets for the Norfolk factory were more than pleased with the result of the crop—the price was satisfactory, the yield good and the treatment accorded them by the management was courteous and obliging, and every one stands ready to contract for an increased acreage for the coming season. It is a significant fact, however, that no contracts have as yet been offered by the factory for 1902. It is the earnest hope of everyone in Norfolk that congress will not make it so that such contracts will not be offered.

If Governor Savage could only put him back—  
The Fremont Herald thinks that if Rhea could interest Bartley's friends in his behalf he would get a pardon and a chromo.  
A crowd of 50,000 people attended the second inauguration of Governor Nash of Ohio Monday. The people of Ohio have a happy facility of attesting their appreciation of a good thing.

The new chief of Tammany has started in with a policy of reforming the organization. To be assured that his efforts are successful he would do well to disband the society and reorganize with new men and new laws and rules.  
The base ball magnates are evidently preparing to open a lively season this summer. Certainly the introduction is lively and if they keep up the interest the parks will not have room to accommodate the crowds clamoring for admission.

The Iowa legislature opened Monday and the new governor is to be inaugurated Thursday. From now on it is supposed that the Iowa press and people will enjoy considerable of that amusement known as comments on the doings of the legislature and state administration.  
It is believed that spring will witness a large influx of new settlers in north Nebraska. The lands of this part of the state have received favorable attention and numerous transfers have been recorded this winter that will develop many changes, beginning with the first of March.

The latest advertising scheme appears to be to get tangled up with a railroad wreck. The Monday papers, in right bold headlines, announced that Mme. Nordica had been severely injured in such a manner, and the news Tuesday was that she sang as usual Monday night with no evidence of having been injured.  
The story from Chadron concerning the confession of the man who blew up the Maine is a reminder that from Chadron also came the petrified giant a few years ago, that excited public and scientific interest until its "discoverer" confessed that it was made of Portland cement, the cast having been made from a lusty negro.

A Methodist minister of Pittsburg, Pa., has created something of a sensation by recommending the establishment of Christian theatres. He may be on the road to some Sheldon notoriety. If sincere, it would be much cheaper for Christians to favor good, moral plays with their patronage and thus encourage that kind of performances.  
Henry Watterson, Colonel Alexander McClure and others have undertaken to establish a home for indigent newspaper men and will appeal to Andrew Carnegie for a donation. The philanthropist should be very generous, for a commodious home will be required. Then there is danger of overcrowding if all indigent newspaper men are cared for.

It is confidently believed that a lasting peace in South Africa is at hand, and it is understood that King Edward has given such assurance. It will be a fitting plan to have a permanent peace established with the Boers before the coronation ceremonies take place. The war has been long and expensive and the nations of the world will rejoice with England if a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty is at last attained.  
It is unsafe at the best to be a matador in Mexico. If the fighters do not tackle sufficiently ferocious bulls an enraged populace turns loose and makes them think that a mad bull is a mere plaything. This was done at Puebla a few days ago; the matadors were driven out and the place burned to the ground, merely because the fighters wanted to win easy and had very docile animals. The South Omaha kind of fight don't go in old Mexico.

Nebraska and Nebraska banks are prospering in spite of the crop conditions of last year. The report of the condition of 488 state banks at the close of business December 10, 1901, shows an increase in deposits of \$5,421,574.17 over that of a year ago, an increase of legal reserve of \$2,471,691.53, an increase of surplus and profits of \$274,731.71, an increase of loans and discounts of \$3,341,012.05, an increase of capital paid in of \$217,460, and a substantial decrease of \$69,183.80 in bills payable and re-discounted paper.

The NEWS has received No. 1, Vol. 1, of the Genoa Times, published in that town by C. J. Stockwell, formerly of this city. The paper, as is usual with Mr. Stockwell's efforts, is high grade and thoroughly representative in a local way. It is neat mechanically and starts with a good business patronage. The people of Genoa will find that Mr. Stockwell's experience in newspaper work thoroughly qualifies him to supply the needs of the town in that line and will find him worthy of loyal and hearty support.

The Iowa legislature is apparently convinced that Mark Hanna's advice to leave well enough alone was an inspiration to govern their deliberations and the republican caucus of that body has renominated Senators Allison and Dooliver for the positions they now fill. Both gentlemen are statesmen of the first rank and Iowa could scarcely hope to better her delegation to the United States senate. The election in Iowa is a mere matter of form after the republican caucus agrees on candidates and the gentlemen named will undoubtedly be chosen early in the present session.  
Some of the fusionists are fearful that the pardon of Bartley will make a breach in the republican party. It undoubtedly will—such a breach as is made by the removal of a festered toe-joint from a man's body. Governor Savage, Bartley and their particular friends will represent the diseased portion, the removal of which is necessary to the strength, health and comfort of the balance of his person. It is the sort of breach the party and its friends wish to see. If the fusionists desire to help make such a breach, hoping for a probable increase in voters for their ticket, they are welcome to proceed.

A correspondent to the American Economist says: "The statement of labor wants as copied from the Springfield Republican shows that 26 jobs were looking for one man. In the spring of 1896 I saw 42 men looking for one job in the city of New York. If you wanted any of those laborers today you would have to hunt for them. It is in the face of such facts as these that are generally, but not specifically, known to all, that free-traders say protection is a device for organized wealth. When driven to a corner they have to admit there was very little wealth to organize under free trade."

The prospects are that Nebraska will enjoy more prosperity this year than for many years past, although that experienced during the past two or three years has been excellent. A feature to encourage this supposition is that railroad construction is talked and the talk is backed by facts and supported by men and companies that give it assurance. The building spirit is also roused and while many substantial improvements have been made throughout the state, this year will undoubtedly excel in that particular. Another hopeful indication is the numerous transfers of real estate. New blood and new capital is becoming interested that promises well for the state. This is especially true of north Nebraska, which has a most encouraging prospect before it.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for a Nebraska exhibit at the St. Louis exposition has come to a very sensible decision regarding that exhibit and one that will meet with the hearty approval of all loyal Nebraskans. The plan of the committee is to devote its entire fund for a display of products and a showing of resources, cutting out the expensive building scheme, which is probably of little value to the state. They propose to try and raise \$25,000 for the purpose with no pledge of reimbursement by legislative enactment. It is said that G. W. Wattles of Omaha has already contributed \$1,000 and it should not be difficult to raise the entire amount necessary by popular subscription, relieving the state already deeply in debt, of the expense of such an exhibit.  
A Good National Investment.  
Perhaps no more creditable showing for the expansion ideas of Thomas Jefferson were ever made than the results coming from his Louisiana purchase. The Monthly Circular, issued by John H. Davis & Co. of New York, contains the following comprehensive statement of what the government has gained: "Something less than one hundred years ago the United States paid \$15,000,000 to France for about 864,000 square miles lying west of the Mississippi river, which was somewhat in excess of the area of the territory embraced in the original United States of America. About 100,000 people were scattered about this area, which extended from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border on the north and the Pacific ocean on the west. Out of this area there have been created, in whole or in part, sixteen states and territories, viz: Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, the two Dakotas, Colorado, Wyoming, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Indian territory. This is about one-third the area of the United States.  
"Was the purchase a wise and profitable one? A few figures will answer the question. In 1900 the population had grown to over 14,700,000. The district produced that year 264,000,000 bushels of wheat. The corn product was nearly one-half that of the entire country, and the oat crop about 38 per cent. The leading agricultural products, including wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, hay, potatoes and cotton were valued at \$755,000,000. The wool product alone was equal to the entire first cost of the territory. The value of the farm animals was over \$820,000,000. Included in mineral products were \$37,000,000 of gold, \$50,000,000 of silver and 22,000,000 tons of coal. There were 5,618 newspapers published there in 1900, and nearly 60,000 miles of railway in operation. The deposits in the national banks were nearly \$380,000,000. In Nebraska alone

there are 487 banks with deposits of about \$32,000,000.  
"Under the stimulus of American energy and industrial development the \$15,000,000 paid out for the 'Louisiana Purchase' has proved a pretty good investment."

**ACCUSED OF KILLING GIRL.**  
Charles Thomas Under Arrest Charged With Murder of Mabel Schofield. Des Moines, Dec. 13.—Charles Thomas is under arrest, charged with the alleged murder of Mabel Schofield two years ago. The case was a mysterious one. The young girl was last seen alive at the railway station, where she had bade goodby to her mother, and a few days later her body was found in the Des Moines river. Analysis of the contents of her stomach showed that she had been given poison.  
The case attracted a great deal of attention and a committee of citizens raised a reward of \$2,500 for the conviction of the guilty person. Detectives have at last accused Thomas, who was the son of the woman with whom the girl was living at the time of her disappearance. His preliminary hearing is set for next Friday. The arrest was at the instance of the citizens' committee.

**ARMY OFFICER TRIES SUICIDE.**  
Captain W. D. Horne Slashes Throat With a Knife. San Francisco, Jan. 13.—Captain W. D. Horne of the Ninth cavalry made a deliberate attempt at suicide last night in an O'Ferrill street store owned by A. Dalporto. Dalporto was dressing a chicken in the rear part of the store when the captain walked hastily up to him and asked whether the knife he was using was sharp. "It is," said Dalporto, and in an instant Horne grabbed it and slashed himself across the throat. Horne was overpowered and taken to a hospital. He will probably recover from his wounds. Captain Horne arrived from Manila in December. While in the service at Manila the captain was seriously ill in the hospital, suffering from dysentery and fever and has been an invalid for some time.

**AGED KANSAN IS MURDERED.**  
John Booth Killed With Ax at Ottawa and Body Thrown Into Well. Ottawa, Kan., Jan. 13.—John Booth, an old man, was robbed and murdered and his body was thrown into a well on the premises of Mrs. McCoy, a block from his home. A bloody ax was found near the well, and stains were found on the kitchen floor of the McCoy house. Mrs. McCoy and a daughter were arrested. The Kansas City authorities have been notified to arrest another daughter, who is believed to have left for that city.

**STATEMENT OF MRS. DENNIS.**  
Sheds No Light on Assailant Who Nearly Killed Her. Washington, Jan. 13.—Mrs. Ada Gilbert Dennis, the fashionable modiste who was murdered on the night of Dec. 8, was asked for the first time today to make a statement. She said she remembers nothing immediately preceding the attack upon her and said the blow was struck while she was asleep. Nor had she the remotest idea who committed the assault nor the motive for it.

**Counterfeiters in Custody.**  
Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Two Italians were arrested here last night for passing counterfeit silver dollars. The dollars were a good counterfeit, with the dates 1889, 1893 and 1899, indicating four dies in the main plant, which has not been located. The men arrested are Pasqual Pulvino and Salvatore Ginnette. They were heavily armed.

**Rival for Glass Trust.**  
Chicago, Jan. 13.—The Great Western Glass company, incorporated at Springfield with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, is said to be backed by Chicago and western capitalists, who will enter the plate and window glass trade independent of the so-called trust or the co-operatives.

**Sixteen Families Admit Theft.**  
Ottumwa, Ia., Jan. 13.—The members of 16 families pleaded guilty in the police court of stealing coal from the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad company. Commitments were issued and the defendants were allowed liberty during their good behavior.

**SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.**  
Rear Admiral Schley shook hands with 4,000 persons at a reception at Savannah, Ga.  
James Dobbs, a farmer, was shot in the back from ambush near Centralia, Ills., and may die.  
A fire at Yokohama resulted in the death of 12 persons and the severe burning of 20 more.  
Frank Holt, a military prisoner on Alcatraz island, serving a 13-year sentence for desertion, has escaped.  
Ten thousand dollars was contributed to the national fund for a McKinley memorial by the workmen of Homestead.

An Indianapolis man claims to have discovered a way to see over the telephone, and a process for extracting gold from sand at a nominal cost.  
British Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, in a speech, says he has nothing to retract, nothing to withdraw, and no assertion to qualify regarding Germany.

Richard Croker formally announced his retirement from the leadership of Tammany Hall at a meeting of the executive committee and Lewis Nixon was chosen chairman of the finance committee.