

The Norfolk News

A Sioux City policeman has caught something—he has the smallpox.

Prince Henry will find so many of his countrymen here that he may decide to locate in the United States.

The Kearney Hub tried yellow journalism Thursday. But it couldn't help it—the paper house had blundered.

If a few more "faith healers" would be placed in the hands of receivers some deluded followers would be just as well off.

If congress will continue to favor the beet sugar industry and do something toward irrigation the west will believe that it is still a portion of the country.

Governor Savage may think everything is coming his and Bartley's way, but they should not bet their entire stake on it until after the convention meets.

The Fremont Tribune thinks the crying need of the hour is for a self-shoveling snow. Fremont would find a very fair substitute in an energetic street commissioner.

Some of the papers that ridicule the idea of Americans fawning at the feet of European royalty appear to give Prince Henry matter as much space and as good position as any of them.

Governor Savage might possibly have "pull" enough to make him a candidate for the position he now fills, but enough of the people have been heard from to warrant the assertion that he will not be the next governor.

Prince Henry's itinerary includes quite a portion of the country and if the reception committees give him a chance he will probably be pretty well informed regarding the United States when he returns to the Fatherland.

Dan's report for the last week in January is exceedingly bright for manufacturers especially those of railway and structural supplies which promise well for extensions and improvements on the part of the large transportation companies.

Governor Savage is evidently a believer in miracles—it would be a miracle if the republican state convention would choose to nominate him for governor and another and greater miracle if the people should elect him after he is nominated.

Mr. Bryan doesn't like it as asserted that he was enabled to build a fine new house because of republican prosperity. Well, perhaps the energy of one democrat had something to do with it, but certainly that same man cannot claim credit for the improvements being made by other people.

Even the Nebraska Independent is recommending reforms for the populist party. It objects to conventions being so hurried in the future that nominations and platforms cannot be made with deliberation and care. It will certainly require some kind of deliberation to make that party again a factor in Nebraska.

A St. Louis judge has fined a "masher" of that city \$1,000, it having been proven that there were two cases of "mashing" against him. It is severe treatment, but the judge is being praised for the sentence he saw fit to impose. A few such fines in other cities would tend to make the practice unpopular.

The Omaha World-Herald has just explained, to its satisfaction, the meaning of the declaration of independence. It should now settle at once and forever the race question which is somehow interwoven with that grand instrument of our forefathers and in doing so will contribute considerably to the peace of mind of mankind.

The Year Book, published by the London Daily Mail, says the United States is the greatest nation on earth. Americans generally will readily subscribe to that statement and are pleased to know that their European cousins are acknowledging it. They have probably been cognizant of the fact for some time but have been slow in telling what they knew.

A slight indication of what the beet sugar industry is growing into is that 30 carloads of sugar beet seed are to be distributed from Omaha this spring. This is imported from Europe, but the friends of the industry hope that it will not be long until the seed required is grown in America and that the industry will be entirely independent of European producers.

Those who have been having fun concerning the political strength of Edward Rosewater in Douglas county and the Second congressional district would perhaps be justified in waiting for their laugh. He laughs best who laughs last. If Mr. Rosewater has decided that he will oppose Mr. Mercer, the average politician should not particularly envy the latter gentleman's chances of reelection.

In 1890 the aggregate of wealth in the United States was \$7,135,780,000. In

the 50 years since, this has increased to \$94,300,000,000, and is still growing. With the opportunity for improvement, development and progress still open it is perhaps not an idle dream to anticipate that in the not distant future the wealth of the United States as compared with the balance of the world will be a magnificent showing.

The Beatrice Express says "No citizen of Nebraska can advance a good argument against the candidacy of Governor Savage. He has been in all respects an admirable official." Perhaps the Express has correctly sized up the situation. Perhaps the opponents of Governor Savage are incapable of argument. And perhaps the Express will find out that, argument or no argument, Governor Savage can never win out.

While Governor Savage is laying his plans to secure a nomination at the hands of the state convention, Treasurer Steffer's friends declare that he will not be a candidate for renomination under any circumstances. If the sentiment of the people is any indication Mr. Steffer has today by far a larger number of friends in the state than Governor Savage and they would be considerably more pleased if the above conditions were reversed.

Railroads and rumors of railroads are quite common in Nebraska this winter and it is confidently expected that more miles of railway will be laid in this state the coming season than for many years past. This is to be a year of improvement and growth, undoubtedly, such as has not been experienced for a long time. The building and extensions of railroads is the ground work for development and a wonderfully prosperous year is confidently anticipated.

The announcement that the Illinois Central is planning to substitute telephones for the telegraph means probably the beginning of the end of ordinary telegraphy. With the telephones on one hand and the wireless system on the other it is not improbable that Morse's system has seen its best days. The railroads, always demanding the best and most expeditious system of communication, have been the best supporters of telegraphy for years and if they decide that it shall be superseded the days of the operator are certainly numbered.

President Roosevelt has put a stay on the proceedings of government employees who are endeavoring to secure an increase of salary, congressmen having made complaint that postoffice employees, particularly route agents and general delivery letter carriers, were making every possible effort to secure legislation favorable to their interests. The president has forbidden them to solicit increased salaries under penalty of losing their positions. Those who aspire to succeed any of them at the same salary should not permit their hopes to rise because of this order—they will probably subside.

Returns continue to come in, in support of the assertion that it is a painful experiment to try to escape a fate that has been decreed by a court of justice. The experience of the Biddle brothers at Pittsburgh is the latest. These men with the aid of the warden's wife had planned very cleverly to frustrate justice but they were overtaken and punished in a manner that could scarcely be equalled by the sentence imposed. Instead of benefiting they have probably discouraged any possible sentiment that might have resulted in clemency. It takes a man of great cunning nowadays to break jail but it requires exceedingly greater shrewdness to get away from the officers.

The Omaha News has gone into weather history to determine the reliability of ground hog prognostications in that locality and finds: The record for 1897 was that the ground hog failed to see his shadow and February temperature was 87 degrees above normal while March was 56 below normal—an even break for the hog. In 1898 February 2 was clear and the month showed an excess of temperature of 136 degrees while March temperature was 116 above normal—a poor showing for his hogship. In 1900 he saw his shadow and February was 301 degrees below the average while March was 1 below normal—a very fair showing for the hog. Last year the day was cloudy and February was 68 degrees below normal and but 45 above during March. The paper finds that there are no ground hogs in this part of the country and the figures would indicate that those of other sections have no business trying to regulate Nebraska weather.

The farmers' institutes being held throughout the state under the auspices of the university, is another mark of progress that is contributing a share toward bringing Nebraska to the front on all lines. Formerly it was thought that anyone who could hold a plough and guide a team could farm and farm successfully, but it has recently been demonstrated that farming, as well as any other avocation, requires knowledge. This knowledge may be secured by a life-time of experience full of failures and set-backs or it may be acquired by a study of the experiences of others and through a study of scientific investigations. Even the former class, depending solely on their experience or the ex-

perience of their ancestors will in time find that a little of the science given freely at these institutes would be of material aid in their work and unless they avail themselves of the opportunity afforded may behold their more progressive neighbors advancing above and beyond them in wealth and station. Little time is required to attain a correct understanding of their work and surroundings and it is to be hoped that the efforts of the university management will be more largely appreciated this year than ever before and that all farmers will avail themselves of the privilege afforded of securing experience without experiment and scientific points without study.

Norfolk people generally will extend congratulations to the business interests of the city on the determination to "get together." In unity there is strength and in order to have Norfolk maintain the position as the leading city of north Nebraska it will be necessary for those having the largest interests to unite and work together as a man, laying aside for the common good the little jealousies and the selfish competition that have been too prominent in the past. The city has been practically dormant for a number of years as for any pronounced public improvement and each business man and citizen has been striving to keep up his own interests without any united effort to increase business or further the public interests of the city. Cities have been built up through united effort and others have dragged along a weary existence through lack of it. Norfolk has every advantage for making a large city but one or two men cannot advance it to that position, and The News is glad to note that the determination has been reached to advance. Every business man and every large property holder should be present at the meeting on the night of the 14th to take hold and do his share. Norfolk needs such organization as never before and the time to begin is now, so that good, active work may be in progress by the time spring opens, that results may begin to show with next summer.

The month of February is full of anniversaries of especial importance to the American people and a number of them are holidays in the various states. The first is the birthday of Abraham Lincoln on the 12th, the year of his birth being 1809; the 14th is St. Valentine's day. On February 15, 1898, the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, precipitating the war with Spain; George Washington was born February 22, 1732. Of memorable battles, Grant fought at Fort Donelson February 1 to 16, 1862, and the battle of Buena Vista was fought February 22 and 23, 1847. The former was the engagement where Grant made his famous reply to Buckner, who asked for terms: "No terms except unconditional surrender will be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works." Before night the fort and 8,000 prisoners were surrendered. The latter mentioned battle was fought during the Mexican conflict against great odds. The Americans under Taylor numbered 5,300 men, while Santa Anna had 20,000 Mexicans in his command. After the two days of sharp fighting the Mexicans were defeated with a loss of nearly 2000, while the Americans had lost but 746. The result was largely due to the superior effectiveness of General Taylor's artillery. These anniversaries should be remembered, if not observed, and they should be especially impressed on the minds of the children.

Manufactures in Nebraska.
A report of the census bureau on the growth of manufacturing industries in Nebraska during the decade from 1890 to 1900 is a gratifying showing of progress and development in this line and one that promises well for the future. If some of the several proposed cheap power schemes are realized it may be expected that the growth during the ensuing ten years will be much larger than during the past decade. It should likewise be remembered that the past decade included a serious general depression that was felt in Nebraska probably to a greater extent than in other states of the union. Nevertheless it is shown that the state's importance in manufacturing lines was almost doubled during the decade.

The number of manufacturing establishments in 1890 was given at 3,014 and in 1900 they had increased to 5,414. The capital invested was \$37,569,508 and now is \$71,983,127, being almost doubled in the ten years.

The number of wage earners employed by these concerns was 20,450 in 1890 and in 1900, 24,261, while the wages paid in the former year were \$10,271,478, and in 1900 the amount paid was \$11,570,688. This showing is not as satisfactory as others, nevertheless it represents that manufacturing industries are of much importance to the wage earners and those dependent on them.

The value of manufactures in 1890 was given at \$13,057,894 and in 1900 it was \$145,990,102.

It will be seen from these figures that Nebraska manufacturing industries are still capable of development and that the state has not yet attained to first rank, but that it may be carried on profitably is undoubtedly proven and that further development is expected is conclusive.

It was easy for Savage to pardon Bartley to what it will be for Bartley and his friends to deliver the republican nomination to Savage.

The royal court of China has departed from custom and is now keeping open house occasionally. The emperor and empress dowager will undoubtedly enjoy the change.

If Abdul Hamid succeeds in freeing Miss Stone and punishing her abductors the American people will retract considerable that they have said regarding the "sick man of Europe."

Morgan and Rockefeller are about to drop their "widow's mite" of a million each into the Harvard treasury. Thus Andrew Carnegie is not to have all the credit as a promoter of education.

Nebraska's contribution to the McKinley memorial fund is approaching the sum of \$2,000. If all other states do as well comparatively a magnificent monument to the memory of the martyred president can be erected.

It would seem as though the amounts contributed to American universities and colleges by millionaires would soon bring an education in these institutions within reach of almost anyone and that it would be about as free as the public schools.

While Nebraska has experienced the discomforts of another cold wave, heavy gales along the coast and throughout Europe have resulted in the loss of lives and much property. Nebraskans are not yet ready to exchange their cold waves for the eastern article.

Governor Savage is endeavoring to place himself right on a good many questions of public interest. He will find that it takes a good many rights to undo a wrong and it will require barrels of white wash to cover up the Bartley "incident"—more barrels, in fact, than are at his command.

Miss Ella Murray of Missouri, weighing more than 400 pounds and eight feet one inch in height, is soon to be married to Edward Beaupre of Butte, Montana, aged 21, weighing 367 pounds and eight feet high. The officiating minister will probably use a step ladder and it will be an affair in high society.

The Nebraska State Record is the name of a new publication at Lincoln by F.A. Harrison, well known in the newspaper circles of the state. The publication is to be issued weekly and will be devoted largely to state politics. The first issue is largely anti-Savage which is an indication that it means well by the "common people."

The Osceola Republican is right when it says that the man who gets the nomination for lieutenant governor from a republican convention hereafter will have to show a mighty good certificate of character and that republican delegates will be "from Missouri" after this. The people want no more Savages on the ticket from this time on.

The dying laird of Scotland, immortalized by Sir Walter Scott, said to the son who was to succeed to his estate: "Plant trees, Jock; it will be growin' when you are dyin'!" It is a sentiment which every Nebraskan should instill into the minds of his sons and heed himself. Trees will be speaking for the works of many a man after he is gone.

The Minnesota board of pardons has taken under advisement an application for the complete pardon of the Younger brothers. If Governor Savage had been a member of that board and could have decided the question the Youngers would have been freed long ago. The Youngers were big enough rascals in their day to have appealed directly to the governor's heart.

The noble red man is to be still further disgraced, the commissioner of Indian affairs having ordered that all braves submit to the barber's shears and have their historical scalp locks and all other locks removed. It is not announced that the civilizing order will be applied to the "Bills" who have made it a business of posing as cowboys and exhibiting the noble reds.

Figures are to the effect that the South Carolina plan has not stopped the drinking of liquors, but the state is receiving a considerable income, the consumers are being furnished with unadulterated goods and some of the saloon features that prove attractive to young men are done away with. The profits last year were \$545,345 with gross sales amounting to \$2,828,681, exclusive of beer.

The NORFOLK NEWS declares that Governor Savage will need the support of Joe Bartley and all his friends if he succeeds in getting his name before the next republican convention. He certainly will. The stir among republicans is but a breeze compared with a cyclone that will tear things up in a few months from now as the next state and the county conventions approach.—Kearney Hub.

The sugar trust has not unconditionally surrendered, but is endeavoring to swing the ways and means committee away from its determination not to en-

gage in any tariff tinkering. The position of the committee is, however, a good indication of how such a move would be treated by congress and the trust is not yet safely across with its scheme, even though the committee retreats."

The Marquis Ito of Japan is evidently not yet fully civilized, according to the American standard. When he was offered a palace car and free passes for his company from St. Paul to the east by the Milwaukee road he is quoted as saying: "I have no claim upon your esteemed company. I should not feel right in traveling over your most excellent road without paying for the great pleasure." Had the Milwaukee officials met with such a refusal from an American statesman they would probably have been in condition to turn over to the undertaker. The meanness of them would have considered such an offer merely his due and accepted promptly. The marquis should not linger long in America. He is too good and innocent.

The business men's associations in various parts of the state are making things interesting for peddlers and solicitors for grocery houses and department stores. These gentlemen have been entering the legitimate territory of local merchants for some time and by attractive inducements that do not generally "pan out" as represented, have been able to secure numerous orders. They have had things their own way and merchants have felt powerless to stop the traffic, but through organization they are beginning to assert an influence that will result in benefit to themselves and no great injury to anyone unless it be these houses that have not a particle of interest in the country or state except to secure the money of innocent purchasers.

J. Sterling Morton has a local in the Nebraska City Tribune advertising for men to cut four-foot cordwood at Arbor Lodge. Is the father of Arbor day, the sturdy advocate of tree planting and earnest protester against the spoliation of the young forests to furnish Christmas trees, going to cut down trees? Has he encountered the coal combine and finds retrenchment necessary, or is he merely cleaning out the dead trees or making room for young growth? Many people would rather believe that George Washington told a lie about the cherry tree business than that Mr. Morton has begun a warfare on his friends the trees, and THE NEWS will venture to assert that whatever happens he means no permanent harm to the tree growth of Arbor Lodge.

It is said that not a single horse fit for driving or farm work can be bought on the St. Paul and Minneapolis horse markets for less than \$140 and that the prices are tending higher. This is the result of a scarcity of desirable animals. When horses were so cheap, breeding was stopped to a large extent and now that the prices are better it will take some time for the supply to again equal the demand. Horses that could scarcely be given away several years ago are now worth money and the farmer or ranchman with a good bunch of horses is practically independent and able to dictate the prices. It is asserted by an exchange that one firm had twelve men buying for them in Iowa, Nebraska, Montana and South Dakota and could scarcely find a horse for sale that would fill the bill for the eastern trade. With this kind of a situation the farmers of Nebraska will undoubtedly find it profitable to give renewed attention to raising horses for the market and will not be slow to improve the opportunity.

The Valentine Republican is very emphatically opposed to the bill introduced in congress contemplating a lease of government lands to large stock owners or ranchmen at a small rental believing that the plan is against the interests of stockman and farmer. The Republican alleges that under the present law these lands are being placed upon the tax rolls of the state at the rate of more than 200,000 acres a year. The records show that there are 8,500,000 acres of government land in Nebraska and it is claimed that they will all be patented in a few years with more benefit to the state and government than though the present homestead laws were interfered with in the interest of the wealthy stockmen. The Republican quotes the following figures in support of its contention: "At the Valentine land office in 1899, 500 homestead entries were made, covering 73,373 acres; in 1900, the number of homestead filings was 753, covering 114,821 acres; and in 1901 the number of homestead filings made was 1,049, covering 157,332 acres. This ratio holds good at all the other land offices in the state. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, final proof was made upon 267,000 acres of government land in Nebraska. In Cherry county alone 40,000 acres are being proved up on every year and thereby added to the tax rolls. Of the land which it is proposed the government lease there is yet two and a half million acres in Cherry county subject to homestead entry or nearly one-fourth of all vacant government land in the state, and when proved up on readily sells for from three to five dollars an acre.

STORM ON EAST COAST

Wreckage and Bodies Washed Ashore on Long Island.

MANY SHIPS ARE IN DISTRESS.

Crews of Two Tugs Rescued Just in Time—Both Vessels Go to the Bottom After They Are Taken Off. Several Ships Ashore.

New York, Feb. 4.—The gale which has been sweeping the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey for more than 24 hours, and is still continuing, though with abated force, has brought death and disaster to sailors and their craft. Reports of loss of life are confined to the eastern end of Long Island, whence comes news that several bodies have been washed ashore. It is not known what vessels the men who lost their lives come from. They might have been on either the barges towed by the tug Richmond, reported as passing Block Island, or the tug Cuba, which passed Block Island two hours later. When leaving port the Richmond had three barges and the Cuba two. Wreckage strewn the shore in the vicinity of the Bellport (L. I.) life saving station, and one body came ashore east of this station. The finding of two other bodies was reported later from the same port. The largest piece of wreckage is the after-quarter and a portion of the stern of a barge. On this last were the letters "O. P. E."

Big Merchantman Stranded.

The crew of the American merchantman Schepp, a full-rigged ship which went ashore on Long Beach (L. I.) shoals early Sunday, were in peril all day. Late reports say they are still on the stranded vessel, though the danger of death has been lessened, owing to the slight abatement of the storm. A westerly gale was blowing at the rate of 70 miles an hour when the Schepp struck at 3:30 a. m. The men from Captain Rhoades' life saving station, a mile to the east, dragged their mortar to the scene of the wreck, reaching the Schepp about daybreak, and found the seas breaking over her bow and stern. She was about 1,000 feet from the shore and tossing heavily with every thrust of the huge breakers. Nearly every spar in her was twisted or broken. Several of the crew could be seen on deck, running to and fro in apparent efforts to keep from freezing to death. The life savers made several attempts to shoot the life lines over the ship, but their efforts were not successful. They then tried to launch the life boat, but this proved impossible, owing to the high seas.

The crews of the tugs John Atwood and E. S. Berwind had a very narrow escape from going to the bottom with their craft yesterday. Nothing was known of their plight until the arrival of the German steamer Barcelona, the crew of which rescued the tug men. The tugs had been delivering provisions to the stranded steamer Saviour, ashore at Long Beach, and were proceeding back to this point, when the gale struck them. The waves not only swept off everything movable, but flooded their holds and got into the fire boxes. The seven men on each tug were in imminent danger of death for over two hours. The tugs were absolutely helpless and gradually sinking when the Barcelona hove in sight and took the half-frozen crews aboard. Within half an hour after this the two tugs went to the bottom.

ASHORE IN DELAWARE BAY.

Two Ships Are Fast Aground on Brigantine Shoal.

Philadelphia, Feb. 4.—The wind-storm which began Sunday afternoon and reached a velocity of 50 miles along the southern New Jersey coast and in the vicinity of the Delaware breakwater has greatly diminished. Reports from the south Jersey coast and Delaware river points indicate that vessels that were exposed to the gale weathered the storm fairly well. Two vessels are ashore on Brigantine shoal, a short distance north of Atlantic City, and two steamers are aground in Delaware bay, about 50 miles below this city. The British steamer Claverdale, from Asiatic ports for New York, which grounded on Brigantine shoal, is still fast. The wind and sea are favorable, and during the last 24 hours she has been swung round by the elements until now she lies broadside on, deep in the sand. The wrecking tugs are with her.

The schooner Edith L. Allen, which went ashore during the night on the same shoal within a short distance of the Claverdale, is still fast in the sand.

Advices to the Maritime exchange says the British steamer Europe is aground in Delaware bay, six miles below Reedy island, and the British steamer Drummond, Philadelphia for St. Thomas, is reported fast in the mud in Delaware bay. The schooner R. D. Ribber, from Mobile for New York, was blown ashore in the Delaware breakwater harbor, but was soon afterward floated and sailed for her destination. She was not injured.

Explosion on Fifth Avenue.

New York, Feb. 4.—Two men were severely wounded yesterday afternoon by a heavy blast of dynamite on the site of the old A. T. Stewart mansion, Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue. The men hurt are Morris Harnett, a watchman employed by a firm of builders, whose skull was fractured, and Ferdinand Holly, a furniture designer, who was painfully cut in the thigh by a piece of flying rock. A building foreman, who had charge of the blast, was arrested.