

The Norfolk News

The world rejoices with little Holland over the fact that their popular young queen is recovering from a serious attack of sickness.

The Sampson-Schley controversy is settled as far as the feeling, sensible journalists and orators are concerned, although it is apparent that some few of them have no scruples about taking a parting thrust at a dead man.

After reading of the volcano disasters at Martinique and St. Vincent, the earthquake calamity in Guatemala, and of the snow storms in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio, it is again a pleasure for the bugaters to stand up and howl for Nebraska.

Estrada Palma is to be inaugurated tomorrow as the president of the new Cuban republic and the exercises in honor of the event will be on a magnificent plane. Already demonstrations in honor of the new government and its chief executive are under way.

Andrew Carnegie has given away nearly \$70,000,000 for public libraries and still he is threatened with being a rich man at the time of his death. If he puts the balance of his money in the newspaper work, as he has been considering, the fear of dying wealthy need not haunt him for any great length of time.

We are pleased to hear that the probability is that W. M. Robertson will have almost the unanimous support of the Third district for governor. This is as it should be. This section of the state has never had the governor, and no more worthy man has ever sought the place than Mr. Robertson. This should be a winning argument in his behalf.—Albion News.

The editor of the Beatrice Democrat has drawn suspicion to himself by a kindly act to a hotel man of that town in distress. The hotel safe refused to open one morning recently and the Democrat man took the stubbornness out of it in about five minutes. Now the old residents carry the story that the act explains lots of things that have happened around there.

No man can be nominated, who, as the republican candidate for governor, can poll more votes than Wm. M. Robertson of Norfolk. He is well known as an able, clean, wise and judicious man. He will make a chief executive of this great commonwealth that the whole state will be proud of—something that has not occurred since Governor Crouse left the office.—Columbus Times.

The date for the republican state convention is drawing near and yet there is no apparent cessation in the Robertson boom for the gubernatorial nomination. He is the kind of candidate to appeal to the common people and those who know him will support his cause with energy, knowing that a creditable administration of the executive office is certain to result if he is elected to that position.

The Soufriere volcano on the island of St. Vincent, south of Martinique, is evidently exerting itself to exceed the showing made by Mont Pelee, the latest advices from that island being to the effect that 1,000 persons have perished since the mountain has been in eruption and it is feared that the entire island may be destroyed. It is to be hoped that the worst is over but the people residing there are undoubtedly justified in seeking a place of safety.

It is probable that the accident to the airship La Paix at Paris, France, in which two aeronauts lost their lives will put a temporary stay on the endeavors of certain men to navigate the air. Since the successful attempt of Santos-Dumont to overcome the environments which man has faced for ages there have been renewed attempts to perfect a vessel capable of flight through the air, and such an accident as this was due to remind people that they had not yet thoroughly overcome the force of gravitation.

It is expected that the Philippine debate in the senate will end in two weeks and that a vote will be reached at the end of that time. This will mean that the oratorical pyrotechnics with which that body has been entertaining the country for some time past will be handed down to the house of representatives and that body will for a time exert itself to hold the center of the stage. The battle has been fast and furious but the antis have secured no apparent advantage over the supporters of the administration's policy in the conduct of those islands.

A Yale professor is quoted as saying that there are volcanoes in the western part of United States that have been extinct for centuries, which may break forth at any time and cause disaster. He gives no reason as to why the mountains in the eastern part of the country may not do likewise. Then again the earth may be disturbed by earthquakes or volcanic eruptions in any part of the country. When it is remembered that the thinness of the earth's surface is

only about comparatively as thick as the peel of an orange, and a thin skinned one at that, nervous people may find reason for trembling on any part of the circumference and may keep on trembling but cannot prevent the calamity if it is due. The majority of the inhabitants, however, when they call to mind the thousands of years that the world has stood, will proceed with their regular avocations without undue worry over what may happen and what may not.

Considerable discussion is being awakened in the state over the proposition to adopt the direct primary system of making party nominations in Nebraska and it is meeting with general favor. The experiment has been tried with success in the municipality of Lincoln for the selection of city candidates and it is probable that Lancaster county candidates will soon be named in the new manner. It is a reform just as certain to be adopted as was the Australian ballot. It is a much nearer approach to giving the people of the party a say as to who shall represent them on the ticket than the present system of caucuses and conventions and there can be little question as to the outcome of the discussion of the question. Nebraska has the reputation of wanting the best there is when it comes to elections and election laws and it is not to be doubted that the people of the state will favor the primary system when they fully understand what it means.

The democrats would undoubtedly be well pleased to make the trusts the paramount issue during the campaign of 1904, but the slight cloud they have been successful in raising has not thus far seemed to generate the necessary thunder for the purpose to which they would convert it. The trust question is now being viewed in a new light by the people. They all oppose any attempt at combination looking toward the raising of the price of one article of production or manufacture so that it will work a hardship to the consumer but they realize that a trust may be made beneficial rather than injurious. If a trust is formed to advance the price of one article of commerce and the advance operates to raise all other prices or values accordingly, no injury is done the consumer as he will receive that much more for his work or product. Then the republican administration is getting after those trusts that appear to be harmful with such energy that a large part of the objection to such organizations will undoubtedly be overcome before it is available for campaign material.

The World-Herald quotes Abraham Lincoln as opposing violence against prisoners of war but does not state whether his opposition to such practices resulted in its not being employed. It is safe to say that every president of the American republic was of the same mind on the question but there has probably never been a war in which this modern principle was not disregarded by some officer or soldier and it is certain that the opposition has frequently employed violence against unarmed and helpless persons to excess. The treatment of union prisoners by people in authority on the southern side during the war of the rebellion is readily recalled. That this teaching will be ignored as long as there is war is as conclusive as it is that private citizens of brutal natures will resort to violence and cruelty against the laws of the country. As in the latter case they will probably be punished, however, as long as a case can be proven against them. It is hard to contemplate the fact that there are brutes holding citizenship in the country and it is harder still to know that they frequently escape punishment for their actions by a shrewd defense. The best the people opposed to such practices can do is to see that it is discredited by punishment as often as a case can be conclusively proven, and thus endeavor to reform the brute instincts of some people.

As showing the difference between the way of doing things under the Savage regime in Nebraska and under a common sense policy in Iowa, the burning of the deaf mute school at Council Bluffs is cited. This school burned to about the same extent as was the Norfolk hospital for the insane, last Friday evening, and on Saturday the board of control was on the ground and made arrangements to have the school continued until the close of the term. The unburned buildings will be utilized for present needs and beds have been ordered by telegraph for use of the students remaining. This action on the part of the Iowa board demonstrates that Norfolk's demand that the patients should not be removed from the hospital at this place last fall, was not so unreasonable after all. As with the Council Bluffs institution, the main ward buildings of the Norfolk hospital were rendered uninhabitable, but the auxiliary buildings remained intact and had been converted into very comfortable quarters for the patients, and they were being well cared for, when Governor Savage ordered them transferred to the overcrowded hospitals at Lincoln and Hastings, deserting the state's property here and leaving it subject to the further destruction of the elements. Norfolk people did all they could to assist the state to keep the institution open, and

would have advanced money to rebuild one wing, but in his insane prejudice Governor Savage had determined that the hospital should be abandoned. All this city asked at any time was fair treatment, and that it certainly did not receive at the hands of his royal incompetency who disgraces the executive chambers at Lincoln.

Some of the democratic editors who were instrumental in raising the howl about the beef trust have now side-stepped and are demanding the repeal of the duties on cattle and meat, alleging that the farmer and stockraiser is enjoying too much prosperity. With the democrats in control of the government it can be imagined that they would lose no time in getting conditions back as they were in the good old Cleveland times when the farmers nor no one else were making money. Just about ten years ago the people were enjoying unusual prosperity and the democrats began on the same lines of argument. The people evidently believed that they were proof against calamity and gave a ready ear to democratic theorists with the understanding that their condition would be bettered, but instead of the slightest improvement as soon as the democratic reforms began to operate there was a general paralysis of all sorts of trade and industries and the farmers were among the worst sufferers. Memory is too keen for another attempt of that character to be successfully carried out after a lapse of but ten short years. They should await a new generation to promulgate their theories and hope to have them accepted as golden opportunities and even then recent history will be so permeated with their failure that they may not hope for unqualified success.

The Martinique Disaster.
The twentieth century has opened early with a disaster that is expellee by few of the great disasters of preceding centuries in the terrible destruction of life and property. As has been the case with the most stupendous disasters of the past, the hidden forces of the earth operated toward the destruction of St. Pierre and the residences and improvements surrounding it on the island of Martinique. The inactivity of Mont Pelee during the last fifty years, since which time it has shown no sign of eruption, had lulled the inhabitants into comparative security, and when the disaster came it can be imagined that they were little prepared for the terrors that accompanied the eruption of the volcano. While the mountain had been several days in generating force for the final charge there was no precedent to warn the people that they should flee for safety, and one of the most stupendous calamities of the new world resulted. The island has in the past been subjected to terrific hurricanes, but never in its known history has it experienced a volcanic eruption equal in severity to this. People living at a distance can scarce realize the terrors of such a calamity. The fires, cyclones and floods which have operated to destroy life and property in this country must be pignies in force in comparison. The hearty sympathy and aid of all civilized countries is appealed to and the people of the United States can but congratulate the senate for its prompt action looking toward the relief of those who survived the calamity, and their constituents will stand ready to back them in anything that may be undertaken to assist toward restoring natural conditions on the island. This and the disturbances on the island of St. Vincent and in Guatemala, Central America, indicate that the entire stretch of volcanic formation in the western hemisphere near the equator, is going through an unusual disturbance caused by the forces in the earth responsible for the existence of a large part of that country, and the worst may not have happened. Certainly the people living further north have reason to congratulate themselves that their lot was not cast in that region.

The island of Martinique, called by the natives "Madiana," is French territory and is one of the group of the Lesser Antilles, southeast of Porto Rico. It is 40 miles long and 12 miles broad, with an area of about 380 square miles. In 1800 it had 175,391 inhabitants, of whom about 90,000 are black. It was discovered by Columbus in 1493 and colonized by the French in 1635. There are six volcanoes on the islands, which have been credited with being extinct. The highest of these is the mountain from which the disaster came, Mont Pelee, which rises to a height of more than 4,000 feet above the sea level. About three-fifths of the fertile soil of the island is devoted to sugar culture, and one of the terrors of the disaster was the burying of one of the largest sugar factories on the island in molten lava so that nothing but the top of the tall smoke stack is visible above the surface. St. Pierre is the commercial center of the island and has experienced previous disasters from earthquakes and hurricanes, but nothing parallel to this has ever been recorded. Probably the nearest approach to the disaster recorded in the history of the world was the destruction of Pompeii by the explosion of Mt. Vesuvius August 24, in the year 79 A. D., and goes to prove that the earth's forces, while sometimes apparently subdued, are never quieted to the extent that there is safety in the near vicinity of volcanoes.

The coal strike is on in dead earnest and the consumer may be prepared to receive the full force of the jolt about the time he most needs the product of the miners' work.

The Nebraska City Press is being issued under embarrassing circumstances owing to a disagreement between the proprietor and the local printers' union. The employees walked out because Mr. Brown had insisted on employing a printer not a member of the union, otherwise known as a "rat."

Lewis Nixon, the new head of the Tammany organization in New York, declared that his reign should be absolute or he would resign. At a recent meeting six of the twelve sachems opposed his will and he considered such evidence of democracy in the organization as detrimental to its restoration to power. His resignation followed.

The democrats now have real cause to make the trust issue paramount. With a whisky trust in excellent working order and a beer trust getting in its best licks, they have sufficient cause for complaint. The federal jury in session at Indianapolis, Indiana, has undertaken to investigate the methods of the latter combination and temporary relief may come from that source.

The Lincoln Journal says this extract from Bret Harte's "The Two Ships," has a pathetic significance right now: But lo, in the distance the clouds break away!
The Gate's glowing portals I see;
And I hear from the outgoing ship in the bay
The song of the sailors in glee;
So I think of the luminous footprints that bore
The comfort of our dark Galilee,
And wait for the signal to go to the shore,
To the ship that is waiting for me.

The report from Lincoln as to crop conditions of the state is most favorable and the optimist is inclined to predict a full and bounteous harvest. The crop is a long way from maturity at present and those knowing the vagaries of Nebraska climate will not pretend to jubilate for several months to come. As far as the present seems to warrant, however, the Nebraska farmer never had better reason for feeling good and with a continuation of showers through July and August, when they were lacking last year, Nebraska will produce food for a large share of the world.

Reports from St. Pierre, Martinique, are to the effect that this country sustained a share of the loss by the terrible disaster that recently visited that island in the explosion of Mont Pelee. It is practically certain that the American consul and his family have perished and that other Americans have suffered death or injury. While this will tend to increase the interest of this country in providing relief for the survivors it is undoubted that immediate steps would have been taken to aid survivors even though the population was entirely foreign. The promptness with which the situation has been met by this government is most commendable.

Senator Tillman is not loved by members of his own party in the senate. They can stand a great deal, but even they draw the line at Tillman demagoguery and hypocrisy. During a recent speech of the pitchfork statesman against the Philippine bill nearly all of his colleagues deserted the chamber with the exception of a few who were able to provide an excuse for not listening by writing letters or doing other desk work. Those who vacated their seats for the time being returned as soon as the senator from South Carolina had finished his talk. If he has any pride left he will probably be glad when the time comes for the people of his state to retire him.

A South Dakota exchange interviewed a farmer recently and found that he had sold \$600 worth of hogs and \$700 worth of cattle during the year, the animals being the natural increase of his herd. With his butter and eggs and grain and other produce marketed, the paper figures that the farmer interviewed cleared about \$1,500 above expenses during the year, a business proposition that is calculated to make envious the average inhabitant of towns and cities. It is surprising that in view of present conditions of farmers some of them whose fortunes are not yet made will insist that life in town is the life for them and leave a certain source of wealth to join in the mad scramble for existence presented by every town and city.

The democrats evidently desire that the Philippines should remain at their present state of development as long as possible and object to any inducements being offered capital and labor for the betterment of the far eastern possessions. They appear to be afraid that with improvement they will lose an opportunity to make their customary attack on the plans of republicans regarding those islands. It is evident that as far as the democrats are concerned, the islands would be kept from advancement and if possible they would favor any method that would return them to a state lower than before the Spaniards relinquished their claims of sovereignty. Such a policy will never receive the support of a people as live and progressive as the Americans.

THE EXPERIMENT STATION.

Agriculture as Taught by the State University.

PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

One of the Most Beneficial Institutions Maintained by the State, the Opportunities of Which Should be Improved by Every Farmer Boy.

While in Lincoln last week the members of the State Press association accepted an invitation to visit the Agricultural Experiment station of the Nebraska university. This consists of a tract of 320 acres located about two miles northeast of the university, with a number of buildings suited to the purposes of experimental work. Every newspaper man present expressed surprise at the magnitude of the operations being carried on there, and each one left with the conviction that the money invested by the state for the instruction of young men in agricultural pursuits is being well expended.

Every young man who expects to follow farming can most profitably spend time under the tuition of the able specialists who are connected with the experiment station. Not only is the proper care and method of tilling the soil taught, together with the effects of different fertilizers, deep and shallow plowing, etc., all demonstrated by experiment, but nearly every branch of farm life is covered in a practical, common sense manner. Much attention is devoted to animal industry, and the young men are taught to judge good from deficient points in cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, etc., and at the same time they are taught which breeds are best adapted to the various uses desired, together with the kinds and quantities of food that can be most profitably used.

A model dairy is in operation on the farm, where butter and cheese making is taught, showing how to successfully care for the milk and what to do with it during the process of manufacture. This of itself is worth all the time that a boy may spend at the school.

But the station does not stop at the subjects enumerated, going into every branch of industry which may prove of interest or profit to the farmer. The orchard, forest, vineyard and field receive equally careful attention and the pupils are thoroughly instructed in all. The experiments are not all conducted at the farm either, other localities and means being utilized when it is deemed advisable. As an instance, the class in judging cattle is taken to South Omaha when there are sales of fine stock to witness the methods used there by old judges and buyers.

Last year experiments were conducted at Ames by A. T. Wiancko, under the auspices of the station, in the production of sugar beets, the results of which are given in an interesting bulletin just issued and which may be had by any one who will write the station at Lincoln.

While the boy who takes a course at the experiment station may not be able to raise calves without feed or grow corn without cultivation, yet he will understand how and when to cultivate. It is admitted that the writer understood very little as to the scope and importance of the agricultural station previous to this visit, but he had his eyes thoroughly opened and he hopes to see more of the farmer boys around Norfolk take advantage of the splendid opportunities offered to acquire useful and practical knowledge.

Following is a synopsis of the bulletin on the production of sugar beets, previously spoken of:

The sugar beet experiments reported in bulletin No. 73 were conducted during the season of 1901, upon the farm of the Standard Cattle company, at Ames, Dodge county, Nebraska. These experiments included tests of varieties, tests of fertilizers, distance of planting, time of planting, methods of cultivation, and the treatment of sugar beet diseases.

A test of 37 varieties under similar conditions showed a wide variation in the total amount of sugar produced per acre, the Original Klein-Wanzlebener occupying first place.

A comparison of light and heavy soils for sugar beet production showed a considerably higher sugar content in the beets grown upon the heavy soil.

Slight increases in the yield, sugar content, and purity of beets were produced by the use of commercial fertilizers, but their use did not seem to be profitable upon the land where the tests were made. Of the different classes of fertilizers used phosphate gave the best results.

A comparison of different depths of cultivating sugar beets was in favor of about four or five inches as compared with six-inch or two to three-inch cultivation.

The most satisfactory distance of planting was found to be 18 inches between rows and 8 inches between plants in the rows.

A comparison of the sugar content of beets grown among weeds and on clean ground showed that the presence of weeds may very materially affect the quality of the beets.

The fresh growth of the beets induced by the wet weather during September was found to result in a rapid reduction

of the percentage sugar content of the beets, but the results of extensive determination indicate that unless the fresh growth is accompanied by buds upon the crowns there seems to be no real loss of sugar—the beets seem to increase in size and weight while the sugar remains at a standstill.

Surface applications of lime were effectively used in checking the Rhizoctonia rot of beets. Repeated spraying with "bordeaux mixture" seemed to be of some value as a preventive of "leaf spot" but did not show any curative value upon diseased leaves.

The season's experience showed to a remarkable extent the drought-resistant qualities of sugar beets, in which respect they were found to be superior to any crop upon the farm except alfalfa.

THE EARLY DAYS.

F. H. L. Willis of Battle Creek Wishes the History to be Straight.

Battle Creek, Nebraska—Editor of Norfolk News: In order that we may prune our history that it may grow straight I wish in a mild way to criticize an article in last week's News in regard to Dr. G. W. Wilkinson's former visit to this place.

Now the good doctor is mistaken in his dates, or his facts, unless he has been misquoted—"At that time the railroad came no farther up the valley than Fremont." At that time (1860) there was no railroad within 150 miles of Fremont, the nearest one being at St. Joe, Missouri. We had not even got to the paper stage, although some might have been sprouting in the fertile brains of its citizens.

Not until December, 1863, did the immortal Lincoln fix the "eastern terminus" of the N. T. at a point on the Missouri river opposite the city of Council Bluffs in the state of Iowa, and it was more than four years after the date mentioned before there was a mile of railroad in the Territory of Nebraska, neither was there one lone settler "living within one mile of the present town of Battle Creek" as the very first came to this county in 1860; in fact, at that time there were no settlers in the Elkhorn valley but a few miles west of West Point.

So you can readily see that the doctor is either mistaken in his dates or in his surroundings.

Respectfully Submitted,

F. H. L. WILLIS.

(In explanation of the above it might be well to state that the doctor was not even quoted, but the item was written from information from one of the delegates attending the convention. Furthermore Mr. Willis misquotes the article in that it didn't say there was one lone settler "living within one mile of the present town of Battle Creek." It referred to the vicinity of the present site of the town without specifying distance. A critic of even a mild sort should be careful to have his criticism absolutely accurate. It would be interesting to have so much a discussion of the early history of this section that the more recent settlers might be better informed.)

WARNERVILLE.

Conrad Wheeler has gone to Plattsmouth to visit his son.

J. F. Wheeler came up from Platte Center Friday to attend the dance at C. J. Lodge's.

George Wheeler has moved his family into Mrs. Mary Kenerson's house on Madison avenue.

J. P. Lauver found a den of wolves the first of the week and captured four young ones.

Pat Carbery returned Tuesday from a two-weeks' visit with relatives at Panora, Iowa.

Northern Wisconsin Railway Farm Land For Sale.

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway has for sale in Northern Wisconsin, at low prices and easy terms of payment, about 350,000 acres of choice farm lands.

Early buyers will secure the advantage of locations on the many beautiful streams and lakes, which abound with fish and furnish a never ending and most excellent water supply, both for family use and for stock.

Land is generally well timbered, the soil fertile and easy of cultivation and this is rapidly developing into one of the greatest sheep and cattle raising regions in the northwest.

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, Ashland and other towns on "The Northwestern Line" furnish good markets for stock and farm produce.

For further particulars address:

GEO. W. BELL,
Land Commissioner, Hudson Wis., or
G. H. MACRAE,
Asst. Gen'l. Pass. Ag't, St. Paul, Minn.

Does it Pay to Buy Cheap?

A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the only remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe throat and lung troubles, "Boschee's German Syrup." It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but always inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try one bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists in the world. Get Green's Prize Almanac. Asa K. Leonard.