

The Norfolk News

American trade with Hawaii has increased from \$600,000 in 1874 to \$19,000,000 in 1901—showing something of which American development is capable.

A Washington correspondent thinks that, "Having been twice defeated for president, it would be a decided come down for Mr. Bryan to be simply defeated for governor."

Mr. Bryan may as well prepare a lecture to be delivered to the democrats of Illinois for ignoring the vital principles of latter day democracy. It looks very much as though the enemies' country is enlarging.

The irrigation bill just passed makes \$5,000,000 available for the first steps toward the reclamation of the arid west. The appropriation should be made to mean more for the development and benefit of the common country than any appropriation ever made by congress.

All the republican congressional conventions are having that dead-lock feature. A republican nomination for congress this year must be something worth striving for. It is confidently expected in some quarters that the fusion nomination will not develop the same symptoms of a fight for a prize.

The contest by the republicans assembled in congressional convention at this district was not a circumstance to the one pulled off in the big Sixth where they took 177 ballots before reaching a result, when M. P. Kinkaid of O'Neill, who almost succeeded in doing up the fusion machine two years ago, was nominated.

The prospects thus far this season are for a bumper crop of corn. The cereal is further advanced than at the same time last year and has an abundance of moisture to advance it still further. With plenty of corn the farmers will be in a position to make a lot of money again this year even though the price per bushel is not so high.

A Chicago man has contracted erysipelas from handling money, which should be an argument that money is dangerous and that the people should leave it alone. If you decide to follow this advice you might consign your money to the financial department of this office and it will be disposed of. Do not hesitate. Delays are dangerous.

The May failures, according to Bradstreet were the smallest of any month during the year and smaller than those of a year ago when prosperity was supposed to be at its best, and still there are a number of people, especially on the democratic side of the fence who can see no improvement through their calamity goggles and are howling for a return to the good old panicky times.

If Cuba must have reciprocity it is probable that it will be given in such a way that the trust will not profit, by opening the doors just as wide to refined sugar as to the raw article. It would not look right for congress to favor the Cubans with an opportunity for higher prices and the people of this country with a similar opportunity for cheaper sugar without including refined sugar in the bill. The sugar trust need not imagine that it can attack its growing rival, the American sugar industry, without getting a jab or two itself.

Mr. Bryan's review of the democratic situation in Indiana indicates that he very much fears that the big and popular end of the party has surrendered to a minority of reorganizers who are intent on disrupting the party. He sees the same sights in his own party that he has always beheld in the election returns: that a minority of scoundrels have succeeded in overriding the will of the great common people and overthrowing the right. He has a serious time of it in subordinating these people in his own party as well as those of the republican and all other parties.

Now that the house of representatives has decided that the government should do something toward the reclamation of the arid lands of the west, it is expected that a large portion of the United States will show a development that the early settlers had never hoped to see realized. The optimistic person hopes to have a land of unproductive plains turned into a country of lakes and streams that will distribute their waters where they can be used for growing crops and pasture. It is a fine dream and scientific investigation promises that it is not impossible of realization.

The Bee has it that Robert J. Clancy, Governor Savage's private secretary, came to his home in Omaha from Lincoln and finding that the republicans of the metropolis did not want him on the delegation from that city decided to make up a ticket of his own and present it to the voters at the primaries. It received a little more than half the number of votes cast for the regular ticket. It is probable that if the private secretary was endeavoring to ascertain the sentiment in favor of his chief he is no longer in doubt, as far as the republicans of the metropolis are concerned, and that

is the sentiment of all the rest of the state.

Senator Allen is persistent in his demands that Mr. Bryan become the fusion candidate for governor of Nebraska and he may succeed in convincing a majority of the delegates that such a nomination would be the only thing to do. He emphasizes the desperate situation. He is convinced that there is only one thing for the fusion conventions to do in view of the fact that there are many democrats determined that a man of that political faith shall be nominated and, strange as it may appear, the dispatches telling what the Mail editor believes are given to the press under a Lincoln date line, indicating that there is some one at the capital city who has almost exactly the same view of the matter as Senator Allen. He will undoubtedly be nominated.

Brother Goldie of the Wayne Democrat, who loses no opportunity to attempt a slam at Norfolk, has discovered a good one. He finds that because the principal of the Norfolk high school was advanced to the superintendency of the Tekamah schools at a substantial increase of salary it is cause for discredit to this city. He has probably failed to note that the advance was from principal to superintendent, or from a minor position to the head of a school, and if he will look into the matter he will learn that it is quite the unusual thing to pay a superintendent a larger salary than that paid to a teacher or principal. Norfolk is sorry to lose Mr. Barnes but it has a very good superintendent who has been hired for three years and there was no opportunity to give Mr. Barnes the position that he will come into at Tekamah.

The Battle Creek Enterprise recklessly bumps into facts when it says that the wages of toilers have not been increased since the panicky times of the Cleveland administration and that they are forced by the trusts to pay two prices for the necessities of life. If that were true the undertakers would be worked to shadows in planting the bodies of people who had starved to death. If the editor of the Enterprise will put on his thinking cap he will remember that during the panic he mentions there were a whole lot of idle people in Battle Creek and other towns who would have been pleased to earn a dollar a day but who are now earning twice that sum. He will remember that the farmers, prospering now, could hardly find a market for their corn at 50 cents a bushel and many of them burned it as being cheaper than coal. He will remember that cattle and hogs were almost given away. And he will be able to figure, if he has a pad and pencil handy, that the farmers, his very subscribers, are the largest of the "trust" that is exacting two or three prices for the necessities of life. Many of the toilers of those days have since built themselves homes and others have advanced from toilers into business or positions with lucrative salaries. The Enterprise may have a desire to present arguments favorable to democracy at times but should be extremely wary of statements or figures setting up to prove that there is no prosperity or he may receive a peremptory calling to order by some of his cash-paying democratic farmer subscribers. Those of pronounced democratic beliefs of long standing will gladly unite to a statement tending to show that they are on the verge of pauperism.

The Usefulness of Birds. Connecticut farmers discovered some time ago that birds were their friends, and secured the passage of laws to prevent their wanton destruction. Furthermore, they saw that the laws were enforced. Some of the farmers even set out cherry and mulberry trees, expecting that the fruit would attract to their fields birds, which would eat the bugs and worms that injured their crops.

This spring the results of the past few years were apparent, and flocks of a hundred robins were not uncommon. As the season advanced other birds appeared in large numbers and were welcomed. It is an old error to suppose that birds are the farmers' enemies. No doubt sometimes they injure the crops; but usually they attack the insect pests. Thirty robins will keep five acres of potatoes free from bugs. The meadow-lark, instead of hunting a clover field, eats grasshoppers in clover time. The blue bird, phoebe, brown thrasher, king-bird, house-wren and cat-bird are insect eaters, and by their service in the field more than pay for the small amount of fruit they take to vary their diet.

The Connecticut experience has duplicated in other states. The birds were first foolishly driven away; then the crops suffered, and laws had to be passed forbidding the killing of birds. The Audubon societies have done much to enlarge popular knowledge, and now it is common to see people feeding birds in order to invite them. A few crumbs thrown out of the house every day will soon attract them, and no town resident with a small garden would find any other hospitality so profitable as that which he might bestow on a family of robins or blue birds. —Youths Companion.

Birthday of "Old Glory."

One hundred and twenty-five years ago Saturday congress "Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; and that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation," and this was the birth of "Old Glory" as it is known and loved today by eighty millions of people, with the exception that many new stars have been added to the constellation. The committee that decided on the form of flag was composed of George Washington, Robert Morris and Colonel Ross. Mrs. Ross, it is said, was the person to make the first American flag and to her credit belongs for making a five pointed star, the committee having decided that the stars should have six points. Legend gives the credit for raising the first American flag to John Paul Jones, who was appointed to command the continental ship Ranger, and that ship was the first of a numerous and progressive family to carry the emblem. When the design was first adopted it was the intention of adding a new stripe and a new star for every state admitted, but this proved very inconvenient as far as the stripes were concerned. In the war of 1778 when Vermont and Kentucky were admitted to the union there were 15 stripes and 15 stars, but by act of congress in 1818 the 13 original stripes were restored, the increase of states being indicated by the addition of stars. First the stars were put in a circle, typical of perpetuity, then they took other forms, sometimes taking that of the letters U. S. It was finally decided that they should appear in regular rows as at present.

The thirteen original states were responsible for the creation of numerous designs for flags before the one now in use was finally adopted, but they passed with the adoption of the stars and stripes. The red cross of St. George appeared in New England as early as 1775 and this was followed by the pine tree which was quite generally adopted, the Puritans looking with disfavor on the cross. The mottoes, "Liberty tree" and "An Appeal to God" appeared in connection with the pine tree and the navy flag bore the pine tree emblem for some time. At Lexington there was no American flag but at Bunker Hill there were several. One was red and bore the challenge, "Come if you dare." Another was blue with a white canton quartered by a red St. George cross and a pine tree in one corner. A rattle snake with the warning "Don't Tread on me" was popular at the time and this was afterward combined with the pine tree design, the combination forming Paul Jones' first flag. "Liberty or Death" was another flag motto of much favor. The thirteen red and white stripes finally made their appearance with various designs in the corner. They gravely rapidly in favor with the colonies and their adoption by congress met with general approval. Commodore Hopkins flew the stripes with a rattle snake across in 1776 and the Royal Savage the same year flew a flag with the thirteen stripes and the cross of St. George in the corner. Then came the stars in different designs, thus showing that while the flag was adopted by congress it was the popular mind that originated and adopted the design and congress established it. In the 125 years of the history of the country the beautiful emblem has constantly grown in popularity until it is almost worshiped by the loyal people who have grown in numbers and influence constantly, and the flag now represents one of the most powerful, most civilized, most progressive nations in the world.

Protect the Birds.

In the vicinity of Grand Island large numbers of elm trees have been stripped of their foliage by canker worms and, especially in the timber along the streams, the trees are as bare of foliage as in midwinter. Having rid the elms of the foliage the worms are now attacking the leaves on the willows and in some instances the orchards are made to suffer. Prof. Bruner was appealed to for a remedy and he favors the protection and encouraging of native birds as the most effective way to rid the country of the pest, also explaining that the worm has insect enemies to aid the birds in the work. In his reply to the inquiry Prof. Bruner, among other things, is quoted as follows:

"The little chickadee or black-capped titmouse spends a great part of its time during the winter months and early spring in searching the bark on twigs and branches of trees for eggs of various kinds and for any such insect larva as might be hibernating within the crevices. Later on the various species of warblers and vireos join in with the chickadees in searching and feeding on the different caterpillars found on trees. Even the orioles are known to be exceedingly active in this kind of work. I would, therefore, suggest that you do all you can towards securing a better sentiment in favor of bird protection here in Nebraska."

"The Nebraska Ornithologists' Union, an organization formed for the purpose of studying our Nebraska birds, is considering the advisability of adding a special section devoted to the matter of bird protection and to be composed of school teachers, and school children from ten years old upward. What do you think of the idea?"

Professor Lawrence Bruner of the

state experiment station at Lincoln, never misses an opportunity to say a good word for the birds when any insect pest is up for consideration. Careful investigation has revealed that birds are the greatest friends the farmer and gardener has and they should be rigorously protected. The most pronounced enemy of the birds appears to be the boy with a gun or a sling-shot, who takes particular delight in killing or wounding the useful little songsters. At one time the farmers thought it necessary to get rid of birds which occasionally took a little fruit or grain for a change of diet, but this sentiment has been overcome in many places and the birds are welcome to whatever they desire, knowing that their men will consist largely of the bugs and worms that are the real enemies of the agriculturalist. In this connection it might also be stated that there are insect friends of the farmer that should be given encouragement. Some of these live on the eggs and larva of the insects that are pests and it would seem that a study of these beneficial birds and insects would be most profitable, not only in the schools but in the homes of all the people. The pests are increasing in numbers and their enemies should be encouraged to thrive and increase.

W. M. Robertson, Madison county's candidate for governor, while he failed to capture the nomination, did not come out of the convention without honor. He made a worthy showing of strength, swinging into the lead on the first ballot and maintaining his position through several votes, increasing in strength until it was found that he could not be nominated and then swinging into line for the successful candidate until it resulted in his nomination. Mr. Robertson entered the race with 252 votes on the first ballot and his strength increased up to the sixth ballot, when he received 382 votes, being the highest received and placing him within 180 votes of the nomination. It was seen that his strength was at the highest and that the nomination could not be landed. Then the Robertson forces fell in line for Mickey, and he was nominated on the thirteenth ballot, when Douglas county followed the Robertson forces into the Mickey camp, and he was afterward declared the nominee by acclamation. The convention realized that Robertson, and north Nebraska behind him, was a factor that deserved consideration and the honor of naming the candidate was conceded to the Robertson forces by the shrewd politicians of the convention.

The platform committee of the Illinois democrats succeeded in reaching a agreement after the convention had concluded its other business, and made a report before all the delegates had left the hall. Objection was made to even an intimation that the Kansas City platform was endorsed and the argument that met with favor was an endorsement of all democratic principles that any national convention had ever endorsed or reaffirmed. It is a broad and uninteresting statement and does not mean much. It has the appearance of dodging the issue as to whether the convention was democratic or not. Mr. Bryan's name was not mentioned and he will now probably devote some of the C. M. Moore's space to reading them a lecture.

The withdrawal of Treasurer Senter from the race before the convention was undoubtedly the part of wisdom. While he had materially strengthened himself by complying with certain demands that had been made on him as the guardian of the public funds and while his conduct of the office during the past year has been uniformly satisfactory, still an opposition to his candidacy had developed which, if it had not prevented his nomination, would undoubtedly have worked to the injury of his campaign for reelection. His standing as a candidate who has declined a nomination will be much better than that of a candidate who went in to secure it regardless and if successful must have weakened the ticket.

Sioux City is congratulating itself over the fact that it has become the head of a new diocese of the Catholic church, Right Reverend Philip J. Garikan having been installed as bishop of the new see amid imposing ceremonies yesterday. The new bishop's jurisdiction will cover 24 counties in north-western Iowa, containing an estimated Catholic population of 85,000, with 96 priests, 77 churches, with resident priests, 18 missions, 24 stations, 36 schools, 165 teachers, and pupils estimated at 5,500.

The free silver issue, paramount in 1890, seems to have been completely lost in the shuffle and those who supported and believed in it will have some difficulty in digging it out when the time comes that it may be of use.

Norfolk will celebrate anyway and will make the eagle scream in a manner that will lead visitors to believe that it is the home of a dozen candidates for governor.

The South Platte republicans will undoubtedly be willing to concede that there are a few of us living north of that stream, at any rate.

PAGE WAR STILL INTENSE

But Five Colored Families Remain in Eldorado, Ill.

DRIVE NEGROES FROM HOME

Whites Determined That All Must Leave—Mob Stones Colored Preacher's House—Governor Yates Appealed to for Protection.

Carbondale, Ill., June 17.—The race war, which has been in progress at Eldorado, Ill., since May 29, when a mob attacked the colored normal and industrial school, a school modeled after the celebrated Tuskegee school, still continues. The homes of colored citizens have been stoned; warnings sent the occupants to leave the vicinity and shots fired into their homes late at night. Many, through fear, have left, sacrificing their homes and in some instances their crops. There remain only five families, and two of them will leave at once. Last night a mob visited Rev. Peter Green, pastor of the African Methodist church, and stoned his house. Some of the white residents profess to fear that colored labor will be used in the mines opened in that vicinity. Jefferson D. Alstone, president of the normal school, has been chosen head of the school for life, according to the incorporation papers on file at Springfield, and against him an intense feeling exists. The board of trustees, of whom Dr. Mitchell, a white physician of Harrisburg is president, will consider both the removal of the school and the choosing of a new president at the coming meeting June 27. Governor Yates has been appealed to for protection.

BODIES HEWN LIMB FROM LIMB.

Horrible Evidences of Barbarity on Part of Filipino Ladronees. Manila, June 17.—The bodies of the sergeant, two corporals and four privates of the Fifth cavalry who were captured May 30 by ladronees at Binangonan, Rizal province, this island, have been recovered. Most of the bodies had been hewn limb from limb, and it was found impossible to recognize four of the dead men.

A number of arrests in the matter have been made and nine men have been absolutely identified as belonging to the band of ladronees which captured the Americans. The identified men included two members of the police force of Teresa, Morong Province. The American soldiers were buried today together, as it was impossible to make separate interments.

KING RETURNS TO WINDSOR.

While Not Fully Recovered He is Said to Be Much Better. London, June 17.—King Edward has yesterday's journey to Windsor well, but it has been decided that he will not go to Aired today. Queen Alexandra, however, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family, will attend the races in state. The Prince of Wales, conversing with the mayor of Windsor upon his arrival there last evening, said: "King Edward caught a chill in the stomach, he is much better, however. He will have to be careful. His majesty is still troubled with slight pain."

At Lloyds' there was a big rise in the premiums on the king's life and on the chances of his being crowned June 28.

MORMON WAR IS FEARED.

Shooting of Church Member Creates Excitement in Kentucky. Paducah, Ky., June 17.—The people of the Davies chapel section of Marshall county, Kentucky, are greatly excited over the firing of a fusillade of bullets into a Mormon church by opponents of the proselytes. Harry Lamb was shot in the leg. The Mormons, fifteen or sixteen, returned the fire, and bloodshed is feared. Less than a year ago the Mormon church there was burned and two elders driven away. The Mormons have taken the matter to the grand jury.

Double Tragedy at Columbus Barracks. Columbus, O., June 17.—Harry W. Bragg, a private in company F, Twentieth Infantry, last night shot and killed Mrs. Lizzie Tibbits and then shot and killed himself. The tragedy was enacted on the grounds at the Columbus barracks and jealousy was the motive. Bragg, whose home is in Pellican, Wis., served in the Philippines in the Thirty-fourth volunteers. Mrs. Tibbits came here from Chicago as cook for Major Augur of the Twentieth regiment.

Mistaken for Convict and Shot. Portland, Ore., June 17.—William Morris, a member of the citizens' posse from here, was brought to the hospital with his thigh shattered by a rifle ball, fired by a member of the party from Portland, Morris, with a companion, was watching a bridge when they were mistaken for the convicts by another party. Two shots were fired, with the result that Morris fell wounded. It is thought that his leg will have to be amputated.

Mabel Hanna is Married. Cleveland, June 17.—The marriage of Miss Mabel Hanna, eldest daughter of Senator and Mrs. M. A. Hanna, to Mr. Harry Parsons of this city took place yesterday at the Hanna residence on Lake avenue. Bishop Leonard of the Episcopal church performed the ceremony. Only the closest friends of the Hanna and Parsons families were present.

ROCK ISLAND EXTENSION.

Will Connect Oklahoma and Texas Branches of the System. Guthrie, Okla., June 16.—The Rock Island has secured from the government the right to construct a line west from Enid, Okla., through the military reservation of Fort Supply in western Oklahoma. This extension will connect in Beaver county, 200 miles distant, with the Liberal line of the Rock Island to El Paso, Tex.

One hundred men began yesterday laying steel on the Rock Island extension southwest from Lawton into Texas through the great Indian pasture reserve. Because the lessees of Indian lands in the Creek nation have demanded pay for their growing crops on the lands condemned for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas extension to Wy-bark, I. T., the contractors have been forced to abandon their work until a settlement is made by the farmers and the railroad company. The government granted the right of way, but the farmers assert a prior right, as their leases are approved by the interior department.

PALMA DENIES STORY.

President of Cuba Declares Gomez Was Not Bought Off by Bribe. Havana, June 16.—President Palma and General Gomez were questioned with regard to the story published in the United States that General Gomez had received \$25,000 from the administration of the United States to withdraw from the presidential campaign in Cuba and to permit the election of Senator Palma. President Palma indignantly denied that he had been party to any scheme to have General Gomez withdraw from the campaign in his favor. He also spoke for General Gomez, who was present when Senator Palma was questioned on this matter. The president of Cuba said to insinuate Senator Gomez had been bought off by a bribe of \$25,000 was to question the honesty and integrity of Gomez and himself and that such attacks would pass unanswered.

Fraud Charged in Mine Deal.

Cripple Creek, June 16.—Charges of fraud are made by Joseph K. Eichern in a suit filed against Nelson B. Williams, George B. Kilbourne and others in control of the Empire State Mining company on Bull Hill and the court has decided to appoint a receiver for the Empire State and the Orphan Belle company, to restrain shipments from the Empire, to cancel the deed wherein the Orphan property is transferred to the Empire State and to prevent prospective consolidation of the Empire and Isabelle company. The suit grows out of the sale of the Orphan group to the Empire State company, when the stockholders of the Orphan company were forced to accept about eight cents per share on their holdings.

Kansas Crops in Good Order.

Topeka, Kan., June 16.—Reports received here from fifty or more counties in Kansas say that all the crops for this year are in the best of condition. Wheat has surprised all by the growth it has made. The late heavy rains helped wheat to head out well and, while it is rather thin, the product is of a good quality and will make an average yield of twenty bushels to the acre. Corn, oats and alfalfa all will make phenomenal yields. Corn on the lowland districts covered by the floods will make more than that on the uplands. The wheat harvest is in progress.

Baseball Scores Yesterday.

American League—Detroit, 11; Washington, 2. St. Louis, 9; Baltimore, 4. Cleveland, 3; Boston, 5. American Association—Milwaukee 5; 2; Minneapolis, 6; St. Paul, 5; Kansas City, 6. Toledo, 2; Indianapolis, 8. 2. Western League—Denver, 7; Omaha, 4. Colorado Springs, 5; Des Moines, 1. Milwaukee, 2; 5; Kansas City, 0; 2. Peoria, 0; St. Joseph, 1.

Tornado in Iowa.

Sioux City, June 16.—A tornado near Plencoe, Ia., Saturday night lifted several freight cars from a North-western sidetrack, demolished them and stopped traffic for several hours. The body of Patrick Brennan of Chicago was found buried in the debris. The storm did damage at other nearby places, unroofing outhouses and felling crops.

TELEGRAMS TERSELY TOLD.

The new daily fast train service between New York and Chicago was inaugurated Sunday. Gold Heels won the Suburban handicap at Sheepshead Bay, beating Pentecost, the western colt, a length. The British government offers to make a reciprocity treaty with Cuba, and the new republic may accept if the United States does not act soon. "Eddie" Goslin, George Miller and "Chicago May" Churchill, Chicago crooks, were sentenced in Paris for robbery, the men being sent up for life. Negroes have been driven out of Saline county, Illinois, by a series of outrages perpetrated at night. One hundred negroes were warned to leave Harrisburg. A young man who was a passenger on a Brooklyn bridge car Sunday suddenly left his seat and sprang over the bridge rail into the river below. The body has not been recovered.

As the result of a complete boycott inaugurated against the Citizens' Traction company by the central labor council of Oil City, Pa., the company has been compelled to place its cars in the barns and has issued a notice to the public that it has abandoned the schedule until there is a change in sentiment.