

NEEDS \$50,000

DR. J. J. WILLIAMS OF WAYNE, SENATOR.

TRY TO INCREASE AMOUNT

Senators From Lincoln Who Asked Over the Site Today Were Favor of Raising the Amount of Bill From \$35,000.

Although a bill appropriating \$35,000 for the Norfolk insane hospital and the house," said Dr. J. J. Williams of Wayne, senator from this district today, "it ought to be raised to \$50,000 and we are going to try to accomplish that end. The asylum needs \$50,000 without a doubt. It was a cold day to visit the site, but the committee favor an increase.

"The bill introduced to change the name of the Hastings hospital from the 'incurable' to 'curable' will pass and it will be of great benefit to the Norfolk institution. Heretofore the Norfolk hospital has suffered on account of the Hastings asylum."

Displeased With the Buildings.
"We were not at all pleased with the plans as we found them carried out," said Senator Epperson today to The News. "We found the buildings all heated by independent heating plants, making it necessary to run each furnace separately, while they all should have been heated from the one heating plant now standing.

"Further, we found the kitchen of the main building to be on the third floor, with no way of access except up the main stairway. It will be a pretty sight to see kitchen rubbish carried up the main stairway of the main building of Nebraska's newest hospital for the insane.

Would Abolish State Architect.
"I would be in favor of raising the appropriation to \$50,000 or \$60,000, but only after the state architect has been abolished by law. He is an imposition upon the public."

CRESTON POSTOFFICE BURNS

Man at Cornlea Gets Fine of \$60 for Firing at Officer.

Humphrey, Neb., Feb. 6.—Special to The News: Thomas Olsufka, a drunken farmer at Cornlea, when arrested by Marshal Andrew Heilmeyer, opened fire on the officer with a 32-calibre gun. The officer called two assistants and the fellow was finally arrested. His fine and costs amounted to \$60.

The Grip.

"Before we can sympathize with others, we must have suffered ourselves." No one can describe to you the suffering attending a nattack of the grip, unless you have had the actual experience. There is probably no disease that causes so much physical and mental agony, or which so successfully defies medical aid. All danger from the grip, however, may be avoided by the prompt use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy, not one case has ever been reported that has resulted in pneumonia or that has not recovered. For sale by Leonard the druggist.

IS HARD TO HEAT HIGH SCHOOL

Two Rooms Were Dismissed Today on Account of the Cold.

Considerable difficulty is being experienced at the high school building in trying to keep the rooms and the students comfortably warm. Two rooms were this morning dismissed because of the cold. The sixth grade, taught by A. K. Barnes, and the seventh grade, taught by Miss Fleming, were each too cold to hold school sessions in. There are four furnaces in the building, but they have always been more or less inadequate to the demands of so large a structure. The board of education is now contemplating some means by which the trouble may be remedied. It is possible, said Superintendent O'Connor today, that steam heat may be substituted next year.

All other rooms in the building were warm enough to hold school and no other buildings have experienced any trouble.

BOYD COUNTY MEN.

Establishment of a school, who have been holding a meeting at the school Land, Petition Legislature, evening at a music hall, Neb., Feb. 7.—The Boyd home of her parents, matters who have been held A. Drebert of South Sevier, matters of school land under the program was a careful one that they are entitled of interesting numbers to the legislature will introduce any suggestion of monopoly in the land from the state ceedingly pleasant evening of the zero temperature of the land commissioner.

Jerry Sullivan has been lodged in jail at O'Neill on charge of forgery. He is charged with having forged a check for the account of F. C. Gatz, a land commissioner, who was arrested last week and when discovered, Sullivan was taken by Deputy Sheriff Thompson, before County Attorney Mullen, who issued a warrant for his arrest. While the papers were being signed, Sullivan made a dash for the door. The sheriff, deputy and county attorney gave chase but the fugitive escaped. He was arrested yesterday.

paid, thereby conforming to the statute, but Mr. Eaton has told M. J. Harrington and other attorneys interested in the matter that it must fix the sale price at the full and true market value. Several of the settlers were in the city yesterday.

The proposed bill is regarded as evidence that the attorneys for the men have given up hope of securing a favorable judgment of a federal court on the basis of the admissions made by the state's demurrer. At the time the supreme court rendered the decision it was intimated by attorneys interested in the case for former Land Commissioner Folmer that there was a possibility of having a new suit based on those facts.

Under the terms of the bill passed four years ago the land was deeded to the settlers.

Monogram Designs.

New, original designs in monograms for correspondence stationery. Very late and artistic. Sample sketches will be made without charge, for the approval of exacting persons who desire this sort of work. THE NEWS.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE NORFOLK LAUNDRY CO.

Know all Men by These Presents: That we, Dan Craven and John A. Craven, do associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming and becoming a corporation in the state of Nebraska, for the transaction of the business hereinafter described.

Name and Place of Business.
Article I. The name of the corporation shall be Norfolk Laundry Co. The principal place of transacting its business shall be in the City of Norfolk, County of Madison, and State of Nebraska.

Object.
Article II. The nature of the business to be transacted by said corporation shall be to operate in said City and elsewhere laundries, to purchase the necessary machinery, buildings and real estate necessary to carry on such business, and to sell the same, and to employ agents and to establish agencies to promote said business and such other matters as may be necessary to promote and extend the same.

Capital Stock.
Article III. The authorized capital stock of said corporation shall be \$10,000.00 in shares of \$100.00 each to be subscribed and paid for in cash, the said corporation to purchase and receive title to the real estate, buildings, machinery, fixtures and personal property now owned by the above named Dan Craven and John A. Craven at Norfolk, Nebraska, and used in the operation of the Norfolk Steam Laundry, at the sum of \$10,000.00.

Term.
Article IV. The existence of this corporation shall commence on the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1905, and continue during the period of twenty years.

Officers and Duties.
Article V. The officers of said corporation shall be a president, who shall be the general manager, and a secretary and treasurer, the last two positions may be held by one person, who shall be elected at the semi-annual meetings of the stock holders hereinafter provided for, and shall hold their office for the period of six (6) months and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The president shall have general charge and control of the business of said corporation and shall manage all its affairs including the hiring and discharging of employees and agents and the buying of supplies and machinery. The secretary and treasurer shall keep the books of said corporation and deposit all monies received by said corporation in such bank or banks as shall be designated by the president, to be checked out only upon the approval of the president. The secretary and treasurer may perform his duties by proxy. The first officers shall be, president, Dan Craven, secretary and treasurer, John A. Craven, who shall hold such positions until their successors are elected and qualified.

Indebtedness.
Article VI. The highest amount of indebtedness to which said corporation shall at any time subject itself shall not be more than two-thirds of the capital stock.

Meetings of Stock Holders.
Article VII. There shall be a meeting of the stock holders of said corporation on the first Tuesdays in July and January in each year, the first meeting to be held on the first Tuesday in July, 1905, at which meeting shall occur the election of officers, and at such meeting the stockholders shall devise plans and means for the management of the affairs of said corporation, and to determine what amount of the profits on hand shall be applied to improvements and what amount shall be distributed to the stock holders in dividends. The stock holders at such meetings may adopt such by-laws or rules as they shall determine are necessary. Special meetings may be called by the president at any time, upon giving a reasonable notice to all stock holders, and the president shall call a special meeting when requested in writing by three stock holders, the object of the meeting to be stated in the call and no other business shall be transacted at such meeting.

Incorporators: Dan Craven and John A. Craven.

Hot Biscuits and Coffee.
Crisp, hot biscuits and warm stimulating coffee at Blakeman & Hahn's hardware store today drew big crowds of people from all over the county and the prospects are that before the week is over the attraction will have doubled in its patronage. Five Majestic ranges were sold yesterday and more today, as merely a start.

As a medium of exchange for anything in north Nebraska try a News want ad.

U. S. SURVEY OF SOIL

GOVERNMENT TREATMENT OF LOCAL FARMING CONDITIONS.

W. EDWARD HEARN THE AUTHOR

PORTIONS OF STANTON, MADISON, WAYNE AND PIERCE COUNTIES.

INFLUENCES IN FORMATION

A Large Proportion of the Land is Credited as of Excellent Quality for all Kinds of Farming Purposes—Agricultural Methods.

The bureau of soils, department of agriculture, has just issued advance sheets of the field operations of W. Edward Hearn in what is designated as the Stanton area of Nebraska.

The territory covered by the description and the large map accompanying the pamphlet is Norfolk and Warnerville precincts in Madison county, South Branch precinct in Pierce county, Hoskins and Hancock precincts in Wayne county, and Spring Branch, Dewey, Elkhorn and Stanton precincts in Stanton county. The map is in colors showing the areas of different soils and the creeks, roads, railroads and other interesting information is shown on the plate.

Early Settlement.
In speaking of the settlement of the area the work says: "The first settlement of any moment within the territory was made in 1866 when a colony of Germans from Wisconsin took up land on both sides of the Northfork of the Elkhorn river near where the town of Norfolk now stands. The colony consisted of twenty-four families and numbered in all 125 men, women and children. They arrived in the area too late in the season to plant crops, but game was very plentiful and with the stores they brought with them and those obtained from the nearest point of supply, sixty-five miles distant on Logan creek, they managed to subsist. The first wheat was planted in the spring of the following year and proved very successful, and although the succeeding winter was very severe, causing unusual suffering, and the Indians were troublesome, the colony passed through the ordeal and became firmly established."

The grasshopper plague of 1874, 1875 and 1876 is mentioned and the building of the railroads. The F. E. & M. V., now the Northwestern, was built in 1879 followed by the Republic branch of the Union Pacific, later by the C., St. P. M. & O. and the Creighton branch of the Northwestern. After the opening of the public lands to settlement by homestead entry in 1888 it is noted by Mr. Hearn that the lands advanced in price decidedly during a twelve year period, ranging in price from \$2 to \$12 an acre. At the end of another twelve-year period the price of the cheaper lands had increased seven times and the better land two and one-half times, and barring the couple of years of hard times "values have steadily increased to the present time."

Of the climate Mr. Hearn says: "The Stanton area has a healthful climate throughout the entire year. It has an elevation of from 1,460 to 1,650 feet above the sea level. The atmosphere is usually dry, with a high percentage of sunny days."

Physiology and Geology.
In the description of the area it is noted that well water is found in the valleys at a depth of from twelve to twenty-five feet and on the uplands at from 35 to 125 feet below the surface. "A few springs are found and a number of bays, representing old channels of the river. The Elkhorn river is the principal stream in the area and with its tributaries forms an excellent drainage system. It is formed by the main river and the Northfork which join about four miles southeast of Norfolk. The river meanders through a broad valley, traveling about three miles in making one of actual advance. The geology of the area is simple and has a direct bearing on the different soil types found. So far as at present known only one era is represented, namely, the Quarternary, and in this era we have but four sub-divisions—glacial drift, loess, sand hill and alluvium.

"Glaciation extended over this area, the terminal moraine lying just west of the western boundary of the survey, but only some small patches of glacial pebbles and clay are found uncovered, these occurring on a few hills in the Marshall silt loam and Miami fine sand areas. This material was only a few feet thick and in small patches, and did not give rise to any soil type. The most important formation in this area, as far as the soils are concerned, is the loess. This material extends over the greater part of the area and gives rise to one distinct soil type—the Marshall silt loam. Loess, according to Prof. E. H. Barbour, state geologist, covers the greater part of eastern Nebraska. It is a soft, fine sandy loam, with a very large admixture of very fine sand and silt and considerable calicheous matter. It lies in a very uniform bed,

with an average thickness of about 100 feet, taking the entire deposit into consideration, and it is also very deep in this area. Being soft, it washes rapidly, and as a result the surface in some sections is very hilly and rolling.

"The loess, dug fresh from a well and thrown on the ground, sustains vegetation at once, and quickly changes from bright buff to a darker color. This change is supposed to be due to the amount of humic matter and to the oxidation of certain mineral matter contained in the material. A large quantity of small, irregular lime nodules is also found scattered through the loess. There are differences of opinion as to the origin of loess, but it may be viewed as the result of the glacial act in glaciation. Some view the wind as the chief agent in the distribution of the fine material, since the loess is laid evenly over hills and hollows alike, but it is evident that the action of water has also played some part in the preparation and deposition of the fine particles forming the deposit.

"The remaining two formations are the sandhills and alluvium. The fine sand of the area, mapped as Miami fine sand, is likely a windblown material, having been transported from the more sandy regions of the western part of the state, where it is probably derived from an Arkaree formation of sandstone. The alluvium, which represents the level land along the Elkhorn river, has been formed from hill soils such as the two types in this area, as the river flows through similar soils from its source."

Soils.
Four types of soils are mapped in the Stanton area. Of Marshall silt loam there are 192,720 acres or 49.7 per cent of the area. Miami fine sand comprises 27.4 per cent of the area or 56,576 acres. Of Elkhorn silt loam there are 25,152 acres or 12.1 per cent. Of Arkansas fine sandy loam there are 22,144 acres or 10.7 per cent. Making a total of 296,592 acres in the survey.

Marshall Silt Loam.
The Marshall silt loam or clay loam as it is known here is given a very strong recommendation by the author of the work, only being exceeded by that of the Elkhorn silt loam. It is derived from the weathering of loess material of the Pleistocene age. It has been changed by the weathering process and in addition there has been mixed with the surface organic matter, giving a silty or very fine sand loam. Below the surface is found the fresh loess material, composed of yellowish silt and fine to very fine sand, which upon exposure to atmospheric agencies turns to a darker color. The soil is rich in lime which adds considerably to its productivity.

"The greater part of the Marshall silt loam is under cultivation, while the remainder is either pastured or mown for hay. Corn is the principal product grown upon this soil. It yields from 30 to 45 bushels to the acre. The steeper areas are generally pastured. Only a little alfalfa was seen on this soil, but it was making an excellent growth. Rape is grown to some extent and used as pasturage for cattle. In addition to being a good soil for general farming purposes it is believed this soil will prove valuable for alfalfa, and careful experimentation with the crop is recommended. Land of this type of soil is worth from \$40 to \$50 an acre with improvements."

Miami Fine Sand.
The drainage of this section of the area is so good that cultivation can be carried on immediately after a rain. The largest proportion is used for pasturage and the production of hay. Many large pastures were seen some containing 1,000 to 2,000 acres. Corn is the principal crop grown. Potatoes do very well on this soil when it is heavily manured and some wheat and oats are grown. Alfalfa would undoubtedly prove a good crop if it could be established. With careful management and heavy applications of barnyard manure to improve the mechanical condition of the soil and make it more retentive of moisture, this soil can be made very productive. The incorporation of coarse litter also renders the soil more adhesive.

Elkhorn Silt Loam.
The Elkhorn silt loam, spreading out over the valley for a half mile to two miles in width is sedimentary in origin, being formed from the material deposited by the Elkhorn river and its tributaries. This soil is rightly considered the best agricultural land in the area. Corn ranges in yield from 30 to 60 bushels an acre, wheat from 12 to 30 bushels, oats from 30 to 50 bushels, and sugar beets from 8 to 18 tons. A considerable portion is in wild hay producing from three-fourths to one and one-fourth tons an acre. The wetter areas are pastured. Potatoes do well and where the soil is well drained pumpkins and alfalfa are successfully grown. The land is worth from \$40 to \$75 an acre.

Arkansas Fine Sandy Loam.
The Arkansas fine sandy loam generally occupies an intermediate position between the Elkhorn silt loam and the Miami fine sand and is found in narrow areas along the Elkhorn and Northfork rivers. It is fairly good agricultural soil and is mellow and easily tilled. It produces from 20 to 40 bushels of corn, medium yields of wheat and oats and from 7 to 10 tons of sugar beets. Irish po-

tatoes give excellent results and on the whole the soil shows special adaptation to potatoes and alfalfa, and it would also be an excellent type for truck growing on a commercial scale.

Agricultural Methods and Conditions.
Mr. Hearn devotes several pages of the pamphlet to describing the methods employed by the farmers in this area and offering suggestions for improvement. He deprecates the fact that the farmers in the present productive capacity of the soil overlook the advantages to be derived for the future in the use of the barn yard manure on their fields and remarks that he has seen quantities of it thrown along the banks of streams or to fill gullies or improve bad places in the roads. At the present time the farmers throughout the greater part of this area are in a very prosperous condition. As a rule they have good frame dwelling houses, usually painted, and large well-built barns capable of housing the work stock and part of the stock fed during the winter. In addition to the barn, windmills, a few sheds and other outbuildings are commonly seen on every good farm. The latest improved machinery is to be found on nearly all the farms, but Mr. Hearn deprecates the fact that it is seldom cared for as it should be, but is left in the open during the winter, which frequently deteriorates it more rapidly than the use given it. The greater number of farms are operated by the owners. Labor is scarce and commands high wages. Women and children are employed in the beet fields. The scarcity of labor and the resulting high wages have hindered in the development of the sugar beet industry.

In conclusion Mr. Hearn says: "The Stanton area has better railroad transportation facilities than almost any other part of northern Nebraska. The Chicago and Northwestern railway passes through the area from west to east, and a branch of this road extends north from Norfolk. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railroad enters from the northeast corner and terminates at Norfolk, and a branch of the Union Pacific railroad enters the southern part of the area.

"Good dirt roads are found at nearly every section line. In the level areas the roads are good, except for occasional mud holes, but in the Marshall silt loam area there are many ridges and the roads are apt to be rough, and in the sand areas they are very heavy, from loose sand. There are several bridges across the Elkhorn river and its branches. Rural free delivery of mail is established throughout the area.

"There are no large cities in this area. Norfolk is the largest town and the largest in northeast Nebraska, and has a population of 4,000. Stanton, Winside and Hoskins are small villages. These places are not of very much importance as markets. Grain elevators are situated at every station, and the farmers dispose of their grain to the dealers at these places. The cattle and hogs raised and fattened here are shipped to South Omaha and Chicago."

\$15 FOR 1903 PENNIES.

Bert Alden Got 700 Answers to This Want Ad Joke.

Bert Alden, one of the actors with the repertoire company which played in Norfolk all of last week, tested a want column in a daily paper in a manner that was unique. He inserted this advertisement:

"Wanted—1903 pennies. Will pay \$15 for them."

To the ad he received 700 answers and of the entire 700 who replied but one man saw the point to the joke. He wrote, "I'll give you one better. I'll give \$17 for them."

ENGINE STRIKES, ANOTHER AIDS

Locomotive Hauling No. 23 Into Town, Broke Down at Oakdale.

The locomotive hauling freight train No. 23 broke down at Oakdale last night and the engine on train No. 116 had to haul the two strings of cars into Norfolk. The pair of trains arrived at about 1 o'clock, a little late but not in any other way discommodated.

The trainmen who run on the west line report that the snow is very deep and that with a little wind the condition would have been most alarming, drifting the snow that had fallen would have so tangled transportation that the western country would have been in a bad way for fuel and, as there is but one way of getting fuel into the country, the tied up trains would have been the cause of much suffering.

This is the season of the year when people have ample opportunity to read. It is the time when those interested in the latest current events should place their names on 'The News' list.

Delights of Colorado's Winter Climate.
After spending ten days at the Albany, instead of two, as he had originally planned, Dr. R. G. Floyd of Eureka Springs, Ark., left last evening, with his bride for California, where he expects to remain two days instead of ten. This upsetting of Dr. Floyd's plans is due entirely to the delights of Colorado's winter climate.

"I cannot understand why your people have been so slow in coming to a full realization of the possibilities of Colorado as a winter resort," declared

the doctor, who is not only president of the commercial club of Eureka Springs, but also at the head of the Old Fellows of Arkansas. "Why, you simply have all these advertised 'winter resorts' nailed to the mast!"

A little want ad, which is read by several thousand persons every day, may bring just what you want. One cent a word is not too expensive to try it.

IN GRASP OF LA GRIPPE

NORFOLK PEOPLE ARE SUFFERING BY THE SCORE.

BEASTLY GERM IS PERSISTENT

With the Cold, Raw Weather as an Assistant, With Chilly Houses and Chilly Offices and Chilly Out of Doors, the Illness Pervades the Air.

Norfolk is in the grasp of la grippe. The victims of this disease, which spread over Europe within a few hours and which invaded America ten years ago for all it was worth, are to be counted in this city today by the score. And it is in a form, too, which is most disagreeable—as is any form of grippe, for the matter of that.

The inclement weather, which has been so favorable to colds and illness, is partially responsible for the prevailing attacks. The patients are suffering from coughs which extend down into the bronchial tubes, from hoarseness and from a general feeling of aching bones and soreness all over the body. The eyes puff out and the head is as big as the morning after.

Many a man who had considered himself invulnerable, to the onslaughts of this little germ, has been pounced upon by the disease this winter until he is willing to surrender for fair.

People whose vitality was in any way low fell easy victims to the grip of lagrippe, and are having a hard time of it to recuperate, in face of the weather. Chilly houses at night and chilly offices during the day, together with a chilly out-of-doors, have all tended to keep the man down who once got there.

Physicians are working over time on the proposition and are having trouble, they say, to kill the germ. It is a persistent, ugly little beast and when once it succeeds in lodging itself in the system of a Nebraskan, it clings in the fight of its life.

Warnerville.
William Lovell returned Friday from Butte where he went to visit relatives.

Charles Knoll went to South Omaha Monday with a carload of fat cattle. The Omaha Elevator company are shelling all the corn in their cribs and shipping it to Omaha.

James Sweet is able to be out after a two-weeks' siege of la grippe. Miss Lottie Johnson returned to school at Wayne Monday, after a few days' visit with her parents.

Mrs. Jane Davis who has been visiting her brother, Alex Snider, the past three weeks has returned to her home at Fontanelle, Iowa.

Mrs. Donald McNeil returned to her home at Elysian, Minn., Monday, after a visit of two months with her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Luebcke.

Want Ads Pay.
Try a want ad. News want ads reach the people of Norfolk and of the northwest better than any other medium. If you have an old wagon for trade—advertise it. The "lost and found" column and the "help wanted" column all bring quick results.

ROSEBUD LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP

If you wish the best bargains in claims that have ever been offered or ever will be offered you again, come and see us within the next thirty days or before settlement is made upon them. We can sell you fine level claims from two to six miles from good towns for from \$300 to \$500, and can sell you good claims farther from town for from \$200 to \$400. These claims are equal in quality to farms adjoining the reservation that are selling for from \$3,000 to \$5,000.

Come now if you wish to take advantage of these bargains. Richard Owen & Co., opposite city hall, Bonesteel, S. D.

Jerry Smolch, Bohemian land Agt.

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