

TO EXTEND O'NEILL LINE

SAID THAT HILL SYSTEM WILL BUILD TO THE FORD.

FROM SIOUX CITY TO DENVER

Northern Securities Company Evidently Has Plans to Get a Short Line Through Nebraska to Connect With the Great Lakes.

Omaha, Neb., April 21.—It is reported on high authority that the Hill system will this year construct a line from O'Neill, Neb., to Theford, Neb., on the Omaha-Billings line, and thence southwest to some point on the Omaha-Denver line.

High Bridge Across the Missouri.

Sioux City, April 21.—Great Northern engineers have run lines for a mammoth engineering feat which contemplates the removal of a large portion of Prospect hill and it is announced that the road is to build another bridge across the Missouri.

The Great Northern will be compelled to build a high bridge, and it will probably be seventy-five feet or more above the level of the river. This will require a heavy filling or long grade on the Nebraska side of the river.

NORTHWESTERN WILL IMPROVE

Lines to be Straightened and Shortened in North Nebraska.

At a number of places in northwest Nebraska the Northwestern has begun, or is arranging to begin line straightening and grade reduction; newer and more modern bridges will follow and the line to the Black Hills and to central Wyoming will soon be brought to a high standard of excellence.

One of the heaviest pieces of work to be done this summer is near Long Pine, Neb., beginning at the west limits of that town and cutting one mile out of the first three miles of track of the present line.

In half a dozen places in the west this year the Northwestern will do such work, and it is said this improvement of the main line is for the purpose of handling business which will come when the new line from Casper to Lander and to Thermopolis shall have been built.

GREAT NORTHERN TRICK.

Street Car Franchise Turned into Railroad's Use.

A clever trick by the Great Northern people has just been played near Homer, Neb. A franchise for a street railway was granted to a company by Nebraska farmers several years ago. Last summer the line was built. It connected points between Homer and Sioux City. The rails were of the very heaviest material—much heavier than are ever used by a street car line.

REIGN OF TERROR AT DONIPHAN

An Attempted Hold-up, Attempted Theft Stirs up Villagers.

Grand Island, Neb., April 25.—Special to The News: The village of Doniphan, near here, is agitated over an attempted hold-up during the night, an attempted horse stealing Sunday night, and many recent burglaries. There is no clue as to the outlaws who are thus creating a reign of terror in the Nebraska village of Doniphan.

Letter List.

List of letters remaining uncalled for at the postoffice at Norfolk, Neb., April 25, 1905:

Geo. H. Bannan, Perry Philburn, Edd Rice; Charles Rorley, Mrs. G. G. Williams.

If not called for in fifteen days will be sent to the dead letter office.

Parties calling for any of the above please say "advertised."

John R. Hays, P. M.

Pennsylvania Republicans.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 26.—Four hundred and twenty-five delegates and as many alternates to the republican state convention assembled in the Lyceum theater this morning and

were called to order shortly after 10 o'clock by Senator Penrose, chairman of the state committee. The forenoon was occupied with the appointment of committees and other work attending the permanent organization. Upon reassembling after recess the convention will proceed to the business of nominating three candidates for the state supreme court and a candidate for state treasurer.

FRED M. HANS COMES BACK

FORMER NORTHWESTERN DETECTIVE IS IN AINSWORTH.

RETURNS FOR MURDER TRIAL

After Having Worked All Winter in Sioux City, Hans Appeared at Ainsworth Today to Answer the Charge of Murdering Luse.

Ainsworth, Neb., April 24.—Special to The News: Fred M. Hans arrived in Ainsworth on the early morning train today and appeared at the courthouse, ready to answer the charge in his second trial for the murder of D. O. Luse several years ago. Hans has been in Sioux City all winter, working hard in order to secure funds with which to partially defray the burden of the severe expenses to which he has been and is now subjected because of the trial.

Hans had been at liberty all winter on a bond of \$5,000 signed by prominent stockmen in Brown county, who consider him innocent of the charge and the victim of a plot of persecution.

After the first trial, the supreme court found many points of unfairness and error in the trial, and sent the case back for re-hearing. There is a strong sentiment among Brown county taxpayers that the trial should not come up again, as many consider Hans innocent and do not anticipate the burdensome expense with joy.

The case called twice before this winter, but Hans was ill at both times. The case was then set for today. The trial had not begun late today, but Hans is here ready for the court in case he is wanted.

Ainsworth, Neb., April 25.—Special to The News: Former Detective Fred M. Hans has been committed to jail here without bail by order of Judge Westover, presiding, on a charge of murder in the first degree. The trial will be held at this term of court, though the day for the beginning of the case has not yet been set.

O. B. Scott is acting as court reporter for Judge Westover. One of town lawyers here are A. M. Morrissey, Valentine; J. S. Kirkpatrick, Lincoln; J. A. Douglas, Bassett; C. E. Lear, Springview; C. H. Benedict, O'Neill; F. G. Hamer, Kearney; James Morris, Johnston.

Trinity's New President.

Waxahachie, Texas, April 26.—This was a great day for Trinity university and its students and friends. In addition to being the thirty-sixth anniversary of its founding it marked the inauguration of the new Sims library. Moreover, the occasion was rendered notable by a large attendance of educators and divines of the Cumberland Presbyterian church from many parts of the south. The principal address of the day was delivered by President Thwing of Western Reserve university.

For Oregon Development.

Portland, Ore., April 26.—The Oregon Development league, which was organized a year ago for the purpose of promoting immigration to Oregon and otherwise developing the vast natural resources of the state, began its second annual meeting in Portland today. Commercial bodies throughout the state are represented. The sessions are to continue two days and are presided over by E. L. Smith, of Hood River.

Congregational Music.

The special Easter music at the Congregational church has gone on record as having been among the very best programs ever given in the church. The numbers were all exceptionally artistic and especially well received. The church was crowded with Easter church goers. In the evening the pastor, Rev. W. J. Turner, was too ill to attend services and the Christian Endeavorers had charge.

Degree of Honor Convention.

The date of the Third district Degree of Honor convention, which had been previously announced as May 23 and 24 at Fremont, has been changed to May 24 and 25 at that place. Lodges in the Third congressional district are to be represented.

BUSINESS OF THE CITY

COUNCIL HAD A BUSY SESSION LAST EVENING.

THEY TURN DOWN PETITIONS

Opening of Street and Sidewalks East of the River Refused—No Contract Made for Building Walks and Crossings—Luke Given Job.

[From Saturday's Daily.] The city council met in regular session last night with Mayor Hazen and all the councilmen present except Gow, Walker and Wilkinson. The proceedings of the regular meeting of April 6 were read and approved.

The street and alley committee reported regarding the opening of the streets and alleys petitioned for at the last meeting that they had investigated and found no necessity for the same. It was recommended that the prayer of the petitioners be not granted, which recommendation was adopted by vote of the council. The committee also reported regarding the matter of sidewalks on the east side of the river that the number of the people who would be benefited by the walks would be few and that the cost to the city would be considerable. It was recommended that this petition be not granted and the council approved the recommendation.

The attorney reported regarding the Emery building that Mr. Emery had commenced to veneer the building with brick, although the work was progressing very slowly.

The clerk was instructed to notify the parties at the Junction who have permission to open the hydrants that before opening any hydrant they must inform the fireman at the pumping station of the fact or the council would be obliged to take action to rescind the permission granted.

Councilman Pasewalk reported that one of the valves at the pumping station had been put in and that the dwelling had been plastered; also that he had ordered repairs for the hydrant at the corner of Fourth street and Madison avenue; also that he had advertised for bids for painting the roof of the city building and had received one bid, that of H. H. Luke, at fifty cents per square, and recommended that the contract be let. On motion, a contract was let to Mr. Luke at the price stated, the work to be done under the supervision of Mr. Pasewalk.

The clerk reported that he had notified R. Blatt regarding the water meter and use of fire hydrants in accordance with the instruction at the last meeting.

Councilman Klesau reported that he had advertised as instructed for bids on the building of cement walks and crossings and had received bids which he referred to the council for opening and consideration. Bids were received from Reynolds & Klug, M. Endres and Wm. Golbe. The bid of M. Endres, being the lowest, it was moved to accept and that he be given the contract for the municipal year for building the crosswalks and sidewalks to be put in by the city, according to specifications and under the direction of the street and alley committee. There not being a majority of the council voting in favor of the motion it was declared lost.

The fire and police committee reported that they had purchased eight rubber coats for the firemen and had them marked according to instructions. The cost of the coats was \$3.25 each.

The petition of S. L. Anderson for an extension of the water mains in The Heights was read and explained by the property owners along the proposed route and the petition was referred to the committee on public works.

A petition that the council purchase 304 feet of a lot owned by J. C. Stitt on Sixth street, for street purposes, was read and referred to the street and alley committee.

Fred Klentz submitted his subscription list for street sprinkling and requested the council to pay him \$20 per month for the same service. The request was rejected.

The mayor reported that C. H. Pinger had resigned as policeman and that he had appointed J. W. Porter in his stead.

The following resolutions were read, and on motion adopted:

Resolved, That the sidewalks along the property described as follows: Lot 1, block 1, Machmuller's addition, along the west side of lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, block 15, of Durland's First addition be condemned and the owners thereof be required to build the same within thirty days according to the provisions of ordinance No. 275.

Resolved, That new sidewalks be ordered built along the north side of lot 16, block 1, and on the east side of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, block 1, and along the east side of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 6, 7, block 2, of Pasewalk's addition, and along the north side of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, block 14, sub-division of Durland's First addition, and that the owners of the above described property be required to build said new walks within thirty days according to the provisions of ordinance No. 275.

The mayor reported that he had considered the Verges building on the corner of Norfolk avenue and Fifth street to be too badly damaged by fire to be rebuilt, but the owners claimed differently, and, according to the ordinance he had appointed one appraiser and the owners had appointed one, and they had appraised the property and found that it was only damaged to the extent of 40 per cent,

and consequently they could rebuild the property.

On motion the council adjourned.

BILLY FERGUSON IS BACK.

Says He Was Instrumental in Capturing Young Luke.

Billy Ferguson, with the Campbell Bros. circus during the early part of the week, has returned to Norfolk. He has returned, he says, to join the detective force. For it was Billy—"Sherlock Billy Ferguson," says he, "who was instrumental in capturing Bert Luke."

"I was at Fremont," says Billy. "And met Luke on the street. A bunch of Norfolk boys told me they were looking for Luke. Later I met the police chief on the train and put him next to where he could find Luke. Later Luke was arrested."

OXNARD BOYS WIN FOURTH

FOUR OF A KIND IS THE HAND THEY NOW HOLD.

EASTER SCORE WAS 12 TO 6

The Oxnard Sluggers Have Won Their Fourth Consecutive Victory Over Cunningham's Colts From the Pacific—Pacific Promises to Win.

The Oxnard sluggers made it four of a kind against the Cunningham Colts from the Pacific yesterday afternoon, when they dealt out their fourth straight victory at baseball, with a score of 12 to 6 in a seven inning game. "The spitballs on both sides were a feature of the game," said one of the players.

Intense interest is being worked up among the jolly travelers who center at Norfolk on Sundays, in these baseball games of theirs. This is the fourth of the series, and queerly enough the Oxnard sluggers have won every one thus far. "We will beat them next time," said the Pacific captain today.

Players on the winning team were: D. B. Wintersteen, 1 f.; H. Fritz, 1 b.; R. C. Doggett, s. c.; H. H. Snyder, 2 b.; J. M. Roach, c. f.; Rock, c.; J. W. Weill, p.; N. E. Pearson, 3 b.; E. T. Day, r. f.

Cunningham's Colts were: Moulton, 1 b.; Lasky, 2 b.; Nye, s. c.; Moulton, r. f.; Greeley, c. f.; Lyman, c.; Sanchez, 1 f.; Wheat, 3 b.; Asmus, r. f.

On the Diamond.

Alex. Bear's nine defeated Wesley Roberts' aggregation Saturday by a score of 14 to 7, on the Heights grounds.

VOLPP GOES TO SCRIBNER

HAS BOUGHT SCRIBNER STATE BANK AT THAT PLACE.

PROMINENT NORTH NEBRASKAN

Former Bloomfield Financier Has Purchased Banking Property at Scribner and Takes Possession May 1. Candidate in A. O. U. W.

Scriner, Neb., April 25.—Special to The News: Fred Volpp of Bloomfield has bought the Scribner State bank of this place and will take possession May 1.

Mr. Volpp is well known in Norfolk, where he has many friends among the Sons of Hermann, with which order he is prominently connected, and among members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which order he is one of the leading candidates for grand receiver before the grand lodge session to be held May 9 at South Omaha. He recently disposed of his banking interests at Bloomfield.

Whooping Cough.

The quick relief afforded by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in cases of whooping cough, makes it a favorite with the mothers of small children. It liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, keeps the cough loose and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. This remedy has been used in many epidemics of whooping cough and always with perfect success. There is no danger whatever from the disease when it is freely given. It contains nothing injurious and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by Leonard the druggist.

CHARGE INDIAN WITH MURDER.

Charlie Blackhorse on Trial at Chadron for Stabbing.

Chadron, Neb., April 25.—Special to The News: Judge J. J. Harrington of O'Neill arrived in the city this morning and opened the spring term of the district court for Dawes county, today.

The docket contains seven state cases and fifty-seven civil cases. The case of Charlie Blackhorse, an Indian from Pine Ridge agency, charged with stabbing another Indian will come up at this term. He has been confined in the county jail here for many weeks.

The churches of Chadron celebrated Easter in an elaborate style. Miss Nellie Gorton, sister of L. W. Gorton, druggist of Chadron, died at Crawford. Funeral services occurred today.

TWO BOYS BOUND OVER

FAIRBANKS AND LUKE ARE HELD TO THE DISTRICT COURT.

IN THE SUM OF \$500 EACH

The Courtroom Was Over Crowded to Hear the Story of the Burning—One of the Three Boys Tells of the Plot and the Execution of the Fire.

[From Saturday's Daily.] Earl Fairbanks and Bert Luke, the two youths who were brought up before Justice Eiseley on preliminary hearing yesterday afternoon, charged with arson, were bound over to the fall term of the district court by Judge Eiseley, and their bail fixed at \$500 each. In default of bond they went to jail last night, though friends were working today in an effort to release them and hoped to succeed before night.

The courtroom overflowed with those eager to hear the details of the story of the burning of the Breed barn, the stairs being crowded and the other rooms in the city building filled. Among the crowd, which consisted mostly of boys and a few men, were here and there a woman who, through curiosity or personal interest, had crowded into the stuffy room.

Told How They Planned the Fire. Ernest Stalcky, a lad much younger than either Fairbanks or Luke, was placed on the stand by the prosecution and told of the planning to burn the big Rome Miller barn at South Norfolk, and how they later determined to burn the Breed barn.

"The three of us," said the youth, "went west on the passenger and at Kent Siding pulled the air cord and stopped the train. On the freight train coming back, Earl Fairbanks said, 'Let's do something. This is a good windy night—let's burn something. Are you game, fellows?'"

"Luke said he was game and I said I wanted to go home. Fairbanks said, 'we want to get up some excitement here that will get the people talking about Norfolk Junction.'"

The boy then told how the trio had approached the barn and how Fairbanks had suggested that when the policeman's light went out they would know he was asleep. He related how Luke had wanted to burn a building at the schoolhouse, but Fairbanks had said, "No, the policeman is always hanging around there." Then it was suggested that they set the church afire.

"The Barn is Booming." Then he related to the court how Fairbanks had stood a long way off, watching for the officer, while Luke had tossed the burning waste into the barn and had come back with the news that "She's just a booming, boys." Then they ran to the hose house, got out the cart and pulled it, clanging, down the street to put out the blaze.

"Fairbanks had suggested that we burn the Hyde barn," said Stalcky, "but Luke objected because there were cattle in the barn and he said he wouldn't burn that."

The lad told a straight, clear-cut story throughout and was not tangled in the least on cross examination. Burt Mapes, on behalf of Bert Luke, made it a point to bring out to the court the fact that Luke was no; the leader in the movement, but that Fairbanks was the suggester in the affair and the real director in the burning.

"May be a Fire Tonight."

A mail wagon driver was put on the stand and testified that on the afternoon of the fire, Fairbanks had said to him, just after discussing the fact that there were many fires just then in Norfolk, that "there is likely to be a fire in the Junction tonight."

Other witnesses, including Officers Livingstone and Larkin, were put on the stand and testified to their work in the case, their stories substantiating the Stalcky story.

The defendants offered no evidence whatever, and the case rested. Judge Eiseley then fixed the bond at \$500 each.

Bert Luke, who arrived at noon, told a clear, straight story to The News before the trial, admitting his part in the matter but insisting that Fairbanks had been the suggester.

Fairbanks still maintains that he merely watched the fun. Luke sat in the courtroom with his head lowered, nervously biting his lips. He evidently was troubled over the matter, though the most suffering fell upon his father, H. H. Luke, who declared that if he could have been at home the trouble would never have happened.

Agent Stein was not, as had been stated, a witness.

E. P. Weatherly represented Fairbanks and Jack Koenigstein the state.

A FAR REACHING SALESMAN

How Merchants are Now Enabled to Talk to Patrons Miles Away.

This is a good time to advertise. The people who buy things are looking at the spring announcements which appear. They are looking for the new designs and are wondering where to get what they want. They may have ideas as to what they want—a good salesman will sell them something better. A salesman must not only sell what is asked for by those who appear in the store, but he must also sell things that wouldn't otherwise be sold. An advertisement is a salesman. It does the work of a salesman who talks to several thousand people every day. If the advertisement talks in the right way—if it is so written that it presents the sel-

ing points convincingly—it will bring people to a store. It must carry arguments. It must carry logical, reasonable reasons why the article advertised should be bought. Different articles have different sorts of selling points. An advertisement must eliminate all except the concise reasons why an article should be bought. An advertisement, reaching people who have never seen your store, will, if it offers what they need, bring them to look. Then the salesman—the inside salesman—must do the rest.

Norfolk merchants are now enabled to reach hundreds of farmers in Norfolk's territory every day through these columns. The farmer is as close to town as his neighbor. He has a telephone and a free mail service. He can be talked to every day through the daily paper. Why not tell him you want him to come to your store? Why not give him inducements to come?

SCHOOLS OBSERVE TREEDAY

TREES AND SHRUBS PLANTED BY THE SCHOOL PUPILS.

PROGRAMS IN HONOR OF DAY

Future Years Will Show that Norfolk School Children Have Done a Share Toward the Beautifying of the City. Morton's Achievement.

[From Tuesday's Daily.]

On account of the disagreeable weather Friday and the further fact that some of the trees and shrubs for planting had not arrived, the Arbor day observance by the city schools was not held until yesterday, when the weather was not much more favorable for the programs, but the children managed to get through it very nicely and their trees and shrubs have received a baptism in an April shower that should start them to growing as though they had never been disturbed in their original environment.

The exercises of recitations, readings and singing were held within doors and the planting and naming of the trees took place afterward. In addition to the trees a number of flowering shrubs were planted in each school yard, and it is proposed later to plant grass plots and flower beds that will materially improve the appearance of the school grounds. Each pupil is made to see that it is his individual interest to protect the trees and care for them and in a few years it is believed that a material improvement will be noticed in the school plots.

Thirty-five large sized elms were distributed among the various schools and Mrs. Osborn has the thanks of the schools and the patrons for contributing a number of flowering shrubs to each of the buildings. There will be some filling where needed to prepare the grounds for grass plots and flower beds and provisions are being made for the general improvement of the school grounds.

The father of Arbor day, the late J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska City, formerly secretary of agriculture in President Cleveland's cabinet, was given generous recognition, and the years to come will undoubtedly show some stately trees the credit for whose origin will accrue to the pupils and teachers who observed Arbor day in Norfolk this spring.

Mr. Morton was one of the pioneer settlers of Nebraska, coming to the territory in 1853 or 1854. At that time trees were not as plentiful as they are now, and he planted a great many around Nebraska City. He lost no opportunity to put a seed or a sprig in the ground. He tried to break the monotony of the prairies, and did. The timber claim enactment of congress was then unknown. Rain was scarce, and irrigation was not even a dream. When a tree was planted on a hillside overlooking the Missouri river, water had to be carried to it in buckets. It was in this way that the hundreds of trees around Nebraska City were induced to grow, and before the end of Mr. Morton's life his hopes were realized. But he knew long before that that he must keep the coming generations planting trees, and in 1872 he prevailed on the state board of agriculture to take up the matter. In 1874, as a result of his efforts, the legislature designated the second Wednesday in April of each year as Arbor day. On this day every citizen was asked to plant at least one tree. As a result, there are growing in Nebraska, as told by Rev. C. S. Harrison, of York, a prominent horticulturist, over 800,000,000 Arbor day trees.

Mr. Morton was one of the pioneer settlers of Nebraska, coming to the territory in 1853 or 1854. At that time trees were not as plentiful as they are now, and he planted a great many around Nebraska City. He lost no opportunity to put a seed or a sprig in the ground. He tried to break the monotony of the prairies, and did. The timber claim enactment of congress was then unknown. Rain was scarce, and irrigation was not even a dream. When a tree was planted on a hillside overlooking the Missouri river, water had to be carried to it in buckets. It was in this way that the hundreds of trees around Nebraska City were induced to grow, and before the end of Mr. Morton's life his hopes were realized. But he knew long before that that he must keep the coming generations planting trees, and in 1872 he prevailed on the state board of agriculture to take up the matter. In 1874, as a result of his efforts, the legislature designated the second Wednesday in April of each year as Arbor day. On this day every citizen was asked to plant at least one tree. As a result, there are growing in Nebraska, as told by Rev. C. S. Harrison, of York, a prominent horticulturist, over 800,000,000 Arbor day trees.

Mr. Morton was one of the pioneer settlers of Nebraska, coming to the territory in 1853 or 1854. At that time trees were not as plentiful as they are now, and he planted a great many around Nebraska City. He lost no opportunity to put a seed or a sprig in the ground. He tried to break the monotony of the prairies, and did. The timber claim enactment of congress was then unknown. Rain was scarce, and irrigation was not even a dream. When a tree was planted on a hillside overlooking the Missouri river, water had to be carried to it in buckets. It was in this way that the hundreds of trees around Nebraska City were induced to grow, and before the end of Mr. Morton's life his hopes were realized. But he knew long before that that he must keep the coming generations planting trees, and in 1872 he prevailed on the state board of agriculture to take up the matter. In 1874, as a result of his efforts, the legislature designated the second Wednesday in April of each year as Arbor day. On this day every citizen was asked to plant at least one tree. As a result, there are growing in Nebraska, as told by Rev. C. S. Harrison, of York, a prominent horticulturist, over 800,000,000 Arbor day trees.

Mr. Morton was one of the pioneer settlers of Nebraska, coming to the territory in 1853 or 1854. At that time trees were not as plentiful as they are now, and he planted a great many around Nebraska City. He lost no opportunity to put a seed or a sprig in the ground. He tried to break the monotony of the prairies, and did. The timber claim enactment of congress was then unknown. Rain was scarce, and irrigation was not even a dream. When a tree was planted on a hillside overlooking the Missouri river, water had to be carried to it in buckets. It was in this way that the hundreds of trees around Nebraska City were induced to grow, and before the end of Mr. Morton's life his hopes were realized. But he knew long before that that he must keep the coming generations planting trees, and in 1872 he prevailed on the state board of agriculture to take up the matter. In 1874, as a result of his efforts, the legislature designated the second Wednesday in April of each year as Arbor day. On this day every citizen was asked to plant at least one tree. As a result, there are growing in Nebraska, as told by Rev. C. S. Harrison, of York, a prominent horticulturist, over 800,000,000 Arbor day trees.

Mr. Morton was one of the pioneer settlers of Nebraska, coming to the territory in 1853 or 1854. At that time trees were not as plentiful as they are now, and he planted a great many around Nebraska City. He lost no opportunity to put a seed or a sprig in the ground. He tried to break the monotony of the prairies, and did. The timber claim enactment of congress was then unknown. Rain was scarce, and irrigation was not even a dream. When a tree was planted on a hillside overlooking the Missouri river, water had to be carried to it in buckets. It was in this way that the hundreds of trees around Nebraska City were induced to grow, and before the end of Mr. Morton's life his hopes were realized. But he knew long before that that he must keep the coming generations planting trees, and in 1872 he prevailed on the state board of agriculture to take up the matter. In 1874, as a result of his efforts, the legislature designated the second Wednesday in April of each year as Arbor day. On this day every citizen was asked to plant at least one tree. As a result, there are growing in Nebraska, as told by Rev. C. S. Harrison, of York, a prominent horticulturist, over 800,000,000 Arbor day trees.

Mr. Morton was one of the pioneer settlers of Nebraska, coming to the territory in 1853 or 1854. At that time trees were not as plentiful as they are now, and he planted a great many around Nebraska City. He lost no opportunity to put a seed or a sprig in the ground. He tried to break the monotony of the prairies, and did. The timber claim enactment of congress was then unknown. Rain was scarce, and irrigation was not even a dream. When a tree was planted on a hillside overlooking the Missouri river, water had to be carried to it in buckets. It was in this way that the hundreds of trees around Nebraska City were induced to grow, and before the end of Mr. Morton's life his hopes were realized. But he knew long before that that he must keep the coming generations planting trees, and in 1872 he prevailed on the state board of agriculture to take up the matter. In 1874, as a result of his efforts, the legislature designated the second Wednesday in April of each year as Arbor day. On this day every citizen was asked to plant at least one tree. As a result, there are growing in Nebraska, as told by Rev. C. S. Harrison, of York, a prominent horticulturist, over 800,000,000 Arbor day trees.

Mr. Morton was one of the pioneer settlers of Nebraska, coming to the territory in 1853 or 1854. At that time trees were not as plentiful as they are now, and he planted a great many around Nebraska City. He lost no opportunity to put a seed or a sprig in the ground. He tried to break the monotony of the prairies, and did. The timber claim enactment of congress was then unknown. Rain was scarce, and irrigation was not even a dream. When a tree was planted on a hillside overlooking the Missouri river, water had to be carried to it in buckets. It was in this way that the hundreds of trees around Nebraska City were induced to grow, and before the end of Mr. Morton's life his hopes were realized. But he knew long before that that he must keep the coming generations planting trees, and in 1872 he prevailed on the state board of agriculture to take up the matter. In 1874, as a result of his efforts, the legislature designated the second Wednesday in April of each year as Arbor day. On this day every citizen was asked to plant at least one tree. As a result, there are growing in Nebraska, as told by Rev. C. S. Harrison, of York, a prominent horticulturist, over 800,000,000 Arbor day trees.

Mr. Morton was one of the pioneer settlers of Nebraska, coming to the territory in 1853 or 1854. At that time trees were not as plentiful as they are now, and he planted a great many around Nebraska City. He lost no opportunity to put a seed or a sprig in the ground. He tried to break the monotony of the prairies, and did. The timber claim enactment of congress was then unknown. Rain was scarce, and irrigation was not even a dream. When a tree was planted on a hillside overlooking the Missouri river, water had to be carried to it in buckets. It was in this way that the hundreds of trees around Nebraska City were induced to grow, and before the end of Mr. Morton's life his hopes were realized. But he knew long before that that he must keep the coming generations planting trees, and in 1872 he prevailed on the state board of agriculture to take up the matter. In 1874, as a result of his efforts, the legislature designated the second Wednesday in April of each year as Arbor day. On this day every citizen was asked to plant at least one tree. As a result, there are growing in Nebraska, as told by Rev. C. S. Harrison, of York, a prominent horticulturist, over 800,000,000 Arbor day trees.

Mr. Morton was one of the pioneer settlers of Nebraska, coming to the territory in 1853 or 1854. At that time trees were not as plentiful as they are now, and he planted a great many around Nebraska City. He lost no opportunity to put a seed or a sprig in the ground. He tried to break the monotony of