

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

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The Journal Established, 1877.  
THE HUSE PUBLISHING COMPANY  
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Why did McCarthy have the republican central committee meeting in Columbus? Perhaps it was thrown in as good measure with the \$7,500 appropriation he secured for that town, while other congressmen of the state were getting \$75,000 and \$125,000 appropriations for their towns. Or, perhaps, as it was the only town he did do anything for in congress, he felt that it was the only place in the district he had any friends.

At the meeting of the city council tomorrow night the request of the county commissioners that an ordinance be passed covering the requirements involved in the ditch proposition, will come up for determination. It is not probable that there will be any hesitancy on the part of the council to pass such an ordinance as will be satisfactory to the commissioners, as public sentiment is strongly in favor of the adoption of any reasonable method to take care of the flood waters of the west side. The activity of the county commissioners to help solve the water question should be thoroughly appreciated by the city and every possible assistance given. Should the present attempt fail, it might be a long time before the county could be induced to take hold of the matter again, and then the city would be obliged to meet all the expenses of disposing of the matter. There is not a person in Norfolk who does not agree that some method must be adopted at once to take care of Corporation gulch overflow, and there are very few in town who do not heartily approve the project of the county commissioners.

Although the report of the committee which went from this country to investigate municipal ownership, particularly of city railways in Great Britain, will not be made public for some months, comparisons of the system employed there with the private ownership in vogue in the United States have not been lacking. If it is true that an American's weak spot is his pocket book, the financial experience of Glasgow, the home of the British system, is not likely to create a favorable impression. Financially, many critics are inclined to pronounce it a failure. The figures at any rate, are interesting. Three years ago the municipal tramways of Glasgow had gross earnings of \$3,271,000, of which they paid in taxes, contributions to the public good, and to the sinking fund for the reduction of capital debt \$452,500, or thirteen and a fraction percent of the gross earnings—a return to the public of 44 cents for each person in the territory served. In Boston, during the same period, the privately owned traction system, serving a little smaller population—but a much greater and more expensive territory—had gross earnings of about \$12,000,000, and paid back to the "public benefit account" in cash and its equivalent \$1,550,000. The percentage of gross revenue, roughly thirteen percent, was about equal to the Glasgow percentage, but instead of 44 cents, each Bostonian received \$1.67.

In this age of wonders, it has remained for the postoffice department to unearth the latest—the vineless potato—and to expose the fraud through which sundry agriculturists in many western states have been mulcted of their hard earned cash. Just where the astute postmaster general discovered this latest botanical wonder is not known, but having discovered it and put his sleuthing abilities to work, it required little time to uncover the fraud and to bar from the mails all matter relating to it. The inventor's claim set forth that potatoes could be grown from his "potatine" (at a dollar a bottle) above ground in sixty days at a cost of nine cents a bushel. With potatoes at their present price, the use of the vineless variety should enable any farmer to become the happy possessor of a horseless carriage. But alas for such dreams! The post-office people, after sundry conferences with the wise men of the agricultural department, declared the whole thing a fake, thus retarding the advance of science by forcing us to continue to eat the old-fashioned potato, grown underground, with all the usual vines for trimmings, at a cost something more than nine cents a bushel.

Through the state department comes the startling information contained in a consular report from Germany, that experiments carried on in that country have at last produced a method by which fish of all kinds can live for days outside of their natural element, water, and still live for an indefinite period. Literally the waterless fish has come to pass, an achievement of great commercial value since under the present system of shipping live fish in tanks of water, every shipment is

addressed "Conscience Fund, United States government, Washington, D. C.," has been recently received at the treasury department from some stricken mortal at Mount Clemens, Mich. At least the envelope bore the Mount Clemens postmark, and that the case was urgent was shown by the special delivery stamp, which hastened the delivery of the enclosure.

The conscience fund of the general government began a good many years ago, the first contribution to it having been received in 1811. After that nobody felt the prick of awakening honesty until 1827, but subsequently contributions came almost every year, while in later times scarce a month goes by without something to add to the long list of nameless attempts to purchase peace of mind.

The largest contribution was received from some suffering wretch in England who sent \$14,225.15 through an English clergyman. This, being the largest item, is the one most people in the treasury department remember best and the one they all speak of in referring to the conscience fund, but it may be that it bought no larger share of that peace which passeth all understanding than did an enclosure of 1 cent, received at about the same time from Cleveland in an envelope addressed in the shaking hand of extreme age.

These conscience payments are seldom accompanied by the names of the senders, although the department makes it a rule never to divulge the identity of any contributor, nor to make a written record of the name. The amounts, as already stated, vary from 1 cent to thousands of dollars, and they are not always as plainly and as intelligently addressed as the one from Mount Clemens, the president being as apt as any other officer of the government to get them.

Often they are addressed to the secretary of the treasury and also quite frequently to the treasurer of the United States. But in every case they invariably pass through the hands of the secretary personally and by him are transmitted to E. B. Daskam, chief of the division of public moneys, who keeps the account and can retail a varied assortment of stories about it.

Mr. Daskam says the offenses with which the conscience-stricken charge themselves cover the whole gamut of possibilities, but the large majority are for violations of the customs laws. One man, however, is credited with having about as keen an edge on his conscience as any of them when he sent 5 cents for having stolen a small branch from an apple tree at Fort Sheridan.

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A common admission is that of having used canceled postage stamps, but the smugglers are the ones who hand in sums that run into the thousands. The total amount in the fund at the present time is almost \$400,000.

Tied down to his desk in the office, While others are free and at play, Papa fancies he is having a vacation, While drinking Rocky Mountain Tea. Ask your druggist.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.  
About the biggest statement any one can make is "satisfaction guaranteed."

The world is terribly crowded with humorists. Don't try to acquire fame in that way.

If a man knows you, and speaks to you, and you do not know him, he will hate you.

Ever notice that some people can't give a compliment without mixing it with quinine?

The most complete book of etiquette could not cover the rudeness of some people.

You often say, no doubt, that certain persons make you tired. Possibly you have no room to talk.

County Treasurer's Semi-Annual Statement.

Statement of the County Treasurer of Madison County, Nebraska, showing balances of all funds in the Treasury on January 1, 1906, taxes and other items collected, warrants redeemed and other disbursements, from January 1, 1906, to June 30, 1906, inclusive, and balances on hand on the 1st day of July, 1906.

NAME OF FUND	Balance on Jan 1, 1906	Collections	Total	Disbursements	Balance on July 1, 1906
State General	3590 60	12816 92	16407 52	14889 72	2017 80
State School	446 41	1435 87	1882 28	1646 82	235 46
State University	855 69	2840 34	3696 03	3255 50	440 53
State Sinking	20 63	4 52	25 15	20 63	4 52
State Relief	3 09	8 6	11 69	3 09	8 6
State Capitol Building	1 38	18	19 38	1 38	18
State Reform School Building	81	36	117	81	36
State Institute for Feeble Minded	3 70	1 10	4 80	3 70	1 10
State Live Stock Indemnity	38		38	38	
State Hospital for Insane	1 40	18	19 40	1 40	18
State Redemption	854 23	2818 08	3672 31	3254 04	418 27
State School Land—Principal	3142 40	3142 40	6284 80	3110 98	3173 82
State School Land—Interest	68	1390 62	1390 65	1376 76	13 89
State School Land—Lease	65 57	301 83	367 40	353 69	13 71
State University Land—Principal		2232 00	2232 00	1140 48	1091 52
State University Land—Interest		161 32	161 32	132 59	28 73
State University Land—Lease		12 85	12 85	12 73	1 12
1905 County General	1812 70	13039 38	14852 08	14339 96	512 12
1904 County General	148 24	4389 21	4537 45	2202 09	2335 36
1903 and prior years County General	2507 10	389 23	2896 33	2704 00	192 33
1905 County Bridge	1047 42	11314 58	12362 00	11600 04	761 96
1904 County Bridge	29 50	56 40	85 90	29 50	56 40
1903 and prior years County Bridge		63 96	63 96	13 10	50 86
1901 and prior years County Road	6 45	7 06	13 51	6 45	7 06
1905 Road—County Commissioner Dist. No. 1	289 60	1086 74	1376 34	800 98	575 36
1905 Road—County Commissioner Dist. No. 2	403 23	934 36	1337 59	1115 73	221 86
1905 Road—County Commissioner Dist. No. 3	383 73	937 11	1320 84	1142 32	178 52
1904 and prior years Road—County Com. Dist. No. 1	24	25 40	49 40	2 39	47 01
1904 and prior years Road—County Com. Dist. No. 2	61	8 45	69 55	3 26	66 29
1904 and prior years Road—County Com. Dist. No. 3	51	8 46	59 97	2 76	57 21
County Soldiers' Relief	10 39	2 01	12 40		12 40
County Judgment	5 36	2 80	8 16	5 36	2 80
County Insane	28	13	41	28	13
County Sinking	33	43	76	33	43
County High School	99		99	99	
County Special		1 34	1 34		1 34
Madison County Tax Sales	36 63		36 63		36 63
Township	62 15	72	134 37	62 15	72
Precinct Railroad Bond	150 88	3 09	153 97		153 97
Union Creek Court House Bond	7611 78	4 74	7616 52		7616 52
Battle Creek Village—Jail Bond	523 79	93	616 72	35 00	581 72
Redemption	234 05	1817 46	2051 51	1828 51	223 00
District Road and Poll	3270 73	7072 28	10343 01	6338 98	4004 03
County Poll	232 38		232 38	12 00	220 38
County Special Road	585 86		585 86		585 86
County General School	12 20	7132 21	7144 41	7120 91	23 50
Adjunct District School	118 26	54	172 70	93 00	79 70
District School	14764 53	38291 50	53056 03	32576 67	20479 36
District School Bond	28946 09	4194 48	33140 57	4764 28	28376 29
City and Village	1519 12	11183 14	12702 26	9190 00	3512 26
Advertising	175 60	26 00	201 60	175 60	26 00
Taxes Paid Under Protest	1491 12	35 45	1526 57	85 45	1441 12
Fee		61 75	61 75		61 75
Totals	\$ 72224 87	\$ 124215 90	\$ 196440 83	\$ 124843 24	\$ 71597 59

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand January 1, 1906	\$ 72224 87
Taxes Collected	94300 57
State School Land Collections	4834 85
State University Land Collections	2406 17
State Apportionment	7058 71
Fines from C. F. Eiseley, Justice of the Peace	5 00
Fines from P. A. Clark, Justice of the Peace	5 00
Fines from Wm. Bates, County Judge	80 00
Fines from G. A. Sleeper, Justice of the Peace	1 00
Fines from G. C. Lambert, Justice of the Peace	2 50
Excess fees from Emil Winter, county clerk	716 10
Bridge funds from Christ Schmitt, County Commissioner	3 00
General Funds from Stanton County for work on county line	69 49
General Funds from Antelope County, for work on county line	5 00
General Funds from John Malone, County Commissioner, for dirt sold	121 00
Road Funds from John Malone, County Commissioner, for grading in Commissioner District No. 1	16 95
Redemptions	1817 46
Interest from Banks on daily balances, first half of 1906	721 91
Taxes paid under protest	35 45
Miscellaneous fees	61 75
Transfers from funds to funds	11974 05
	\$196440 83

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Warrants Paid	\$111005 23
Redemptions paid	1828 51
Taxes paid under protest, applied	35 45
Transfers from funds to funds	11974 05
Balance on hand July 1, 1906	71597 59
	\$196440 83

Registered County Warrants Outstanding July 1, 1906.

1891 County General Fund	\$ 4 00	1900 County Bridge Fund	\$ 8 00	1905 Road Fund, Commissioner District No. 1	\$ 6 90
1896 County General Fund	20 45	1905 County Bridge Fund	1358 98	1905 Road Fund, Commissioner District No. 2	91 60
1899 County General Fund	4 00			1905 Road Fund, Commissioner District No. 3	61 48
1901 County General Fund	20 94				
1902 County General Fund	8 00				
1903 County General Fund	29 65				
1904 County General Fund	117 89				
1905 County General Fund	954 40				
Total	\$ 1158 73	Total	\$1366 98	Total	\$189 85

Cash Balances on July 1, 1906.

In First National Bank, Madison, Neb.	\$ 7079 00
" Madison State Bank, Madison, Neb.	7020 74
" Norfolk National Bank, Norfolk, Neb.	12582 45
" Citizens National Bank, Norfolk, Neb.	6608 34
" Nebraska National Bank, Norfolk, Neb.	5576 52
" Battle Creek Valley Bank, Battle Creek, Neb.	5628 20
" Citizens State Bank, Battle Creek, Neb.	2804 42
" Meadow Grove State Bank, Meadow Grove, Neb.	3442 95
" Security Bank, Meadow Grove	2506 87
" Elkhorn Valley Bank, Tilden, Neb.	3972 38
" Tilden State Bank, Tilden, Neb.	4188 60
" First National Bank, Newman Grove, Neb.	3613 49
" Newman Grove State Bank, Newman Grove, Neb.	4164 52
" State Fiscal Agency, Kountze Bros., New York	546 46
" Office	1863 70
Total	\$ 71597 59

STATE OF NEBRASKA, COUNTY OF MADISON, ss.

I, Christopher Schavland, County Treasurer in and for Madison county, Nebraska, do solemnly swear that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and disbursements of my office from the 1st day of January, 1906, to the 30th day of June, 1906, inclusive; the amount of money in each fund; the amount of outstanding and unpaid registered county general, county bridge and county road warrants, and the total amount of outstanding and unpaid hand and in banks at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1906, to the best of my knowledge and belief, so help me God.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 9th day of July A. D., 1906.  
CHRISTOPHER SCHAVLAND,  
GEO. E. RICHARDSON,  
County Clerk.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, COUNTY OF MADISON, ss.

We, the undersigned County Commissioners in and for Madison county, Nebraska, do hereby certify that we have carefully examined the accounts of Christopher Schavland, County Treasurer of said county, and have found the foregoing statement thereof to be correct.

Witness our signatures at Madison, Nebraska, this 11th day of July, 1906.  
JOHN H. HARDING,  
JOHN MALONE,  
BURR TAFT,  
County Commissioners.