

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

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The Journal, Established 1877.

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The unjustifiable charge made by Gov. Mickey against Messrs. Galusha, Eaton and Searle, in connection with the railroad assessment, is not generally understood by the general public and of course its unfairness is not apparent on the surface. The fact is that the board has been beset during the two years by representatives of the railroads who argued that the assessment was already too high and demanded that it be reduced. Instead, the board raised the assessment of Nebraska railroads last year \$1,500,000 and this year another raise of \$490,000 was added to the assessment of last year, and this in face of the fact that the Union Pacific and Burlington refused to pay their taxes last year, on the ground that they were excessive, deciding to test the matter in the courts. Rather than such censure as the governor has been giving in a prejudicial way, the members of the board are really entitled to commendation, for they have certainly looked after the interests of the state in a matter which most vitally affects the pocket books of tax payers.

Two weeks ago it is probable that there was not an American in the world more popular than William J. Bryan, with the possible exception of President Roosevelt. But William is glad to let his fellows hear him talk, and when he uttered the sentiment in London a few days ago, referring to his position on the silver question in 1896, "I have nothing to withdraw on economic questions," he probably sounded his doom as a presidential candidate. Democrats were beginning to be very much enthused over Mr. Bryan as a candidate for the presidency in 1908, being led to believe from his long continued silence on the question that he had outgrown the silver fallacy. Instead, Mr. Bryan has seen fit to drag the corpse of free silver out of its grave and assure the country that it is not dead but simply sleeping. Mr. Bryan in his effort to retain the quality of consistency, has simply turned the presidency over to the republican party, making a certainty that a republican will be elected in 1908, whereas there was considerable doubt as to the prospect previous to his famous London address.

Denatured alcohol is the product that will be manufactured at the Ames sugar factory after the present season's run is ended. Then the plant will be stripped of sugar making machinery, which will be moved to the western part of the state and a new factory established at North Platte. H. M. Leavitt, manager of the factory, has given up trying to operate the plant near Fremont, where sugar making has proven unprofitable for several years. But with characteristic enterprise the people of Fremont have already arranged to install machinery for the manufacture of denatured alcohol in the factory building as soon as the sugar machinery is removed. It is said that a number of local capitalists are interested in the alcohol plant and that there is no doubt but that it will be made a success. The removal of the tax from denatured alcohol has opened up a field for many plants to do a profitable business in its manufacture. The News has repeatedly urged that steps be taken in Norfolk to fill the old sugar factory building here with alcohol machinery, and when it sees its neighbors doing the very thing it has suggested for Norfolk, it concludes that there is some merit in the proposition. It is not at all probable that Norfolk will ever have another sugar factory, particularly since another failure at Fremont, and it is high time something were done to utilize the old sugar factory building and property.

STEEL CARS TO SAVE LIVES.

America—and since the disastrous wreck in England the other day, Britain may be included as well—will heartily welcome the day when railroad cars are so well made and of such strong material that cars can not splinter into kindling wood and crush out the lives of all those on board. During the past several years the life loss from railroad wrecks has been appalling, and a movement toward better constructed cars will be a long step in the right direction. The general public will be glad to know that, after a long and careful investigation and numerous experiments E. H. Harriman has decided to replace the wooden cars on all the Harriman lines with steel cars. In the shops of the Southern Pacific at Sacramento, Cal., Mr. Harriman is having built a model steel freight car, day coach, baggage car and cars of other classes. These models will be adopted as the standards of the Harriman system, after which all

Harriman cars will be built almost entirely of steel. Mr. Harriman has learned that the use of steel will reduce the weight of a freight car from 6,000 to 7,000 pounds. In a train of fifty cars this saving of weight would result in a much greater economy of operation. The saving of weight on a passenger car would be even more than on a freight car, but the important consideration here is in the protection to human life. The contention is that steel cars will reduce the danger of fire in a wreck to a minimum. Motive power officers of the Pennsylvania are greatly pleased with the trial trips of the steel passenger coach recently placed in service out of Broad Street station, Philadelphia. It has been decided to build a full train of steel equipment for trial service between New York and Washington.

GET IN DEBT.

Get in debt. There was a time when such advice to a young man was considered outrageous and entirely out of reason. But experiences of men who have done things in the world, and of those who are doing things day by day to build up solid, permanent institutions and to make the country more substantial, demonstrate beyond the shadow of a doubt that the young man or, for that matter, any business man, who is willing to assume the responsibility of a debt, and who will labor industriously to lift the burden, once it is assumed, will go further in the long run than he who makes it a maxim never to owe a penny to anyone.

The man who has confidence in himself and in the future, and whose judgment warrants his investments, can make no mistake by going in debt to a reasonable extent for the sake of getting established in proportions beyond any possible reach in any other way.

The man who borrows money for legitimate purposes in investment, will devote his unqualified energy to the reducing of that debt and in the end, having paid off the obligation, will own property that he probably never would have owned in another fashion. For it is human nature not to save unless one has it to do, and to spend little bits of surplus cash for things that could be gotten along without when one is free to spend what money he has in his pocket. But where that money is tied up in land or a building or merchandise or machinery, or for that matter even an education, it will not be spent foolishly and there will be something to show for it after the debt is cancelled.

John Wanamaker, when he started his big store, was without money and without credit. Yet he finally managed to get trusted for a stock of goods. McClure, the millionaire publisher, waded deeply in debt for years after he started McClure's magazine in 1893. But he won in the end, and the debt forced him to stay with the enterprise through its first disastrous years.

To be able to properly get in debt, the borrower must sacredly guard his credit and must cherish that as one of his most valuable assets. In order to keep it all he must keep his every promise to the slightest detail, must be prompt in payment of his obligations on the day they are due or at least be on hand to make a satisfactory renewal.

Large successes can not be made in a business way without capital and where the means is lacking, borrowing supplies the want. But credit is necessary for the borrower.

MR. BRYAN IN ENGLAND.

Because of the national interest in Mr. Bryan's trip around the world and especially in his English visit, there is sort of a national pride over the reception that he has been given and it would be entirely un-American not to feel a thrill of satisfaction at the stir he has created in dear ol' Lon'on.

England has, for the most part, come to believe that Mr. Bryan is one of the greatest men in the world today, and this fact has only intensified the respect and admiration of the British toward President Roosevelt, whom they concede to be even a greater man than Mr. Bryan and who is, they are now hinting, even a greater man than Americans know.

The only regrettable feature of Mr. Bryan's stay in Great Britain thus far, and perhaps that is not a serious matter since we in this country know better, is the fact that he read his speech at the banquet and did not give the foreigners who had heard so much of his silver tongue an opportunity to really get a sample of his wonderful oratory.

Concerning Mr. Bryan's visit, a report written by an English correspondent and therefore interesting because it reflects the British opinion, has this to say:

For the moment Mr. Bryan stands out here as a prominent political figure. He has been interviewed on every conceivable subject and inundated with invitations to almost every conceivable function. He arrived, quite innocent of such an intention, at the psychological moment when the English mind was centered on things

American. He has been described in such opposite terms as "typical commercial traveler" and as one whose "massive head, mobile features and deep, vibrating, impressive voice are all suggestive of Napoleon." His "White Man's Burden" speech created, upon those who read it in the English newspapers, an impression rarely equaled by any American orator. Those who heard it delivered were enormously disappointed, for, despite advice to the contrary, Mr. Bryan insisted on reading his speech. He was reminded of his Madison Square experience, but he brushed objection aside. In fact, he still believes he gained rather than lost in not appealing to New York by means of oratorical fireworks. He had something to say in England, and to England, which he would not trust to impromptu delivery. Thus it resulted that many distinguished English guests present at the banquet believe that Mr. Bryan is one of the most over-rated orators of the day, while the here reader of the newspaper is convinced that, if Mr. Roosevelt understands the world, an especially colonial problems as well as Mr. Bryan, Mr. Roosevelt must be even a greater man than Americans believe him to be. Meanwhile Mr. Bryan, having eclipsed even the vanishing light of the president's daughter, and quite overshadowed Ambassador Whitelaw Reid and become a serious rival of Mr. Chamberlain as an oracle upon things imperial, continues on the even tenor of his holidays.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

The Madison county republicans, in their Battle Creek convention yesterday, placed in the field a trio of candidates who will be overwhelmingly elected at the polls in the county election this fall. The three men will be chosen not so much for the reason that they are republicans, as for the reason that they are sterling citizens, reliable, conscientious and of a courage that is necessary in filling public office.

Jack Koenigstein was renominated for county attorney, as he was entitled to be, and he will be re-elected because he deserves to be. He has made a good, active, honorable county attorney. He has been aggressive in the prosecution of crime, energetic in the investigation of charges placed before him and impartial in fulfilling the duties of his office. He has sent to the penitentiary those who ought to go and has been tireless in looking after the interests of the county. Just at present he is engaged in requesting a grand jury, pursuant to the demand of the state governor and the instructions of the county board for a grand jury which will investigate the alleged charges placed against the Norfolk insane hospital by the governor. He has vigorously brought to justice men of the type of Barber McGuire, who so disgracefully deserted his young wife, he has gone many miles over the county in efforts to learn the facts on charges of murder, such as that from Tilden and that in the country west of Norfolk, and, as this is but his first term, he has the right to re-election and he will be re-elected by the voters.

When it comes to the election of a county commissioner, all that will be necessary for the voters of Madison county will be the name of Burr Taft as a candidate. Mr. Taft is just now filling the unexpired term of George D. Smith, resigned, and he is doing it so well that Madison county would never consent to his giving up the office at this time. Mr. Taft has proven an eminently satisfactory county commissioner. Economical, painstaking, on the alert for the good of his constituents, he has been almost constantly engaged in behalf of the county. He has helped to repair the roads of the county, has helped to rebridge the rivers where they have needed bridging for years, and has been a strong factor in the attempt to solve the Corporation gulch problem in Norfolk. He deserves to be and will be elected overwhelmingly.

T. E. Alderson, nominated for the legislature, is a man of the right sort to go to Lincoln in the interests of this county. A farmer from near Madison, he has had to work hard to earn his living and he knows the problems that confront the farmers of the state as well as the business man. Broad gauged, honest, economical and yet progressive, Mr. Alderson bears the traits of character that make our best legislators and he will be elected by a large majority to go to Lincoln. He will make friends rapidly when he comes in contact with the people of the county at large, and it will be to the interest of the people of the county to send him to the state legislature.

Madison county was considered a very important county in the senatorial situation, as was shown by the attendance of both Mr. Rosewater and Mr. Brown. It was estimated that the state delegation, though no instructions were given, was a victory for Mr. Rosewater and it is figured that the delegation will stand 9 to 3 or 7 to 5 in favor of him at the state convention. The address of Attorney General Brown in which he defended the republican state officers against whom attacks for personal reasons have been

made by the governor, and for business reasons by some newspapers, gave a much clearer understanding of the situation to this county. Mr. Brown said that there had been a lot of cheap talk against the present state officials who will be renominated, but that they are the men who have been fighting the battles for the republican party and that they have gone ahead and increased railroad assessments while a suit to decrease was pending. He said that they are entitled to renomination and re-election. The statement coming from Mr. Brown, who is running for senator on an anti-railroad platform, has immense weight in showing the injustice of the attacks made against the present state officers by parties with axes to grind.

MATTER OF PRACTICAL POLITICS

Madison county yesterday endorsed Judge Boyd for the republican congressional nomination in this district at the coming Fremont convention. Other counties will do the same thing. Still other counties will endorse Mr. Young of Stanton and one has already been selected for Mr. Warner. All this despite the fact that J. J. McCarthy of Ponca is now and has been for four years past, drawing the salary as representative from this district.

There was not a man in the Madison county republican convention who favored the return to congress of Mr. McCarthy excepting two or three postmasters who owe their jobs to him. This popular uprising in counties all over the district in favor of Boyd and Young and Warner, as against McCarthy very strongly denotes the feeling of dissatisfaction which exists among republicans themselves, over the present representative from this district.

The Third district is pre-eminently a close district. It is almost a toss up, under ordinary conditions, between the democrats and republicans.

As a matter of plain, practical politics, the republicans of the Third district would unquestionably, rather than allow the democrats of the district to win, nominate another candidate than Mr. McCarthy. It would be wiser and fairer that he should be sacrificed than that the party be slaughtered at the polls.

Mr. McCarthy knows, and every other voter in the district—republican or democrat—knows that, even if he were nominated, he could never be elected at the polls in this district again. Knowing this, and separating himself from his inseparable selfishness, Mr. McCarthy ought to drop out of the race for the sake of harmony in the party, and allow the unanimous nomination of a man who can be supported by all republicans and who can be elected. And since Mr. McCarthy, through his personal desire for office, still seeks to take the nomination which must carry the party to defeat, the party has a right to demand that he step aside, and it will demand it in convention, for the sake of the election.

For the best interests of the Third district, a republican ought to be sent to congress next fall. A republican, in harmony with the administration, is needed to get things for the people of this district. But the people of the district will not elect McCarthy, for the reason that he has failed to make good. He has taken no prominent part in any important legislation during his entire four years, has neglected to even try to get pensions where requests have been repeatedly made in behalf of the poor and the blind old soldier, and all that he has been able to do was to allow the postoffice department to establish its rural routes here, and to draw his \$5,000 per year.

The danger of carrying the party to defeat at the polls if McCarthy is nominated, is shown by the eagerness with which democrats are supporting him. The Fremont Herald, whose editor hopes to run for congress in this district as the democratic nominee, is lauding Mr. McCarthy continuously in the hope that he may land the Ponca man as his opposition. This alone is sufficient reason why the republicans should hunt for new timber. And aside from those democratic papers, there are none in the district save a few postmasters and editors with axes to grind, supporting Mr. McCarthy in his effort to become a perpetual fixture.

Some one of his friends says he is as good a congressman as any of the other districts in the state can boast of. This is absurd. When the \$125,000 and \$85,000 public building appropriations secured in every other district in the state are set up beside the \$7,500 secured for Columbus by R. F. D. McCarthy, and when the numerous other prominent active parts taken in important legislation by Hinshaw, Norris, Pollard, Kinkaid and Kennedy are compared to the absolute nothing that Mr. McCarthy has done, the ridiculous phase of this argument becomes the more striking.

Will the republicans of this district declare their candidacy vacant by setting up the present failure as a victim for any democrat that might be put up? Or will they enter the contest in earnest, with a strong man in the running whom the whole party can conscientiously support?

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

Nobody can find fish biting like a magazine writer.

A man can do a lot of work after he appears to be all in.

A druggist nearly always thinks the doctors are jealous of him.

We should think a corset would be mighty hot in summer.

Keep away from people you dislike, and don't talk about them.

The average woman thinks the story of her life would make a good novel.

When a very old man, or a boy, tells a filthy story, it seems particularly filthy.

A real old fashioned woman never uses the word "mattress;" she always calls it a tick.

When a western young man chases chorus girls he hasn't any valet around to squeal on him afterwards.

When a man marries a second time and doesn't get along with his second wife, the neighbors say it is mighty funny.

If you dislike a man, you have the same right to tell him to keep away from you that you have to oil a creaking door, or put out fly paper. When two men dislike each other, the wisest possible thing is to let each other alone.

The bright spots in every man's memory are the compliments he received at the age when he was a no-account boy.

Those who know where to find things in the encyclopedias and reference books, are those who don't have to look for them.

The Lancaster literary society has lately been working hard to settle a number of disputed questions. It has decided that a man should quit singing in a church choir as soon as he reaches forty.

When you see a girl on the streets, you are apt to think of her as being always on dress parade, and that being on dress parade continually must be difficult; but around home she relaxes a good deal.

If you offend a man unnecessarily, he will abuse you to others; he will be the cause of three or four people talking about you, and saying you are disagreeable. If you offend one man a day for a year, think of the quiet influence in the community against you. On the contrary, if you are polite, people speak favorably of you, and favorably advertise you. The biggest fool trick possible is to offend people.

Pharmacists throughout the world have devoted their lives to the perfecting of Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. It contains the choicest medical roots and herbs known to modern medicine. Tea or tablets, 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

Scientific Farming.

The success now being attained in sections of the western plains where agriculture has in former times been declared impossible is a mystery to many who have watched the peopling of regions that have been once settled and deserted. The explanation is found in the scientific methods which now prevail and which are showing their advantage over the old hit or miss style of cultivation. Farms, rich in fields of growing grain, beautified with thrifty groves of trees, attractive in every way, are found where once the discouraged and disgusted pioneer toiled fruitlessly and gave up in despair.

Canada and the Dakotas furnish extensive examples of new successes built upon older failures. The first experimenters in the new lands tried farming in the manner to which they were accustomed in the east. They endeavored to grow crops on seven-inch inches of rainfall with the same methods they had used in the old home where the rainfall was twenty-five inches. They failed, and the land was pronounced worthless. Canada was the pioneer in the new order of agriculture. It was discovered that with proper conservation of fourteen inches of moisture as good crops could be grown as twenty inches would bring in the old way. The Campbell method of cultivation was made the savior of large districts in Canada. Today lands that rarely get more than twelve inches of rain per year are waving fields of thrifty grain. The Dakotas are copying the plan, and as a result the western portion of those states, where the rainfall is but about 70 per cent as great as in the eastern part, is developing into a successful agricultural region.

As agriculture is made more general the precipitation is found to increase, and trees are possible where bare prairie reigned before. The difficulties are growing less as they are being surmounted. It is predicted that another generation will see ample moisture for any form of cultivation desired. In the meantime the western plains are being subdued and an immense region is being added to the grain growing area, rescued from what has hitherto been known as the "semiarid" belt.—Sioux City Journal.

It brings to the little one that priceless gift of healthy flesh, solid bone and muscle. That's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea does. Best baby medicine on earth. Tea or tablets, 35

THE WEALTH OF NEBRASKA

GRAND ASSESSMENT ROLL OF THE STATE NEARLY \$314,000,000

DECIDED INCREASE THIS YEAR

Great Part of Increase Comes From Improvements on Lands in Country and Town Lots in Cities and Towns. No Increase on Lands and Lots.

The grand assessment roll for Nebraska this year, as computed from the figures on file with the state board of assessment, will total nearly \$314,000,000.

The greater part of this increase comes not from any increase in lands or upon personal property returned last year, but upon improvements on lands in the agricultural districts and on the lots in cities and towns. The deeding of school lands to purchasers under old contracts and the taking up of thousands of acres under the Kinkaid act have brought upon the tax roll much land that has hitherto been exempt, as the property of the state or of the general government. There have been many new houses built the past year by farmers, and many more than that by the new dwellers in cities and towns. The number of acres of land thus brought under taxation, hitherto exempt, is 206,392. This table gives where nearly \$5,000,000 of the total increase comes in:

Increased value of lands... \$1,784,410
Increased value of lots... 1,617,522
Increased value of money... 765,465
Increased value of merchandise... 547,269

Total... \$4,714,666

Of corn there were 8,505,614 more bushels on hand April 1 than a year ago—58,355,515 bushels as compared with 49,849,941. The value last year was \$218,962 less than this year, when it was figured at \$3,334,938. Last year it was assessed at 31.25 cents a bushel as compared with 28.5 this year.

There are some fifty items on the tax list, all of which make up the nine or ten millions of total increase.

There are more horses in Nebraska this year than last by 28,511, and upon horses an increase of fifty-six cents a head is made.

Last year the grand assessment roll totalled \$304,470,961, an increase of \$9,691,717. The railroads were down for \$47,294,976, or an increase of \$1,212,123. This year their increase is \$444,386.

There has been no increase in the value placed last year upon farm lands or city lots. Where any changes have been made they were simply to adjust manifest inequalities, and the totals are inconsiderable.

As Assessor Burruss of Johnson county puts it, the figures seem to indicate that of the increase 40 per cent, is due to a better understanding and better enforcement of the revenue law by the assessors and 60 per cent, to the new values created in lands, houses, etc.

Another source of the increase is found in the fact that the farmers had more wheat and corn on hand the 1st of April this year than on the same date a year ago. Of wheat there were 4,457,290 bushels on hand April 1 as compared with 2,905,328 last year, an increase of 1,551,962 bushels. The value last year was 73 cents per bushel, as compared with 52 this year. The value last year was \$425,298, this year \$509,325.

Number of horses, 1905, 764,422; value, \$9,431,883; average, \$12.34.

Number of horses, 1906, 792,953; value, \$10,233,693; average, \$12.90.

Number of cattle, 1905, 2,909,248; value, \$11,223,286; average, \$3.85.

Number of cattle, 1906, \$2,934,302; value, \$10,768,816; average, \$3.67.

Increase of value of railroad property, \$444,386.

Increase in number of horses, 28,511; increase assessed value, 56 cents per head; increase in value of horses, \$801,810; new horses assessed this year, value, \$400,000. Increase in number of cattle, 25,054; decrease assessed value, 18 cents per head; decrease in valuation of cattle, \$454,470.

I live and let my brethren live
With all that's good to me:
Unto the poor some cash I give,
The balance I give Rocky Mountain Tea. Ask your druggist.

Will Build Greenhouses.

Executive officers of the Union Pacific road in Chicago are planning to build several large greenhouses along the main lines of this company in Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah and other districts, with the object of having at every table in every dining car over the entire system a bouquet of freshly cut flowers at every meal. In addition to table and other decorations it is planned to grow flowers on a scale sufficiently large to allow a free distribution of roses to women and carnations, or other seasonable flower, not only in dining cars but to passengers in every car of every train, and in winter as well as in summer, the idea being to make patrons feel that the flowers are a part of the trip over this road and not precious little souvenirs. The greenhouses will probably be located at Grand Island, Neb., Cheyenne, Wyo., Denver, Colo., and Ogden, Utah. In California and in the south the company has no trouble in getting outdoor flowers all year. But even in these districts the scheme of flowers for passengers and car decorations is to be enlarged upon. Dining rooms along all lines are to be beautified