

# MORMONISM IS IN DAKOTA

### RELIGIOUS SECT INVADING NEBRASKA'S NEIGHBOR STATE.

#### STILL BELIEVE IN POLYGAMY

Though They Do Not Preach This Plural Marriage Doctrine, Because It is Contrary to Law in the Land, Yet They It Where Necessary.

Mitchell, S. D., Aug. 4.—Mormonism has commenced its invasion of South Dakota as a field of work to propagate its faith among the people. A few days ago three missionaries, Charles F. Perry, Arthur Richardson and William J. Salisbury, made their appearance in Mitchell as the starting point for a campaign throughout the state. They have been delivering tracts from door to door, and in the evenings they have delivered addresses on the streets in expounding the faith and doctrine of the church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints. From time to time the missionaries are visited by higher officers of the church and assisted in the preaching. These men seem to be intensely earnest in all they undertake in their religious work and are self sacrificing to quite a large degree, inasmuch as they are pushing Mormonism without the least idea of recompense and pay their own expenses.

One of the recent arrivals is Elder R. A. Brower of Marysville, Idaho, and he was not at all averse to talking about the work that is being done, and the creed and faith of his church. In answer to the question of the object of their visit here where there was seemingly little ground for gaining a foothold Mr. Brower said: "Our church is doing this kind of work all over wherever we can get men to do it. We have not come here to organize a church society by getting people converted, so-called, by prevailing on them on the spur of the moment when they are under excitement or perhaps subject to our will more or less. We do not work in that way. We believe that by personally expounding and explaining the word of God and by distributing our literature they will obtain the truth, and when they once become impressed with the truth they will flock to us readily."

In reply to the question as to whether Mormonism was increasing in this country despite the unfavorable legislation or was losing ground, Mr. Brower replied: "Our church is increasing daily in power and influence, and will continue to increase so rapidly that nothing can prevent our hopes being realized, for our doctrines are nothing but the truth, founded on scripture, and truth must prevail."

The elder stated that there was no truth in the statement made that it was the intention of the church to move its headquarters from Salt Lake City to some part of the country where the laws are more favorable. He declared that Salt Lake City would always be the headquarters of the church, for it is too firmly established to ever think of moving away.

Elder Brower was asked if the missionaries preached and taught the doctrine of polygamy in their work in this city and state. He replied: "No, we do not, and for two reasons. One is that the practice of polygamy is contrary to law in this country, and our church persists always in being obedient to the laws of the land—that is one of our articles of faith. Second, people ordinarily do not understand the meaning of the idea until they learn to understand some of the other principles and teachings of the church. After that they can see the meaning of it and the beautiful idea of plural marriage. Of course, it is one of the cardinal principles of our church, and we defend it as such wherever and whenever we find it necessary to do so. If we are asked any questions about polygamy we explain its meaning, but we don't preach it, nor practice it in deference to law."

The detachment of Mormon missionaries who are now operating in Mitchell are working under the direction of the old church organization, known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, the headquarters of which are at Salt Lake City, Utah. Among the literature they are distributing is the Book of Mormon and several other publications, one of which is entitled, "What Mormons Believe," which gives a complete exposition of the doctrines of Mormonism, although it remains silent on the question of plural marriages.

According to the statement of the missionaries, it is the belief of Mormons that the institution of their church is the work of God, promulgated under his commands, and, therefore, will ultimately overcome all opposition and spread over the whole earth, and with that idea in view missionaries are being sent to all parts of the country to spread their gospel. It is the intention to thoroughly cover South Dakota if they can secure the men for the work.

There is another wing of the Mormon church with headquarters established at Independence, Mo., which differs somewhat in several important particulars, but mainly in the repudiation of polygamy. It is called the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints.

The missionaries now here expect to work in this city and vicinity a month longer and then go to some other locality.

# NEBRASKA TREES SHIELD 'HILLS'

### Will Protect Vegetation From the Hot South Winds.

Rapid City, S. D., Aug. 4.—A matter that is of great interest to the people of the Black Hills is the attempt being made by the forestry department to cover the sandhills of Nebraska with pine forests.

The sandhill country is so close to the Black Hills that its welfare is really more important to this state than it is to Nebraska. The fearful droughts that devastated this country in 1889-90 were made still more deadly because of the south winds which blew over the furnacelike sandhills and became so heated that when they struck the vegetation of the Black Hills they destroyed it with a breath.

It is a quarter of a century since a Nebraskan first made the discovery that jackpine would grow in the sandhills. The forestry department has now taken the matter up and is planting on a large scale.

The planters work in crews of three, each crew planting about 3,000 trees a day. Twenty-seven hundred trees are put out to the acre and the expense of planting an acre is about \$25.

# LEVY FOR COUNTY IS MADE

### COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION FINISHES WORK.

#### HORSES AND MULES INCREASED

Figures on These Animals are Changed by the State Board of Equalization. That is the Only Change Made in County Board's Figures.

[From Saturday's Daily.]

The last meeting of the board of equalization of Madison county, at which the levy on this county was made, was held yesterday at Madison. The general levy was made and also the school district assessments, a new law placing this assessment in the hands of the county commissioners. The only change that the state board of equalization made in the figures of the county board were on horses and mules. The state board increased the figures of the county board twenty percent on mules and ten percent on horses.

Following is the assessment made for Madison county:

General fund	4 1/2 mills
Bridge fund	3 1/2 mills
Road fund	2 mills
Special levy for road districts	
No. 9 and No. 21	2 mills
Norfolk school district	15 mills
Norfolk school bonds	7 mills

The figures sent in to the state board were left unchanged in all respects excepting on horses and mules, and the increase on these is due to the state board's order and not to the county commissioners.

Formerly each school district made a levy of its own, but now each board sends in an estimate to the county board, who make the levy.

Norfolk's former school levy has been twenty mills, but this was lowered because of funds on hand.

# IN CRITICAL CONDITION

### NELIGH YOUNG WOMAN SUFFERS PITIABLY NOW.

#### AS A RESULT OF THE RUNAWAY

One Eye Extends Out of its Socket and the Attending Physician Will Venture no Opinion as to Result. Mentally, She is a Shade Better.

Neligh, Neb., Aug. 6.—Special to The News: Miss Nellie Anderson, who was so seriously injured last Friday by being thrown from a buggy, is getting along as well as can be expected. The attending physician reports this morning that mentally she is a shade better, but it is impossible to yet say what may be the result.

One of her eyes extends clear out of the socket, and it is impossible to state whether it is a clot pressure causing this or not.

The sister, Miss Raechel, is up and around but is experiencing a great deal of soreness.

#### WOMAN SWINDLER AT WORK.

### Pierre Real Estate Men Victimized by Bogus Land Buyer.

Pierre, S. D., Aug. 4.—A woman giving her name as Mrs. Healy has been working several real estate firms in this city successfully the past ten days. She claimed to have disposed of property at Aberdeen, but for which the money was being held up for examination and title and that she desired to reinvest it in Pierre. After looking over the list of property for sale by the agent she selected what she wanted, then as a prospective buyer solicited a small loan until the Aberdeen deal was closed. One of the victims figured it out so far as he knew she had netted about \$150 and that only included those who would admit they had been caught and did not include anyone keeping still.

#### BARNHART MENTIONED.

### Norfolk Attorney May be County Attorney Candidate.

Madison Chronicle: We have heard the name of Attorney Barnhart of Norfolk mentioned as a possible candidate for county attorney on the democratic ticket.

# HORSES DIE OF FEVER

### ELKHORN VALLEY ANIMALS SUGGEST CUMULATIVE IN LARGE NUMBERS.

#### DR. M'KIM IS INVESTIGATING

Former Norfolk Veterinarian, Now State Veterinarian, Has Been Assisting Prof. Peters in Getting at Causes of Malarial Fever and Cure.

Elkhorn valley horses die in great numbers from malarial fever, according to Prof. A. T. Peters of the state experimental farm. With Dr. C. A. McKim, state veterinarian, formerly of Norfolk, he has investigated the disease. Following are extracts from his paper, written on the subject:

This disease is also called "swamp fever" by farmers, and "pernicious anaemia" by veterinarians. In Nebraska many of the farmers call the disease "typhoid fever," for it resembles this fever very much. The manner in which the disease is contracted by horses is not definitely understood. In the last few years, the veterinarians in the Philippines have discovered a disease, prevalent in India under the name of "surra," the description of which corresponds very much to that of malarial fever of horses in this country, with the exception that bacteriologists have not been able to find the surra parasite in the blood of affected animals in this country. As the parasite of surra is very easily detected in the blood of affected animals, and as we have not been able to discover it, the conclusion seems reasonable that the diseases are not identical. It is difficult to ascertain how the disease first made its appearance in Nebraska. We find it on the marshy pastures during very wet seasons. It is the general opinion of those who have studied the disease that it is caused by feeding on certain low, marshy pastures and on hay that comes from such pastures. Whatever its origin, the disease has spread on these pastures during the last few years. Horses die from this disease on the Missouri river bottom and in the Elkhorn valley and further up in the western part of the state. In these districts the loss is very great, especially in wet seasons, such as we have had in the last few years. To the stockman the loss is very heavy, for when it once makes its appearance on a ranch, it is very apt to recur, and carry off every horse. Many ranchmen in these districts lost all of their horses and were seriously crippled in finishing up their season's work, many farmers losing from two to eight head of horses. This is the most serious disease among horses that this state has been called upon to investigate.

Last July the writer, together with the state veterinarian, Dr. C. A. McKim, visited a number of ranches, and also held post mortem examinations on diseased animals. We found that the animals were all greatly emaciated and the mucous membranes very pale; and in all cases we found the characteristic blood spots on the mucous membrane of the eye. These blood spots were more pronounced in some cases than in others, due to the severity of the attack. Some blood counts were made from the diseased animals. The red corpuscles ran as low as 1,800,000 to 2,200,000, while the normal for a healthy animal is about 7,500,000 red corpuscles, which explains why the affected animals emaciate and become pale so very rapidly. The post mortem examination also showed a large number of worms known as the tetracanthum. This worm was found more abundant in horses that showed slight symptoms or were in the early stages of the disease, and was not found so abundant in the chronic cases. It was always found in the colon and the intestines. In none of the specimens that were examined were we able to find this worm in the circulation. It is of importance to note that, as stated, in advanced, long-standing chronic cases, when a post mortem is held, few if any of these parasites are found. This may possibly be explained by the severe emaciation that the animal has undergone, the blood being in such poor condition that possibly it had no nutritive value, thus causing the parasites to leave their hosts. In one post mortem examination where, according to the owner's statement, the horse had been affected twenty-one days, we could not find any of these worms. The organs in the abdominal cavity were practically normal except the kidneys, which were very much enlarged, and showed plainly chronic lesions of nephritis (inflammation of the kidneys).

The treatment of this disease has not been very satisfactory, which is largely due to the fact that we have not definite knowledge as to the true cause of the disease. The treatment consisted in using gasoline, creolin and cresote to cleanse out the stomach of the intestinal parasites. In addition to this fever remedies were used, such as quinine, nux vomica, digitalis and the like, followed up with a general tonic, such as Fowler's solution, but with no universal success.

At this time the station is giving attention to the method by which these animals become infected. Possibly it may be in the same way that sheep and cattle become infected with the small parasite known as the stomach worm. Embryos of worms have been found on blades of grass and are taken up by stock when grazing. As soon as the definite cause of infection has been learned, then possibly a cure may be forthcoming.

# BROWN COUNTY FAIR.

### Will be Held September 26, 27, and 28. Rain Yesterday.

Ainsworth, Neb., Aug. 4.—Special to The News: Another rain of three-quarters of an inch visited this county yesterday afternoon.

The fair association have set September 26, 27 and 28 for the county fair. There will be several hundred dollars hung up for horse races, baseball and other attractions.

# BROWN COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

### Are Holding Their Convention at Ainsworth This Afternoon.

Ainsworth, Neb., Aug. 4.—Brown county democrats are here today to hold their county convention this afternoon.

The republican convention will be held here Aug. 15.

# CROWDS AT MISSIONFEST

### LARGEST FESTIVAL DAY OF KIND EVER HELD IN TOWN.

#### COLLECTION WAS ABOUT \$300

The Missionfest Held by the People of Christ Lutheran Church in Pasewalk Grove Sunday Was a Splendid Success in Every Way.

[From Monday's Daily.]

The missionfest that was held in Pasewalk's grove yesterday by the Christ Lutheran church was the largest ever held in Norfolk. The grove was packed to its utmost capacity and it is estimated that there were between 1,700 and 2,000 people on the grounds.

In the morning Rev. Mr. Shelp of Pierce spoke to a large audience on "Home Missions." Mr. Shelp told the people of the need of helping their fellowmen that are in need and asked them to help establish churches through the state where there are none.

In the afternoon Rev. Mr. Witte spoke on "Foreign Missions" and asked a liberal contribution for the heathen in foreign lands.

A large number brought their lunches and had a nice picnic dinner in the grove.

On the whole the affair was a success in every way. It is estimated that about \$300 was contributed by those present, to missions.

# Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the state of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the state of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 6, A. D. 1906.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held on the Tuesday, succeeding the first Monday in November, 1906, the following provision be proposed and submitted to the electors of the state as an amendment to the constitution.

Section 2. There shall be a state railway commission, consisting of three members, who shall be first elected at the general election in 1906, whose terms of office, except those chosen at the first election under this provision, shall be six years, and whose compensation shall be fixed by the legislature.

Of the three commissioners first elected, the one receiving the highest number of votes, shall hold his office for six years, the next highest four years, and the lowest two years. The powers and duties of such commission shall include the regulation of rates, service and general control of common carriers as the legislature may provide by law. But in the absence of specific legislation, the commission shall exercise the powers and perform the duties enumerated in this provision.

Section 3. That at said election in the year 1906, on the ballot of each elector voting thereat, there shall be printed or written the words: "For Constitutional Amendment, with reference to State Railway Commission," and "Against Constitutional Amendment, With Reference to State Railway Commission." And if a majority of all votes cast at said election, shall be for such amendment, the same shall be deemed to be adopted.

I, A. Galusha, secretary of state of the state of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of the state of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the twenty-ninth session of the legislature of the state of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1906.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln this 24th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Six, of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-second, and of this state the Fortieth.

A. Galusha, Secretary of State.

[Seal.]

If you know what things ought to cost you will make few bad bargains—and to know you must "keep up" with the ads.

# ALCOHOL TO BE CHEAPER

### LAW TAKES EFFECT WITH COMMING OF NEW YEAR.

#### NORFOLK MIGHT USE A PLANT

A Few Facts of Interest at This Time to the People of This City, Because of the Possibility of Developing a New Industry.

Washington, Aug. 6.—There are a whole lot of misapprehensions about denatured alcohol. In fact, there are many things about it that are not understood in this country, and the scientists of the department of agriculture and the officials of the internal revenue are all collecting information and statistics that will be of use when the new law goes into effect on January 1, 1907. It may be well, however, to point out a few things that are not so well known about the new commodity, and that will clear the air of misunderstanding about some others. In the first place denatured alcohol is no different from any other sort of alcohol, except that it has certain things mixed with it rendering it impossible to drink. There is a revenue tax on ordinary alcohol of \$1.10 a gallon, that makes it too expensive to use for anything, almost, except a drink, which a man will squander any amount of money on when he cannot get money for anything else. This raises much money for the country, keeps up the price of wine and whisky to a point where the average citizen cannot afford to get drunk, and otherwise limits the use of alcohol to the profit of the whisky trust and the satisfaction of the W. C. T. U.

But there are many ways in which alcohol can be used that do not tend to drunkenness. It can be used as a fuel, an illuminant, to run automobiles, and power launches and for various uses in the arts, for making varnish and a lot of other things where its present price under the revenue tax makes its use almost or quite prohibitive. Now comes the "free alcohol bill." This is merely a measure that will allow alcohol for use in the arts to be made without paying the revenue tax if it is first rendered totally unfit to drink.

#### Have Some Wrong Impressions.

This bill passed the recent session of congress, and on the strength of it there were columns of "pipe dreams" written about free alcohol. It was going to be so cheap that anybody could own an automobile, and the horse was going out of business quicker than he would have gone had Edison perfected his battery that would run indefinitely for nothing. Free alcohol was also going to put the kibosh on the Standard Oil company and give the people fuel and light for next to nothing, if it did not actually pay them for using it.

It is a fact that alcohol can be made out of almost anything in the vegetable line, and therefore it was going to open up a way for the farmer to use everything on his farm that he could not eat or sell. Every farm would manufacture its own heat, light and power, and what it did not use it would sell to the city in the winter, and thus levy a tax on the urbanite, even when he was not paying summer board for the privilege of being eaten up by mosquitos.

But it is needless to enumerate. Free alcohol will do a number of good things, but it will not usher in the millennium. It is not going to be a backyard industry. Any man who can get a tin can and a length of rubber hose is not going to be allowed to enter on the manufacture of alcohol. The law provides for that, and the internal revenue office is going ahead to fix the matter on a business basis. Regulations are now being framed under which the free alcohol law will be administered, and Commissioner Yerkes, with Congressman E. J. Hill, is now in Europe studying the methods of denaturing and the way the law is administered on the continent. Of course, some envious people will say that the commissioner of internal revenue is merely on a summer pleasure trip, and that he could have obtained all the information he wanted from the consuls at the expense of a stamped envelope. But that is another question. The government always has good and faithful servants, who are willing to brave the perils of an ocean passage in midsummer for the country's good and at the country's expense. So the commissioner has gone abroad to collect information at first hand.

#### Making Tests With Product.

Then the department of agriculture has started on a bulletin which will be ready for distribution the first of the year, telling all about denatured alcohol and its uses. Dr. Wiley, the chemist, is at work on this. The department has also hired Prof. Charles Lucke of Columbia university, this city, who will make a lot of experiments with internal combustion engines to see what alcohol is good for as fuel. It has been used as fuel abroad in automobiles and boats for some time. But Professor Lucke is also going to get his data first hand.

When these official announcements are all ready there will be no excuse for anybody not knowing all about denatured alcohol. Meantime it will be well to advise the people as a whole that every farm is not going to be turned into a distillery to use up its surplus vegetable products. The law which the internal revenue officers are preparing to formulate will not allow the making of alcohol in distilleries having a capacity of less than 500 gal-

lons daily. This is because there will have to be a gauger and a storekeeper kept constantly on duty, and one at a salary of about \$5 a day, and one at about \$2, just as in any other distillery. If the distillery makes only denatured alcohol it will not have to pay any revenue to the government, but the chances are that if it turns out as much as 500 gallons a day a part of it will be withdrawn for making liquor, and this will pay the tax and pay the wages of the officials who superintend it. This is rather hard on the farmer who would like to turn his surplus of apples and turnips, beets and potatoes into alcohol and either use or sell the product. This would bring down the price of alcohol some. But it will not be allowed.

As to the cost at which alcohol can be manufactured, it is a question that may never be answered to the satisfaction of the public. When the hearings were held before the committee on ways and means recently the experts put the cost all the way from 9 to 27 cents a gallon. The prices will vary. The New Orleans people who buy black Cuban molasses and make alcohol from it get a gallon of alcohol out of two gallons of molasses. It is said that they can make it as cheap as ten cents a gallon. The people who make grain alcohol, which is what whisky is made from, cannot probably make it for less than 16 cents. Then again alcohol making is more or less of a trade secret. Most distilleries have their own private methods, and it is said that grain alcohol can be made cheaper in Chicago than almost anywhere else, because of better methods and the cheapness of grain in that center.

#### The Cost of Production.

It seems, averaging the estimates of cost, that alcohol can be made at about 20 cents a gallon, or perhaps a little less, and the denaturing will add in cost of materials and labor perhaps 5 cents a gallon more. The denaturing simply means the mixing of various undrinkable oils and other evil-tasting and smelling stuff with the alcohol, and there are severe penalties against distilling out the alcohol and rendering it drinkable again, just as there are against making moonshine whisky in the first place.

About the heat and power contained in alcohol there is a good deal of uncertainty. It is a little hotter burning fuel than gasoline, perhaps as much as 10 per cent. But it is thought that for use in internal combustion engines, such as are used in automobiles, it is of only a little higher value than gasoline, possibly 5 per cent. Makers of alcohol cars on the continent, however, claim that it makes a much more elastic running fuel and that it can be used more effectively under different throttle and spark conditions than can gasoline. It is adapted to almost any internal combustion engine now using gasoline, with a little different valve and carburetor.

It is possible that the introduction of free alcohol will increase the number of distilleries and will enable the farmers to get rid of a good deal of their superfluous vegetable stock. But it will by no means open up a way for every farmer to use this stock himself. It also will cheapen alcohol considerably for cooking and lighting purposes, and will make it more available for use in silk manufacture, in dyeing, paint and varnish making and a host of other ways, but it does not promise to put the Standard Oil company on the pike nor to send Coal Oil John to the almshouse.

\$8.00 to Chicago and Return on the Illinois Central, August 4, 5 and 6, 1906. On the above dates the Illinois Central Railroad company will sell excursion tickets to Chicago, limited to August 15 for return, from Omaha, Council Bluffs, Onawa, Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Albert Lea, Cedar Rapids, and all intermediate points west of the Mississippi river, at the very low rate of only \$8.00 for the round trip.

This notice will be superseded in a few days by one giving particulars as to train service.

H. J. Phelps, division passenger agent, I. C. R. R., Dubuque, Iowa.

# ON CHARGE OF MURDER.

### Preliminary Hearing of Barney Pearson This Morning.

Hastings, Neb., Aug. 4.—Special to The News: The preliminary hearing of Barney Pearson, on charge of murder, shooting Walter McCulla, took place this morning before Justice Morledge. Attorneys Stevens and Button appeared for the defense and asked for a continuance to September 1, which was granted. The prisoner was brought into court and pleaded not guilty.

#### Road Notice to Land Owners.

To All Whom It May Concern: The commissioner appointed to locate a road commencing at southeast corner of section 33, town 21 north, range 2 west in Green Garden precinct, Madison county, Nebraska, running thence west on the county line two (2) miles and terminating at southwest corner of section 32, in town 21 north, of range 2 west of the 6th P. M. in Nebraska, has reported in favor of the location thereof, and all objections thereto or claims for damages must be filed in the county clerk's office on or before noon of the 19th day of September, A. D. 1906, or said road will be established without reference thereto.

Geo. E. Richardson, County Clerk

# Dr. R. C. Simmons

fits glasses for those who have defects of vision which often cause headaches, nervousness, inflamed lids, blurred vision, etc. Room 15, Cotton Block, Norfolk.

also head here