

# HISTORY OF SHORT LINE

J. J. McCAFFERTY OF O'NEILL TELLS HOW IT WAS BUILT.

NOW PART OF THE BURLINGTON.

O'Neill Historian Relates Some of the Ups and Downs of the Old Sioux City Short Line, Built by Donald McLean Twenty Years Ago.

J. J. McCafferty of O'Neill, who is arranging to publish a history of Holt county, gives a chapter to the construction of the old Sioux City Short Line railroad, from Sioux City to O'Neill, which later became a part of the Great Northern and is now a part of the Burlington system in Nebraska. From the account it will be seen that men who are now residents of Norfolk figured in some of the early transactions. Following is the article:

The Short Line railroad was built in 1890. A short history of which transaction is as follows: In the spring of 1888 a meeting of the business men of Creighton was held in that town at which several Sioux City men and J. J. McCafferty from O'Neill were present. Times were slow and business in a languishing condition and Sioux City, Creighton and O'Neill people had a common interest in doing things to live up to the times and trade conditions. John Hornick, J. M. Cleland and another man whose name I've now forgotten, from Sioux City, were present at the meeting. George E. Cheney, E. P. Weatherly, A. D. Holbrook, W. T. Marsh, E. P. Perrin and W. H. Butterfield, of Creighton and Knox county, were there to discuss the feasibility of building a railroad from Sioux City via Creighton to and beyond O'Neill, at which meeting the following resolution was adopted: "That a company be organized to build a road from Sioux City via Creighton to O'Neill to be known as the Sioux City, Creighton, O'Neill & Western Railway company. Some people said it was all hot air or Nebraska gas. A meeting was called for and held the following October in the Garretson hotel in Sioux City, Iowa, at which most of the Sioux City boomers, a class of business men who never had their equals for vim and push in any country, were present at which resolutions of the Creighton meeting were ratified and the following committee was appointed to organize a stock company to build the road named at the former meeting: James E. Booge, J. M. Cleland, John Hornick and John Pierce, of Sioux City; Colonel Cheney, E. P. Weatherly and W. H. Butterfield of Creighton; Patrick Fahy, M. P. Kinkaid and John J. McCafferty, of O'Neill.

The road cost a trifle over \$3,000,000. The commutations company raised \$1,500,000 and bought the plant, but it proved an unwieldy white elephant in their hands, and again became insolvent and passed into the hands of Sloan, Todd & Co., of New York, who, it was afterwards learned, were the fiscal agents of James J. Hill, who got the road and run it for years as a part of his Great Northern system. It was currently reported that the road didn't cost Hill more than 5 cents on the dollar, but he made and effected a swap with the Burlington system in trading the Short Line to them for a valuable piece of road they had acquired in an out of the way place to them but a nice connecting link solidifying Hill's holdings, and in 1907 the Sioux City, O'Neill & Western became a part and parcel of the Burlington system.

**Organized Paper.**

An organization was effected on paper and a resolution passed that the road was to be completed during the coming summer and fall and that preparations shall be made to commence grading from Sioux City as soon as the condition of the ground will permit.

John Hornick, George Cheney and John McCafferty were appointed a committee on advertising and to bring the subject properly before the public. The said committee spent a week in Sioux City and the writer of this book was the chief penman in drafting the prospectus of the new road for the Sioux City papers which was published and appeared in the columns of said papers in due time and attracted the attention of a visiting promoter of railroads from Mexico who had just come to Sioux City from the City of Mexico where he had completed a concession and finished a road for President Diaz. It was thought that he was rich but in fact he was broke and owed \$40 for his hotel bill and \$5 for laundry, but he had just \$10 in his pocket and was heading at the best hotel in the city when he met the chief business man on whom he spent the remaining \$10 and a good deal more for wine. He inquired into the details of the proposed new road, its cost and topography of the country through which it was proposed to be built. He then asked how much stock the business men of the city would take and ordered up more wine. He got liberal promises and asked if they would pledge their names to the same in writing and when assured in the affirmative he presented them with the proposition in due form and got their signatures after which the business men drank more wine then went home to bed and while they slept Donald McLean, who it was none other than he, was on his way to New York city where he succeeded in getting a convenient and substantial loan of needed cash on his list of subscribed stock to the new road. He got the money from the Manhattan Loan & Trust company, returned to Sioux City paid his debts and had money to burn. He flew high and built the road and did it inside of a year but it was built largely on wind and hot air. New York put up the money (what was put up) on the bonds of the road and Sioux City securities of doubtful and intimated value.

**Through Plainview.**

It was found impossible to build the road by way of Creighton so it was built through Plainview, though it is doubtful if it would ever be built only for the initial start it got in the Creighton meeting. It was built through a new country without any large towns; besides the country was in a backward state of development. Before they had time to work up a good carrying trade the panic of 1893 and 1894 set in which, together with 1894 total failure of crops, put the road in an insolvent condition. The payment of interest to the New

York party went by default. Representatives of the Manhattan Loan & Trust company came to Sioux City for the purpose of getting a receiver appointed. They came to Sioux City with a flourish, marched to the Short Line happened to be upstairs at the the downstairs offices, and were very fussy and "raised Cain." Donald McLean happened to be upstairs at the time. He stepped out of his office, boarded a car on Garretson's elevated railroad, rode to the Chicago and Northwestern bridge, where he crossed over to the Nebraska side of the Missouri river, where the road's best and fastest engine with a single car was waiting and ready to carry him to Lincoln, where Governor James A. Boyd, notified by telegram and special messenger, was waiting in the executive chamber for a special and extraordinary purpose. No train since or before ever made better time on that road, and Mac reached Lincoln ahead of the appointed time. He was ushered into the presence of Governor Boyd, who appointed his son-in-law, Bierbower (who was married to Mr. Boyd's daughter,) to the receivership of the road, while the officers and lawyers of the New York financial institution were boisterously quibbling over the mode of procedure in Sioux City.

**Wholly in Nebraska.**

The road was wholly in Nebraska and, therefore, subject to the Nebraska courts though having its headquarters in Sioux City. When the New York nabobs found the clue end or thread of the legal tangle which was too late to retrieve lost ground which had slipped from under their cold feet. The battle ground was changed, lost to them and won by the doughty promoter who virtually remained the head of the road.

Bierbower served a term as United States marshal for Nebraska and was then out of his job, and as there was a change of administration there was not much show of his reappointment, so the receivership came in handy. Indeed, it was a handsome and prized windfall, the donor of which was sure to get the receiver's best wishes and services. Hence Bierbower became as intended, McLean's man Friday and pulled the McLean strings for a couple of years, or until the road was reorganized by the Credits Commutation company of Sioux City, which bought the stock and legitimate claims against the road at 50 cents on the dollar. I think I was the only Holt county stockholder. The stock I got for a hardware and stove bill against the company. I thought I had a stand in with McLean and got the contract to furnish the hardware for buildings and the stoves, and finally took stock in the company for pay. I sold the stock to the commutations company for half price, and they lost all in the end.

**Many Went Broke.**

The Sioux City boomers went broke. They were twenty years too soon and ahead of time, but they were their city and state's benefactors, and built a great and splendid city, which stands now and ever will as a monument to their energy and faith in their town and country and their tireless and unflagging efforts to build a great metropolitan city. Dan Hedges and his son-in-law, John Pierce, Jim Booge, A. S. Garretson, Ed Haakinson, John Hornick and about as many more kindred and daring spirits were the guiding genius and moving magnets of those times and that city, out they all went broke and most of them left for other parts to begin life anew, and many of them in declining years at that. Some of them died in abject poverty, others started business on a small scale, and some were afterwards running street cars. John Hornick alone of the bunch kept his head above water and is still one of the leading men in Sioux City.

**Battle Creek.**

The deputy assessors met with the county assessor and commissioners at the court house this week, according to the Madison Chronicle. Many items of interest connected with the coming assessment were discussed. Among other things it was decided to list all real estate at its actual value. It has been the custom heretofore to assess saloon licenses in this county. Mr. Ruth holds that this practice is not just and equitable. Notwithstanding the fact that the attorney general has ruled that saloon licenses should be taxed, the state board believes otherwise, although it made no recommendation regarding the action of the county assessors, leaving them free to use their own judgment. Mr. Ruth believes that it is double taxation. The saloonkeeper is expected to give in the amount of cash on hand April 1, which would include the money he pays out on his license May 7.

**Bitten by a Vicious Dog.**

Bristow, Neb., March 27.—Special to The News: A little son of Geo. W. Bell, a prominent stockman, was badly bitten by a vicious dog.

# REVERSED ITS POLICY

CHANGED PLAN OF CONTROLLING THE SALOON.

EXPERIENCE WITH PROHIBITION

For Ten Years Iowa Wrangled Over the Enforcement of Statutory Prohibition and at Last Gave It Up and Adopted a License Statute.

Doubtless nine men out of ten in this state are of the opinion that Iowa still has constitutional prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages. This may be due to the fact that in the great contest seventeen years ago between the advocates of prohibition on the one hand and those of local option on the other, the prohibitionists everywhere pointed to Iowa as the chief exemplar of their doctrine. But the whirligig of time wrought its changes, Iowa long since doing away with statutory prohibition.

Something like a quarter of a century ago the people of Iowa amended their state constitution by adopting an article prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquors as beverages, and requiring that suitable laws be enacted to carry out the intent of the new amendment. They thought that such laws could be enforced and that time would demonstrate their wisdom; that public sentiment would always demand the rigid enforcement of such summary legislation. It took about ten years' time in which to dispel the illusion. During that time there was constant growth of sentiment in the minds of impartial men that the law was impracticable and therefore impossible of enforcement. Evidence of its evasion were found in every community. When the great campaign in Nebraska was at its height, the advocates of local option sent over into Iowa for testimony to prove the fact of countless evasions and violations, which not only reduced the popular respect for law but subjected nearly every community to constant annoyance and turmoil in efforts to put down a clandestine traffic which was encouraged and abetted by many of the strongest men in every community. These facts were laid before the voters of Nebraska only to be denied by the prohibitionists who contended that the law was strictly enforced in Iowa and that the sale of liquor had been stopped.

Six years after the issue had been settled in Nebraska by the enactment of the Stocum local option license law the people of Iowa manifested a desire to try some such means of regulating the saloons of that state. The good reports from Nebraska led many Iowans to believe that the principle of local option as applied to saloon regulation was the true one. There was such a marked change of sentiment that leading men were prompted to move for a change.

While the constitutional amendment was declared void by the supreme court less than a year after its adoption, the legislature enacted statutory prohibition in 1884 and after ten years of abortive efforts to enforce it, the legislature passed the mulct tax law, which is a local option, high license regulation substantially like the Nebraska statute, differing only in minor particulars. For fourteen years this high license law has been in force and effect in Iowa and its success is a matter of record. Under its provisions any community may by vote ordain absolute prohibition, or not, at will. It marks the settled policy of the state in respect to the regulation of the saloon and the manufacture of intoxicants, for it legalizes the exercises of local option, which means that any community may enforce popular sentiment on the subject.

When Iowa enacted the mulct tax law it completely reversed its policy in the matter of regulating the saloon, so-called Stocum law in Nebraska. Abandoning the principle of prohibition the people of that state were glad to adopt the principle of the license tax for application in communities at the option of the majority of voters. And this is the vital principle of the which has been quoted all over the United States as the best means of regulating the saloon known to the statutes of any commonwealth.

**Battle Creek.**

Dr. L. J. Daniels, who was practicing medicine here for many years, is here on an extended visit with relatives and friends. He is following his profession in Oklahoma now and he says is doing well.

A. M. Lovelace has been seriously sick for some time, but he is now on the road to recovery.

Miss Agnes Barnes is attending college at O'Neill.

E. E. Cartney is here from North Bend and intends to run the Corner saloon. The place will be vacated by Joseph F. Serb.

Wm. Horn was here from Madison the latter part of last week visiting relatives and friends. He is owner of a fine farm four miles south of town.

W. S. O'Brien of Madison and Eddy Grant of Norfolk were here on business Friday.

Albert Kohl was here on business from Grove Friday.

Look at the ad of cattle and horse sale in the News by J. A. Moore of Battle Creek.

Theodore Thomsen and brother, Christian, of Lyman county, South Dakota, are here on an extended visit with relatives and friends.

A. Williams was here on business Friday from Meadow Grove. Your

correspondent hates to do business with him, because we don't like his goods—tombstones.

W. A. Witzigman of Norfolk and bank examiner Mickey of Lincoln were here Friday after ducks and geese. They was no game warden with them, because they had John R. Witzigman, cashier of the Valley bank, along and he claims they have to obey the law.

Richard Sullivan was here on business Friday from Meadow Grove. He is in the butcher business at that place.

# COMMERCIAL CLUB SMOKER

TENDERED TO THE TRAVELING MEN OF NORFOLK.

AN INNOVATION IN THE CLUB

Function to the Traveling Men Will Constitute a Quarterly Meeting of the Commercial Club Proper—A Pleasant Time Anticipated.

The smoker which the Norfolk Commercial club is to give next Saturday evening at the city hall complimentary to Norfolk traveling men will constitute the quarterly meeting of the Commercial club proper. In this way it represents an innovation in Commercial club practice.

The constitution of the Commercial club calls for quarterly meetings as well as an annual meeting. These quarterly meetings have been neglected but believing that an opportunity is thus afforded of popularizing the club and bringing it in possibly closer touch with Norfolk business and commercial men it is proposed to pay special attention to these quarterly meetings.

The Commercial club directors have had a traveling men's smoker in mind for some months. It was first thought that such a smoker could be given in connection with the annual meeting the first of the year but it was later found advisable to postpone the smoker.

The smoker Saturday will be a jolly affair. A box of cigars is offered for the best story told.

**Real Estate Transfers.**

Real estate transfers for the week ending March 27, 1908, compiled by Madison County Abstract and Guarantee company, office with Mapes & Hazen:

Reinhard J. Freericks to James E. Ryan, W. D., consideration \$8,000, NE 1/4 33-23-4.

Frank E. Durhan to John C. Foster, W. D., consideration \$4,000, part of lot 8, block 2, Pasewalk's addition to Norfolk.

John L. Cahill and wife to Jennie A. Gibson, W. D., consideration \$1,250, south 30 feet of north 71 feet of lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, block 4, Mathewson's Second addition to Norfolk.

Gilbert Johnson and wife to Christine Gray, W. D., consideration \$3,500, E 1/2 of NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of 35-24-1.

Eva I. Phinney and husband to Bertha M. Radley, W. D., consideration \$2,200, part of lot D, Tilden.

Olivia R. Odiorne and husband to W. T. Shively, W. D., consideration \$975, lot 8, block 7, Pasewalk's Third addition to Norfolk.

Fritz Kamrath and wife to Herman Hanke, W. D., consideration \$12,800, SW 1/4 9-22-2.

J. J. Clements, sheriff, to Alfred W. Lintecum, S. D., consideration \$230, E 1/2 of NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of 35-24-2.

Joel H. Dufpey and wife to Wesley N. Phillips, W. D., consideration \$1,000 etc., NE 1/4 3-24-4.

James F. Jenkins and wife to William S. J. Ludwig, W. D., consideration E 1/2 of SE 1/4 of 7, and W 1/2 SW 1/4 of 8-23-3.

Lulu Allen Lynch and husband to Blanche Allen, W. D., consideration \$4,000, NE 1/4 block II, Mandamus addition to Madison.

John S. Craig to Adrian E. Craig, W. D., consideration \$2,000, NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 26-24-2.

Caroline Craig to John S. Craig, W. D., consideration \$1,000, SW 1/4 and W 1/2 SE 1/4 of 25, and NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of 36-24-2.

L. B. Harris and wife to William W. Carr, W. D., consideration \$1,000, lot 6, block 25, and lot 13, block 53, and lot 1, block 56, Railroad addition to Madison.

Edna E. Prime, sole and only heir at law of W. T. Prime, deceased, to John J. O'Shea, W. D., consideration \$4,674.75, E 1/2 of SW 1/4 and W 1/2 of SE 1/4 of 29-21-4.

# MARQUIS ITO IS COMING

NEW AMBASSADOR TO IMPROVE JAP-AMERICAN SITUATION.

HE LUNCHEDED WITH EMPEROR

He Will Sail for America Next Week, on Thursday, and it is Thought He Will Improve Japanese-American Conditions.

Tokio, March 28.—Marquis Ito II, the new ambassador to the United States, will start April 2 for America. He lunched with the emperor today, receiving his final instructions.

It is expected in governmental circles here that he will still further improve the Japanese-American relations.

Before sailing for America Marquis Ito will visit Korea. His visit is considered necessary, in view of the killing of Mr. Stevens in San Francisco,

# MAY BE NO REGISTRATION

REPORTED NEW PLAN FOR TRIPP COUNTY LANDS.

PROCLAMATION IS WRITTEN

Provides That Registration Papers May be Sent to the Land Office at Chamberlain—Objections to This Method of Opening.

Dallas News: A short time ago E. A. Jackson was in Washington, D. C., and while there had the pleasure of reading the president's proclamation which is now in preparation for the opening of Tripp county. The proclamation provides that the registration shall take place in September. The exact date in September has not been decided upon. No points of registration were named. The proclamation provides for an opening under the same plan as the Lower Brule reservation for points of registration and requiring that all who desire land shall go to these points of registration, the present plan for registration is that any notary, justice of the peace or officer empowered to administer oaths in the land district where the lands to be opened are located, may make out and attest registration papers and mail them to the land office. This plan has been adopted to prevent a repetition of such wild scenes as were witnessed at El Reno, Bonesteel and other points of registration for land openings. The proclamation provides that the filings shall take place at the land office at Chamberlain. The present plan for land openings is an improvement over the old plan of having a few points of registration, but in this particular instance the plan is not applicable to existing conditions. This plan could give no registration point east of the Missouri river or south of the White river, except Lamro. Presho would be the only railroad point in sight of the lands where registration papers could be made out. From Presho the lands could be seen twenty-five miles away to the south. It would be virtually impossible for a settler to see the lands and file at the Chamberlain land office. It is twenty miles through the Missouri river brakes and across the Missouri and White rivers from Chamberlain to the nearest corner of Tripp county. The proclamation modified to suit existing conditions will be signed by the president in a very short time. It would now be in the hands of the American people had it not been for these attentions.

# FREED FROM PRISON.

Sentence of Harry J. Smith of Cedar County is Commuted.

Henry J. Smith of Cedar county received a commutation of sentence signed by Governor Sheldon. It is to become effective April 1. Smith was sentenced to serve one year in the penitentiary for forgery. By April 1 he will have served four months and eleven days.

The commutation was applied for by Senator George W. Whitte of Cedar county. Smith did not testify at his own trial, being guided by the advice of his attorney. He was not tried for uttering or attempting to utter a forged paper, but his statement shows that he did forge a note for \$35 and that he never attempted to use it for fraudulent purposes. He was an insurance agent and in an attempt to get business thought it would be a good plan to tell people that he had insured a certain farmer in the community. He made out a note and signed the name of the farmer but never used it in any way and said he never even showed it to any one. The farmer heard in some way that the note was in existence and wrote Smith about it. Smith sent the note to the farmer with the forged name of the payee. Prior to this Smith had been in hard financial straits and had attempted to kill himself. The sight of one eye was lost by him in the attempt to commit suicide. He had obtained work at South Omaha as a clerk when he was arrested for forgery. He told the governor his former job would be open to him if he could gain his freedom.

# BASE BALL ON.

Local Sluggers Pick Up the Bat For Spring Work.

The base ball season is out for a few preliminary knocks to get in condition for the hot weather days. Within the next week or so the old Brownie team will be organized and possible steps laid for a regular ball team in Norfolk this summer.

The driving park diamond is again the scene of Sunday practice games. This last Sunday the "Sluggers" and the "Giants" chased around the diamond in farce comedy for an indefinite number of innings, one or the other of the organizations winning by the score of 26 to 24.

The business college boys closed the week by defeating the high school 20 to 9 in a practice game. Batteries, Richardson and Haak, business college; Estabrook and Erskine, high school.

# KILLED BY LINE BREAKING.

Dennis Kane Meets Instant Death by Being Thrown From Buggy.

O'Neill Frontier: While driving home from Emmet Thursday evening, Dennis Kane, one of the pioneer residents of the county, living about six miles east of Atkinson, was thrown from his buggy and instantly killed. Mr. Kane's nephew, John Hurley, was with him at the time of the accident and was also thrown from the buggy but he was uninjured.

At the place where the accident occurred, about two miles from Mr. Kane's home, the grade is quite high. The team started to run and while pulling them down to a walk one line broke, the team swung around on the grade, upset the buggy and threw Mr. Kane out upon his head.

Deceased was born in county Waterford, Ireland, November 6, 1852. He was married in London, England, forty-five years ago and came to America a year later. On April 4, 1877, he came to Holt county and settled upon a quarter section of land about three

Mr. A. J. Thatch, county surveyor, was at the Boche home when the bomb was found by one of the Boche boys.

"From what we can learn the bomb was a stick of dynamite enclosed in a tin or iron jacket to which there was attached a percussion cap. This instrument of death was then placed in the gate in such a manner that in pushing the gate to and fro it would be exploded, meaning instant death to anyone in the immediate vicinity. Luckily the bomb was detected before any damage was done and the bomb is now in the hands of a Norfolk police officer.

"Authorities will endeavor to locate the would-be assassin."

# PRAIRIE FIRES RAGED

MANY DISASTROUS BLAZES ON THE ROSEBUD.

PROPERTY LOSSES ARE SEVERE

In Many Corners of the Prairies Northwest of Norfolk Prairie Fires Broke Loose Last Week and Swept Wide Black Paths.

Two disastrous prairie fires swept over Gregory county, S. D., last Wednesday, laying waste to the countryside. Numerous buildings were burned and hundreds of tons of hay destroyed.

The most destructive fire was in the Whetstone country northwest of Fairfax, and started, according to the Bonesteel Herald, early in the morning, burning slowly at first and then with terrible force as a terrific northwest wind arose to drive the flames on. The other fire ranged southwest of Bonesteel along the country north of Ponca creek. It started in the afternoon when the heavy wind fanned into a smouldering fire in a straw stack set by Jeff Willoughby Monday.

The Bonesteel News relates how an army of men and women fought the flames. Nearly all the settlers in the paths of the two fires lost something and the fires reached out over several miles. Among the losers in the Whetstone fire were John Flisram, a two-acre orchard and forty tons of hay; F. G. Slat, barn; William Brown, house and contents; Joe Sowash, barn; Lewis Winfred, John Williams, Lou Stone and others, hay. Among those who lost in the Ponca fire were J. L. Strait, eighty tons of hay; Mr. Nichols, a hay balier, Rev. Sidney Mills, Charles Miller and others, hay; William D. Forbes, Leo Farrell and others, claim houses.

W. E. Rousey, collector for the John Deere company, and M. M. Hendrix, a Bonesteel liveryman, according to the Herald, nearly lost their lives by being almost cut in by the fire owing to Mr. Rousey's desire to witness his first prairie fire at close range. They were about thirty feet from a vast flame which leaped high into the air.

Clouds of smoke from the two fires were carried for miles and the Butte Register says that people at Butte thought the fire was close and were alarmed.

The Dallas News took advantage of the fire to point out that the prairie fire was really passing away in Gregory county.

# SPARKS START FIRE.

Wayne, Neb., March 29.—Sparks from an engine, used in running a corn sheller, started a fire in the barn yard of Will Erxleben, a farmer living south of here, and before the 21 men, who were present at the "shelling bee" could get it under control, seven tons of hay, ten tons of straw hog yards and a machine shed were burned.

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# GREAT SKIN CURE STIRS EUROPE

Medical Profession Interested in External Wash Which is Producing Remarkable Results.

Instant relief and permanent cures have so invariably followed the use of an American prescription for the cure of skin diseases that European doctors (always zealous to lead in fields of medical knowledge, are still directing inquiries as to the ingredients of this external vegetable remedy.

The makers of the prescription, the D. D. D. company of Chicago, are replying frankly to such European inquiries that this ezema remedy is simply oil of wintergreen compounded with other vegetable ingredients of known healing power such as thymol and glycerine.

Apparently no case of no matter how long standing can stand against this simple remedy, known as D. D. D. prescription. Here is a typical letter from Mrs. E. Payne of East Pittsburg, Pa.: "I had a horrible breaking out on my legs and feet, and tried nearly all medicines and salves without result. The first bottle of D. D. D. helped me and I secured a complete cure. That was two years ago and I have had no trouble since."

We have investigated the merits of D. D. D. prescription and believe it to be the best and quickest cure for skin diseases. At any rate, we positively know that it takes away the itch just as soon as you apply a few drops of the soothing liquid. Call for free booklet on care and nutrition of the skin and ask for a cake of D. D. D. soap. Asa K. Leonard, Norfolk, Neb.

Keep your money at home. If you drink beer insist on having Storz Blue Ribbon beer, a delicious western brew for western people, brewed by the Storz Brewing Co., Omaha, Neb. There is nothing better, either of foreign or domestic make.

miles west of Emmet where he resided up to the time of his death.

# Clerk Accused of Theft.

Pierce, Neb., March 28.—The case of the state vs. Alfred Saeger, charged with stealing \$50 from the strong box at the depot, was before the county judge and the defendant was given thirty days longer in which to prepare his case. It is charged by the American Express company that Saeger took \$40 at one time and \$10 at another from the cash drawer at the depot for his own use. Young Saeger has been in the employ of the Northwestern Railway company here but a short time. His father came up from Geneva the first of the week, bringing Attorney C. H. Sloan to defend him.

# Edna Ingham Married.

Nelle Ingham, known in Norfolk as "Edna" Ingham, one of the star witnesses in the Boche murder case and the possible heiress to an old family estate in England worth \$75,000, was married in Omaha to Roy Manon who has been employed as a piano player in one of the resorts on the line.

# Base Ball.

Bristow, Neb., March 27.—Special to The News: A rousing meeting was held by the lovers of the national game and an organization was effected. Bristow has some of the best timber in the country for a strong team.

# Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of March, 1908, an application was filed with the governor of the state of Nebraska at Lincoln, the capital of said state, asking for the pardon of Raymond R. Kennard, now confined in the penitentiary of said state for uttering a check bearing a forged endorsement and that the governor has set