

DALLAS FOURTH UNIQUE

NEW TOWN OF THE PRAIRIE SURPRISES VISITORS.

A GRAND STAND COLLAPSED

Huge Indian Camp, Sham Battles and War Dances—Western Races and Base Ball Tournament—The Old and the New Meet in Dallas.

Dallas, S. D., July 6.—From a staff correspondent: Unique among the varying celebrations of the Fourth was the program at Dallas, the "yearling town" on the west border of Gregory county in the Rosebud.

Here at the end of the railroad, Indian, half-breed and homesteader were shuffled in a crowd that numbered from 4,000 to 5,000 people. The gala days—of there were three of them, Thursday, Friday and Saturday—were characteristic of the new town of the new northwest and especially characteristic of Dallas, "jam-up" against the Indian country, the most western of the substantial towns that mark the incursion of the farmer-settler into the reservation country of southern South Dakota.

1,500 Indians. Teepee after teepee stretched round the forty acre tract just north of Dallas, the scene of the field program and of what was said to have been the biggest gathering of Indians ever held at a railroad point on the Rosebud line. There were about 200 tents in the circle. The number of Indians were estimated at from 1,200 to 1,500.

A Three Ring Circus. Picture on the afternoon of the Fourth in the bright happy sunshine a race track circle rimmed with the white tents of the Sioux, all on an incline from the view point of the many hundreds and backed in every direction by the rolling prairie. Here was a scene of activity rivaling the "greatest show on earth." Here at one and the same time were typical western races, a ball game between Herriek and Dallas, and a little to the left of the diamond the Sioux engaged in sham battle and native Indian dances.

Grand Stand Collapses. Just as the sharp "Play ball!" was forming on the umpire's lips, as the ringing of the gong was about to summon the racers and as the gayly colored Sioux swarmed over the field, the middle section of the new grand stand groaned and in an instant crashed to the ground with its precious load of men, women and children. Two hundred went down in the wreckage. The utmost confusion, cries and screams, prevailed. Ernest Jackson jumped into the breach, and in a few clear sharp words brought order. In a few minutes it was learned that no serious injuries had been sustained.

One woman, Mrs. Chris Hoelthwaugh of Dallas, fainted. Her ankle, caught beneath the boards, had been badly injured. Several people were badly bruised.

The Flower Parade. The prettiest feature of the Fourth, the parade, followed the noon hour. Here was an insight into Dallas, where the new and the old meet.

No city under metropolitan size ever saw more stylishly equipped and artistically decorated carriage and buggy floats than the prettily decorated vehicles which drew spontaneous applause when the parade appeared headed by the Bonesteel band, a barge with pretty "Rose Bud" girls and a procession of imitation firecracker boys.

But if the character of the flower parade division was a revelation as to conditions in the year-old town on the frontier, the Indian division at least upheld the notion of the range country. And the brigade of "cow-boy girls" was natural.

A Great Day. It was a great day, this Fourth in Dallas. "It's fine," said one woman. "It's just like a city." But it wasn't. The stereotyped program of the city never approached this day born of the energy of the newest west. The races were the races of real life. The bronchos were "real." The steer roping contest was moved over from the range. And the Indians were guests and spectators and as well as performers.

The Indians. Yonder chief of the old days, still blanket wrapped and marked by the feather, glad for a gift nickel, a "coffee-cooler," is the center of many a dramatic story. Jess Elliston, fourteen miles north of Bonesteel, Dick Elliston, four miles from Dallas, and Charles Wright of the Oak creek district, and others of their kind prospering from the land, have a voice that is heard in council. They represent the intrusion of commercial standards into Indian affairs. In other races than the white the money-maker has pushed up beside the nobility.

Veterans of the Custer Fight. Old veterans, now reduced to mock fights, but who once campaigned through the west in issue with the pale face, stalked through the camp.

Among the Indians gathered at Dallas were a few who participated in the Custer massacre of June 25, 1876. One old brave, "Stands and Looks Back," was out with Lame Deer whose following were the last of Crazy Horse's forces to surrender after taking part in the massacre.

Custer's Own Cousin. It has been given to a cousin of General Custer, Col. C. P. Jordan, a prominent figure in Dallas the Fourth, to hold a prominent place among the Sioux, who thirty years ago warred against his famous kinsman. At the time of the massacre, Col. Jordan was

acting chief clerk and acting agent for the country of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, the present Pine Ridge reservation. The rifle of Crazy Horse, who commanded at the massacre, is in Mr. Jordan's possession. Twenty-six years out of a third of a century spent among the Sioux, Jordan has been licensed Indian trader on the Rosebud. His business is the Jordan Mercantile company.

For Indian Democracy. The Indian chiefs in Dallas are no longer recognized by the government. The "great father" no longer issues more rations to the chief than to the common Indian. The tribal authority is becoming a matter of Indian courtesy.

Still a chief among his own sub-tribe, Chief Stranger Horse, who has walked the streets of Washington as a Sioux treaty maker, met in solemn council each day with the Dallas committee. Chief Swift Bear, eighty-six years old, was another guest of Dallas. Whirlwind Soldier, Spotted Tail's right hand bowler, was another prominent Indian.

The Beef Killing. "Heap much eat. Heap much like. Dallas heap much," said Mr. Indian. In part the rations furnished by Dallas consisted of live beavers issued to the Indians and butchered by them in the old fashion of the red man. Lucky the squaw, though some Indians frown on the practice, who first seized the warm liver for a hasty lunch.

And it must be sadly narrated that dogsoup was eaten in Dallas, though one squaw, who was preparing this delicacy, showed a proper amount of indignation when a too close inspection was made.

An Indian Service. Surrounding an American flag, singing "My Country 'Tis of Thee" in their native words, seated with heads bowed in prayer, the Sioux followed out an Episcopal service the morning of the Fourth. Seated in a solemn circle around Saul, a Santee Sioux Indian, the combined religious and patriotic service was carried through with little ostentation. The service was witnessed by but few among the whites.

Bull Dog, Indian Cryer. Just as in olden times the cryer conveyed the word down the streets, so with each announcement Bull Dog made the circle of the tents, his resonant voice calling forth the assembled tribes. It was Bull Dog who announced the church service.

Progress Shows. In the afternoon the Indian sham battle and the Indian dances were features. Once the monotonous "tum-tum" of the drums began the Indian dancers started in on the "Omaha dance," Sioux dancing the dance of their old hereditary enemies.

Times change. The Indian squaw no longer dances in the burning sun but holds aloft a black parasol. This was one of the striking features of the dance.

Norfolk Men Dance. Three Norfolk men and two Dallas citizens were forced recipients of honors in the squaw dance.

General Superintendent, S. M. Braden of the Northwestern, President G. D. Butterfield of the Nebraska National bank of Norfolk, President C. E. Burnham of the Norfolk National bank, Ernest Jackson and Don Foster, leading citizens of Dallas, each firmly grasped by an Indian squaw, danced the old Indian dance.

The honor came whether or no. The distinguished party of white visitors had no option. So they danced. In the eyes of the Indians they had been given a special honor.

The Ball Tournament. Coincident with the Indian dances was the ball tournament. Defeating Dallas 4 to 1, Herriek won the tournament. The day previous Herriek had lost to Dallas 4 to 2 and on Thursday had won from Dixon 7 to 2.

The Races. The races were fast and furious. All were running races. Saddle and mount races and relay races were special features.

Steer Roping. Interesting to the more eastern spectators but rather of a disappointment to the participants through a number of slight accidents which lengthened the time, was the steer roping contest.

The steers fled wildly and one luckless rider who was too close to the whirling rope of the roper was caught in one swing and jerked in an instant from his mount.

Tom Milligan, an old timer with the U-Cross ranch won the contest in four minutes and fifteen seconds. Dave Colomb was second in 4:48. Charger, an Indian, third. Will Lamoreaux, from whose family name comes the town of Lamroin Tripp, did clean cut work but lost out through a broken rope.

And Broncho Busting. "Slim" La Vinne of the U-Cross ranch, who rode the wild broncho in a mad run, is a graduate of Highland Park college in Des Moines.

Fireworks Burn. The display of fireworks came to a sudden and spectacular close when sparks from one of the first rockets up set fire to the entire supply of fireworks.

Story of Dallas. The history of Dallas, a town which has grown up in almost a night, is a story of three brothers who left Iowa for the open prairie in the north-west, Ernest, Graydon and Frank Jackson, sons of ex-Governor F. D. Jackson of Iowa.

Coming from the University of Iowa at about the same time in 1890, the brothers jumped away from whatever careers the father had mapped out, going first to a ranch in Holt county, then in 1891 opening a loan office in Fairfax connected, among other institutions, with the Des Moines insurance company of which their

father was president. Land bought by them on Ponca creek had been in a short time crossed by the North-western extension with a decided raise in value following. So far fortune smiled. Then the fickle goddess wavered.

Were at Fairfax. The Bonesteel rush brought its horde of visitors but not to Fairfax, where the Jackson brothers boosted the town and saw the crowds go to Bonesteel. Then came Dallas, built eleven miles southeast of the present town on what was expected to be the extension of the North-western. The railroad found difficulties, however, and went to Gregory.

Moved Whole Town. Unable to come to terms with the promoters of Gregory, the Jacksons determined on a bold course. Five miles straight west of Gregory and within a mile or so of the Tripp county line they platted the town of New Dallas. They put the old town on wheels and rolled it across the prairie. It took about ninety days to move the fourteen buildings. By January 1, 1897, the town was "moved."

Railroad Came. The North-western had stopped at Gregory. The Jackson brothers knew that it would go on to Dallas before they moved a building. No one else knew it. The road went on and Dallas became the terminal town.

Expect Land Office. A year ago the Jackson boys said that the railroad would come to Dallas. Now they say two things: First, that the railroad will not extend for some years; second, that Dallas will get a permanent land office.

'Now what is back of the success of the Jacksons? Energy, surely. Judgment? Yes. But also those dimly seen but potential "connections," political and industrial.

They have faith in Dallas. An \$11,000 water system not yet turned over to the city, a new school house built on credit before the district could legally vote bonds, substantial business blocks all attest it.

Dallas has seventy-three telephones. It has no wires or hitching posts on the business street. It has cement sidewalks. It is a year old.

Looks New. Dallas looks new—and is new. It is a town of new houses, not too close together, dropped down on the prairie. Dallas surprised its Fourth visitors by giving them every accommodation they could have had at home. But the old and new meet in Dallas. Don't think of Dallas as altogether staid and conservative. Remember the Indians, the cowboys, the typical western atmosphere. Dallas was aroused on the morning of the Fourth not by the small boy with his firecrackers but by a band of mounted braves breaking huge holes in the sky with war cries punctuated by the barking of revolvers and shot guns.

A Rival of Gregory. Stand on a hill in Dallas or Gregory and five miles away you can see every detail of the rival town. Rival towns are common in the new northwest. Some of these contests are over, but the citizens of Dallas and Gregory, admitting that their towns are too close, can still tell you why Gregory, "the metropolis of the Rosebud," or Dallas, "the gateway to Tripp," as the case may be, is the town that is fated to "make good" and outshine the other for all time to come.

Governor Jackson There. Former Governor Frank D. Jackson of Iowa attended the Dallas program. It was the former governor who managed the recent Allison campaign in northern Iowa.

CREAM RUSH IS NOW ON NORTHWESTERN ADDS EXTRA CARS TO HANDLE CREAM. CREAMERY SHIPMENTS INCREASE

Each Year Sees Big Increase in Cream Shipped Through Norfolk to Creameries—Norfolk Creamery in the Field.

The cream rush is on. Extra cars to accommodate the cream traffic have been placed on No. 2 and eastbound connections and on No. 1 west. It has been found necessary to add a special car to the cream run between Bonesteel and Lincoln, to the run between Long Pine and Omaha and the run between Oakdale and Omaha.

"We anticipate putting on four additional cars in the near future," said a local Northwestern official in speaking of the growth of the cream industry. "This is the height of the producing period. We look for an increase every year now of at least twenty percent. The farmers are realizing more and more the value of dairy products."

Omaha and Lincoln are the big creamery centers. Norfolk has a new creamery, however, which will be a factor in the north Nebraska market. StouxCity on an average receives about thirty cans a day from the trains coming into Norfolk. Norfolk dealers have been shipping out about twenty cans of cream a day.

Some sweet milk is shipped through Norfolk for domestic delivery but the bulk of the shipments is rich cream, or rather the concentrated product or butter fat, for the city creameries.

Each cream car requires the undivided attention of one man. At the transfer stations extra crews are required.

Our idea of a shiftless woman is one who makes a cherry pie without seeding the cherries. A man who is really religious ought to consider dying a pleasure.

BOARD FILLS VACANCIES

WOMAN'S CLUB COMMITTEE MEETS WITH SCHOOL BOARD.

1,549 CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE

Woman's Club Committee Arranges for Norfolk Teachers and Norfolk Mothers to Become Acquainted Next September.

School teachers elected: Miss Pearl Rees of Norfolk, eighth grade; Miss Fanny B. Cross of DeWitt, sixth grade; Miss Esta Patterson of Central City, fifth grade.

School janitors elected: Victor Howarth, high school; J. F. Lobenstein, Lincoln school; P. Valentine, Grant school; Silas Ball, Washington school.

Vacancies in the Norfolk teaching force were filled last evening by the board of education. The board was in session three hours and a half, transacting business incidental to closing up the affairs of the fiscal year which ended June 30.

Hear Woman's Club Committee. Next September Norfolk teachers and Norfolk mothers will be given an opportunity to become acquainted. The educational committee of the Norfolk Woman's club, which met with the board last evening, reported that arrangements to this end had been made. It is thought that more harmonious relations can be thus established between school and home.

The committee, which consisted of Mesdames Mapes, Bell and Meredith, also recommended that window boards be placed on the windows of the Grant and Lincoln buildings to do away with direct drafts.

More pictures, the committee told the board, were needed in the school rooms. They advised that an exhibit be given during the year as a means of procuring the pictures cheaply.

Women Given Vote of Thanks. During the evening the school board took occasion to tender a formal vote of thanks to the Woman's club for their efforts to improve the city schools.

1,549 School Children. The school census taken this summer shows 1,549 children of school age in the Norfolk school district. Girls outnumber the boys in the census lists 837 to 712.

C. E. Doughty secured a contract for replacing one of the furnaces in the Grant building for \$195.85.

Annual Report of School Secretary. Norfolk, Neb., July 3, 1908.—Annual report of the receipts and disbursements of the school district of Norfolk, Neb., for the fiscal year July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Balance cash in treasury, June 30, 1907 (\$2,232.39), From taxes (18,265.14), From non-resident tuition (182.60), From book fines (42.40), From state school funds (948.75), From sale of old iron (11.20), From police judge fines (332.00), From saloon licenses (7,000.00), From insurance high school building (15,000.00), From sale of bonds (24,000.00), From refund of freight charges (58.40), Unpaid warrants outstanding (2,750.62), June 30, 1908 (\$71,925.50).

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Disbursements, Unpaid warrants, July 1, '07 (\$1,248.21), Superintendent and teacher's salaries (14,459.78), Officers and janitor's salaries (2,013.25), Books (1,447.30), Supplies (945.24), Repairs (1,434.37), Fuel (1,081.01), Furniture (2,338.67), Lights and telephone (105.53), Rent of school rooms (271.00), Census enumerator (60.00), Insurance (452.90), Architect (1,156.80), Building superintendent and labor (1,111.43), High school building contract (21,782.05), High school building, extra foundation (1,069.35), High school building vault (334.40), High school building electric wiring (245.10), High school building plumbing and heating (6,800.00), Real estate, lot next east of high school (1,400.00), Interest on warrants (228.39), Miscellaneous expenses (125.90), Balance cash in treasury, June 30, 1908 (\$71,925.50).

H. C. Matrau, Secretary.

It is said that a woman would rather have her husband's mother think she is a good housekeeper than anyone else on earth.

Try a News want ad.

Seeds, including snake and other cucumber, prehistoric and other corn, both sweet and field, penicillaria, squash, melon, mammoth sunflower, and hundreds of other seeds, 1 cent and up per packet, (also seed in bulk) direct from grower to planter. Garden Guide and descriptive price list free. Address H. M. Gardner, seed grower, Marengo, Nebraska.

Notice of Incorporation. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have associated themselves together as a body corporate, and have filed their articles of incorporation as provided by Chapter 10, of Cobby's Annotated Statutes of 1907.

tion as provided by Chapter 10, of Cobby's Annotated Statutes of 1907. First.—The corporation shall be known by the name of "The Pure Ice company." Second.—The principal place of transacting the business of said corporation is at Norfolk in the County of Madison, and the State of Nebraska. Third.—The general nature of the business to be transacted by the corporation is that of manufacturing and dealing in ice; and the corporation shall have authority to purchase lease, or otherwise acquire land, buildings, machinery, and such other improvements as are, or may hereafter become necessary to conduct, carry on and operate the usual business of an ice company; and do all and everything necessary and usual in conducting a general ice business, or dealing in natural or artificial ice. Fourth.—The amount of the capital stock authorized is \$25,000, to be divided into shares of \$100 each; \$12,000 of which is to be paid in when the business is commenced. Fifth.—The existence of the corporation shall commence on the filing of the articles of incorporation with the county clerk of Madison county, Nebraska, and shall continue for the period of twenty years. Sixth.—The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the corporation shall at any time subject itself, shall be seventy-five per cent of the capital stock paid in. Seventh.—The officers of the corporation shall be a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer; all to be chosen from the board of directors or the stockholders; and the business of said corporation shall be conducted, and the corporation shall be governed, by a board of three directors to be elected by the stockholders, at their annual meetings.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 17th day of June, A. D. 1908.

E. A. Bullock, H. C. Matrau, Theodore Wille.

Notice of Incorporation. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have associated themselves together as a body corporate, and have filed their articles of incorporation as provided by Chapter 10 of Cobby's Annotated Statutes of 1907.

First.—The corporation shall be known by the name of "The Farmers Grain & Live Stock Company."

Second.—The principal place of transacting the business of said corporation is at Norfolk, Madison county, Nebraska.

Third.—The general nature of the business to be transacted by the corporation is that of buying and selling all kinds of grain, live stock, coal, lumber, lime and cement, sash, doors, etc., farm machinery, implements, buggies, wagons, cream separators and any and all other machinery and repairs for same, and merchandise in general; to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire the necessary real estate, elevators, buildings, sheds and yards for the said business and to operate same.

Fourth.—The amount of the capital stock authorized is \$25,000, to be divided into shares of \$100 each. The amount of capital stock with which this corporation will commence business is the sum of \$5,000.

Fifth.—The existence of the corporation shall commence on the filing of the articles of incorporation with the county clerk of Madison county, Nebraska, and shall continue for a period of 20 years.

Sixth.—The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the corporation shall at any time subject itself shall not exceed 50% of the paid up capital stock.

Seventh.—The officers of the corporation shall be a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, all to be chosen from the stockholders; and the business of said corporation shall be conducted and the corporation shall be governed by a board of seven directors to be elected by the stockholders at their annual meetings.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 25th day of May, 1907.

Herman Buettow, Obed Raasch, Fred Braasch, John W. Ray, C. L. Low.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION. ARTICLE I. Name. The name of this corporation shall be "Columbia Life Insurance company."

ARTICLE II. Place of Business. The home office of the company and its principal place of business shall be in the city of Norfolk, Nebraska.

ARTICLE III. Kind of Business and Premium Rates. Section 1. The business of the company shall be to issue policies of insurance on the lives of individuals, payable in the event of death; to pay indemnities in the event of accidental injury, to pay cash and other surrender values during the lifetime of the insured, and to do all things pertaining to the business of life and accident insurance, as defined by the laws of the State of Nebraska, creating and regulating mutual benefit associations, life insurance and life insurance companies, now in force or which may hereafter be enacted. The members of the company reserving the right at any time, at any annual or special meeting thereof, to accept any provisions of law now in force, or which may then be in force, for changing to the mutual level premium, legal reserve plan.

Section 2. The rate of premium charged on any and every policy issued shall be such sum as will provide for the payment of the policy in full according to its terms, on a basis of not less than that required by the actuarial table of mortality with four per cent interest.

ARTICLE IV. Annual and Special Meetings of Members. Section 1. Each individual insured in the company by one or more policies in force at the time of the meeting, shall be entitled to one vote at any annual or special meeting of the

members of the company; and when not present in person, may delegate his authority to vote, by printed and written proxy given to a member of the company. Such proxy shall validly state the number, the date and the amount of the policy held by the person giving it, and be filed with the company at least fifteen days before the meeting next following its date of issue.

WANTED—A RIDER AGENT IN EACH TOWN. simple Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money and you can do the same. NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship by express and you pay the freight. NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship by express and you pay the freight. NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship by express and you pay the freight.

50 HEGHTHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF \$4.80. SELF-HEALING TIRES A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE ONLY. Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strip "B" and "D," also rim strip "C" to prevent tire from coming off. This tire will outlast any other making "LASTING AND EASY RIDING."

J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL. members of the company; and when not present in person, may delegate his authority to vote, by printed and written proxy given to a member of the company. Such proxy shall validly state the number, the date and the amount of the policy held by the person giving it, and be filed with the company at least fifteen days before the meeting next following its date of issue.

Section 1. The surplus earnings of the company shall belong exclusively to the policy holders, and shall be annually divided among the members of the company whose policies are in full force in the following manner, and not otherwise. At the end of each calendar year the directors of the company shall cause to be made a valuation of every policy in force and of all other liabilities of the company after deducting all of said liabilities shall be the surplus. Out of such surplus the board of directors shall cause to be set aside such sum as may be necessary to maintain the permanency and stability of the company, and the balance shall be apportioned to the policies in force according to their terms.

ARTICLE VIII. Commencement and Termination of Corporate Existence. Section 1. This corporation shall commence its business on approval of these articles by the board of public accounts and the attorney general and shall continue for ninety-nine years thereafter.

ARTICLE IX. No Personal Liability. Section 1. No person shall incur any personal liability for losses or other obligations or liabilities of the company by reason of being a policy holder or contract holder in the same, or as an incorporator, or officer or director thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we, the undersigned incorporators of said company have hereto subscribed our names, this 28th day of May, A. D. 1908.

S. J. G. IRVIN, O. W. RICE, H. C. MASON, ALEX PETERS, CHAS. ATKINSON, E. C. MERTZ, E. L. BRUSH, H. J. STEINHAUSEN, Witness to all seven signatures. State of Nebraska, County of Knox, ss

Be it known that on the 28th day of May, 1908, A. D., personally appeared before me the undersigned notary public duly commissioned and qualified for and residing in said county, S. J. G. Irvin, O. W. Rice, H. C. Mason, Alex Peters, Chas. Atkinson, E. C. Mertz and E. L. Brush, to me known to be the identical persons whose names are affixed to the above instrument, who executed the same in my presence and severally acknowledged the execution thereof to be their voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and notarial seal the day and year last above written. Notary Public. My commission expires February 17th, 1914.

These articles of incorporation approved this 1st day of June, 1908. E. M. SEARLE, JR., Auditor of Public Accounts.

The within and foregoing articles of incorporation approved by me this 2nd day of June, A. D. 1908. W. T. THOMPSON, Attorney General.