

SCHWENK IS COUNCILMAN

FIRST WARD HAS NEW REPRESENTATIVE ON COUNCIL.

COUNCILMAN GARVIN RESIGNS

In addition to naming G. W. Schwenk Councilman, Mayor Sturgeon appoints Mrs. W. H. H. Hagley to the Library Board.

G. W. Schwenk is the new councilman from the First ward, having been appointed at the council meeting last night to succeed Councilman S. W. Garvin, whose resignation was accepted. Mr. Garvin is to remove from Norfolk. The appointment of Mr. Schwenk was made by Mayor Sturgeon.

A vacancy on the library board caused by the resignation of Mrs. H. C. Matrau was filled by the appointment of Mrs. W. H. H. Hagley.

While the work of the council was largely routine, the meeting lasted several hours, an adjournment being taken to Thursday evening.

No Action on Paving.
Beyond hearing the report of the committee sent to Omaha, the city council took no action on paving last evening.

Council Proceedings.
Council met in regular session at 8:30 p. m., Mayor Sturgeon presiding. Councilman Garvin, Winter, Craven, Kaufman, Fuesler, Dolan and Hibben present.

On motion of Winter, seconded by Garvin, the Korth sidewalk matter was referred to the street and alley committee.

The mayor, being authorized to appoint a committee to examine the standpipe in company with Mr. Pyle to see if the pipe needed painting, named Councilman Garvin, Degner and Craven and Water Commissioner Brueggeman.

I. T. Cook was employed to fill up the low place in Phillip avenue and Seventh street at the rate of \$50 per yard, on motion of Kaufman, seconded by Winter, the work to start at once.

The city engineer was instructed to give D. Rees a grade for a gutter on Fifth street between Norfolk avenue and the alley.

J. W. Ransom's request for a gutter on Fourth street was granted and the city engineer ordered to furnish the grade.

The bond of Smith & Son for the water extension contract was accepted.

Mrs. W. H. H. Hagley was appointed by the mayor as a member of the library board to succeed Mrs. H. C. Matrau, who had resigned.

D. Rees was granted permission to build a cement block building on North Fifth street, the building to be built for a garage.

On motion of Kaufman, seconded by Hibben, plumbers who have made connections with sewer mains were instructed to repair all ditches at once.

The city clerk was instructed to notify J. C. Coyle to move a fence onto a lot line and Mr. Bovee to move a barn back onto the lot.

Councilman Garvin's resignation as councilman from the First ward was accepted with regrets. The appointment by the mayor of G. W. Schwenk for the vacancy was confirmed.

The bill of the paving committee for \$13.39 as expenses of the Omaha trip, were allowed.

Ordinance No. 323 was adopted.

The following bills were allowed:
R. H. Reynolds, \$155.15; Norfolk Electric Light & Power Co., \$73; Norfolk Light and Fuel Co., \$72; H. H. Tracy, \$12.38; Chicago Lumber Co., \$80.25; L. C. Mittelstadt, \$114.47; H. E. Warrick, \$47.25; Edwards & Bradford Lumber Co., \$29.57; Mary Barrett, \$26.86; R. N. Towne, \$135.90; R. M. Killmurry, \$12.13; Wm. Denton, \$134.61; J. Degner, \$53.50; F. Kientz, \$20; Oscar Uhle, \$1.10; L. Wetzel, \$3.75; A. Graul, \$65; M. A. Barrett, \$1.25; H. G. Brueggeman, \$63.71; Eng. Contracting, \$4.60; H. Mueller Manufacturing Co., \$57.50; L. Bruce, \$3; Press Publishing Co., \$1.60; H. Klatt, \$1.50; H. Rohwer, \$23; Wm. Gruenderman, \$8; G. W. Lee, \$76; Wm. Koek, \$4; J. Krantz, \$12; A. Peters, \$72.50; W. H. Livingston, \$50; Ed Harter, \$53.50; M. Mather, \$25; J. Gildea, \$2; Chas. Richardson, \$5; C. F. Lierman, \$2; I. T. Cook, \$1.50; Nebraska Telephone Co., \$7.50; W. Klug & Co., \$75.31; Tom Crotty, \$3; H. A. Haley, \$1.50; H. Venger, \$2; A. Kell, \$5; F. Morrow, \$2; Baum Brothers, \$42; O. W. Rish, \$34.70; D. Craven, \$13.39.

Moved by Winter, seconded by Kaufman, that Smith & Son pay the bill of Miller & Humphrey. Carried.
Council adjourned until Thursday evening at 8 p. m.

Ordinance No. 323.
An ordinance establishing a uniform street curbing in the city of Norfolk, Nebraska, regulating the distance such curbing shall be constructed in a continuous line, on each side of the street, from and parallel with the center line thereof, except at all intersections of streets and alleys, where the curb shall be returned to the street line.

Section 1. That all street curbing which may hereafter be constructed upon the residence streets in the city of Norfolk, shall be constructed in a continuous line, on each side of the street from and parallel with the center line thereof, except at all intersections of streets and alleys, where the curb shall be returned to the street line.

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Inches high and placed as follows:
On street 100 feet wide 30 feet from and parallel with the center line thereof.

On streets 80 feet wide 24 feet from and parallel with the center line thereof.

On streets 66 feet wide 20 feet from and parallel with the center line thereof.

On streets 60 feet wide 18 feet from and parallel with the center line thereof.

On streets 50 feet wide 15 feet from and parallel with the center line thereof.

On streets less than 50 feet wide, no curbing to be constructed.

In shaping corners where two intersecting curbs meet, same shall be built in a circle having a common radius of 7 feet.

Sec. 2. In blocks or streets where permanent curbing has been constructed and built prior to the passage of this ordinance, which has not been constructed as herein provided, the city engineer may permit the curbing in such block or street to be constructed so as to correspond in distance, height and grade with that already constructed and built in such block or street.

Sec. 3. Where any property owner shall desire to construct a curbing in front of his or her property, he or she shall have the same constructed under the direction of the city engineer who shall establish the line and grade thereof, and in all cases where the city shall by resolution order the construction of any such curbing the same shall be constructed under the supervision of the city engineer as herein provided.

Sec. 4. All street curbing shall be constructed, so as to present a uniform street line and grade, and under the supervision of the city engineer as in this ordinance provided.

Passed and approved July 14, 1903.
J. D. Sturgeon, Mayor.
Ed Harter, Clerk.

NEW VALENTINE SYSTEM
TOWN WILL VOTE ON BONDS FOR NEW WATER SYSTEM.

TOWN BOARD TO CALL ELECTION
The Proposed Water System in Valentine Will Include a Reservoir on Top of the Hills North of Town to Furnish Pressure.

Valentine, Neb., July 15.—Special to The News: The town board has decided to call a special election soon for the purpose of voting bonds for the proposed new water works system. The plan is to build a reservoir on top of the hills north of town. The hills are about 180 feet high, which will furnish the necessary water pressure.

MUTER'S ADDRESS TO MINERS
Favors Working Arrangement With United Mine Workers of America.

Denver, July 15.—In his address to the Western Federation of Miners, delivered at its annual convention in this city, President Charles H. Moyer favored a working arrangement between this organization and the United Mine Workers of America, and declared that he would not oppose affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, though he did not consider it advisable. He urged peaceful methods for reaching working agreements with employers, deplored the calling of strikes unnecessarily and recommended changes in the constitution to require local unions to consult with the executive council before ordering a strike.

The reports made to the convention showed a considerable decrease in the federation's membership during the last year, which is attributed to the fact that nearly 20,000 miners have been out of work in consequence of strikes and the financial troubles since last fall.

More Shopmen Going Back.
Tacoma, Wash., July 8.—Blacksmiths and machinists of the Northern Pacific shops resumed work on full time of nine hours. Four hundred men are immediately affected and it means full time for the entire force of 900 men at the shops.

A BIRD MAN'S MUSE.
"My great-uncle, who was blind," said a Frenchman, "once buried 44,000 in gold louis under a pear tree in his garden. His neighbor saw him do it and in the dead of night came and stole the money, replacing the earth carefully."

"Some days later my uncle brought fifty more louis down to the pear tree for burial. He soon discovered his loss, and, silently weeping, he, too, replaced the earth.

"He knew whom to suspect, and that night he called on his neighbor. He seemed thoughtful and distrustful, and the neighbor asked him what oppressed his mind.

"Well, I tell you," said my great-uncle frankly, "I have 1,000 louis hid away in a safe place, and today a tenant paid off a mortgage, and I have another 1,000 louis in cash on my hands. I don't know whether to seek out another hiding place for this money or put it where the other is. What do you advise?"

"Why," said the neighbor eagerly, "if you're first hiding place is safe—and you declare it to be so—I should certainly put this money there too."

"My great-uncle said firmly that that was what he would do. It was the wisest course. Then he took his leave. "And when next day he went to the pear tree again there, sure enough, was his lost 1,000 louis, all put back again."

—Exchange.

STOLEN TEAM IN OSMOND

SHERIFF DWYER LOCATES TEAM FROM HALL COUNTY.

HORSE THIEVES DROVE NORTH

A Team in Possession of Len Davis of Osmond, Horse Buyer, Was Stolen From Hall County Last Month—Team is Identified.

Pierce, Neb., July 15.—Special to The News: A team and buggy, stolen from Hall county, was located in Osmond yesterday afternoon by Sheriff Dwyer of this county. The team was in the possession of Len Davis of Osmond.

Davis stated that he had bought the team about 10 o'clock one night and was unable to describe the man who had sold the horses. Davis has a farm near Osmond and buys and sells a good many horses during the year.

Today Sheriff J. M. Dunkel and Charles Burroughs of Hall county arrived and identified the stolen property. The team was stolen in Doniphan on June 26 and driven directly from Grand Island to Pierce county.

THURSDAY TIDINGS.
John Williams returned home from Lebanon, Mo., where he purchased a fine farm three miles from town.

Wm. O'Donnell, who had charge of the yard section here, resigned his position and has taken a position as road master on the Great Northern, out of St. Paul, Minn.

B. P. Pippin arrived home yesterday noon from Missouri where he had been visiting the past week. He says the fruit crop will be short.

Miss Hazel Fairbanks came in on the Bonesteel train last evening from a month's visit north.

Mrs. Craft and son, Raymond, came in on No. 5 from Des Moines where they had been visiting friends the past few weeks.

Mrs. John Hinzle has been very sick the past three or four days.

Mrs. T. Larsen returned home from Fremont last evening.

Burt A. Reed went to Missouri Valley yesterday on business.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Bostrom of Wausa.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Benedict, living north of the city, a son. The street lighting contract will be let at the city council meeting tonight.

Miss Florence Cronk, who has been attending Wayne college, has been forced to come home without completing her course, on account of illness.

E. B. Cook and family of Hastings are moving to Norfolk. Mr. Cook is a commercial traveler and moves to Norfolk to make his headquarters here.

The school board's committee on buildings has made an inspection of the different school buildings of the city to determine what repair work is to be done this summer.

J. W. Ransom had his first dash of excitement as an auto driver when he ran his new Northern touring car into the street curb on South Fourth street last evening. The wheels of the machine were badly bent.

The base ball game between the barbers on one side and the bakers, cooks and waiters on the other, prevented last Sunday by the flood over at the ball diamond, will be played next Sunday afternoon at the driving park.

Norfolk now has a night police call. At the suggestion of the Commercial club the city has placed a red electric light in front of the Calumet restaurant to serve as a police call. People requiring the service of an officer at night can accordingly telephone the Calumet. The light will then be flashed on to attract the officer's attention.

A letter from James Rosborough, who has been at Hot Springs, S. D., for some time being treated for rheumatism, states that he is getting better and will soon be home, ready to attend to auction sales or anything else that comes in his line. He says there are a great many people in the Springs this year, mostly from Nebraska, and that most of them are for Taft for president.

C. C. Wilson, who swore out a warrant against Col. Worker of near Pierce as the result of trouble at a school district meeting, takes exception to Mr. Worker's figure of speech when the latter accused him of trying to drag the colonel's daughter from the chair. The chair, he says, was a figurative one. Mr. Wilson claims that his offense consisted in trying to prevent Mr. Worker's daughter being chosen moderator at the school meeting.

Passenger Train Deraild.
Fullerton, Neb., July 15.—Passenger train No. 1 was derailed two miles east of the city, but nobody was hurt. Every car on the train left the track and the tender was also derailed. Spreading rails are said to have caused the accident. It is the first passenger wreck on the Union Pacific branch since its construction. It is considered miraculous that nobody was injured, but this is attributed to the fact that none of the cars turned over. Traffic was blocked for twenty-four hours.

Body of Babe Found in Lake.
Valentine, Neb., July 15.—The body of a recently born babe was found floating in Wood lake, near a much traveled road. Harvey Headington found the body and the coroner was at once called. There was evidence that the child had been murdered and the coroner's jury returned a verdict to that effect. County officials are now looking for the guilty parties.

BRYAN AND TAFT SCORED

LID CHAIRMAN PUTS DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS ON GRILL.

PATTON SEES NATIONAL VICTORY

Prohibition National Convention Opens in Columbus—Keynote Speech Sets Delegates Almost Wild—Draft of the Platform.

Columbus, C., July 15.—Robert H. Patton of Springfield, Ill., temporary chairman of the Prohibition national convention, delivered a "keynote" speech today that set the delegates almost wild. He shot the "rum demon" full of holes, mercilessly jumped upon the old political parties, criticized "a public almost universally against us" and joyfully cried that "in spite of the fixed habits of appetite, greed and lust we have by the help of God and the power of the right conquered over all, and are met here with the shouts of victory upon our lips. We are face to face with the hour that gives assurance of complete triumph."

Mr. Patton put the Democratic and Republican parties on the grill. He said the plank in the Republican national platform "reaffirming our adherence to every Republican doctrine proclaimed since the birth of the party" was a direct reaffirmation of a plank in the Republican platform of 1872 which declared against interfering with the rights of the people. The temporary chairman read a letter from Attorney General Wade H. Ellis of Ohio, who framed this year's Republican platform, in which Mr. Ellis declared he could find nothing in the platform of 1872 inconsistent with good Republican doctrine.

Mr. Patton denounced William H. Taft's friendliness and co-operation with the "brewer-boss politician of Cincinnati—Boss Cox."

The speaker declared the alliance of the Democratic party with the saloon element and asked William J. Bryan to explain this plank in the Democratic platform: "We reaffirm our faith in and pledge our loyalty to the principles of our party," which principles, declared Mr. Patton, included the famous anti-salutary plank in the Democratic platform of 1876.

He continued: "From the fact that Mr. Bryan recently, in a public interview, confessed to voting and making speeches to defeat constitutional prohibition in his own state, from the fact that in his campaign speeches in Oklahoma, he spoke for all of their constitution but the prohibition part, from the fact that he has recently, in an interview, tried to make this appear as a mere local issue and not a national one, what hope have we that he and the Democratic party will give any aid in this cause?"

Mr. Patton advised the organization of the party on practical political lines and declared that the time had now come when the movement must go forward or backward, there is no middle ground.

Draft of the Platform.
Following is a draft of the platform to be submitted to the resolutions committee today by Wilbur F. Crafts of the International Reform bureau, and will probably be adopted:

"We appeal to the sovereign people against the Republican congress that has year after year refused to withdraw the federal shield of interstate commerce from 'speakers eases' and against the Republican party, that at its recent convention refused to promise this reasonable reform; and against the Democratic party because it failed to make any clear declaration at its national convention on any moral issue. We believe the selection of its successor by the president is a dangerous precedent, and that at most he should have intimated he would oppose the nomination of any man liable to rehearse the Roosevelt 'policies.' Such, we heartily indorse. We believe these policies, which in their attacks on trusts have not prevented raising of prices, should be supplemented by such gradual tariff reform as will make private monopolies impossible. We favor a constitutional convention to amend the constitution so as to provide for the election of senators by the people; for federal control of marriage, including divorce and polygamy; for national prohibition of importation, manufacture or sale of intoxicating beverages. Meanwhile, we propose, as the largest measure of prohibition now possible, to dam the liquor traffic at every state line by forbidding all interstate commerce in intoxicating liquors."

"We invite intelligent, Christian voters in the Republican and Democratic parties, never so numerous as now, who have been turned down hard by the refusal of platform makers of both parties to recognize that nations do not die of free trade or free silver, but of free love; not of currency or conquest, but of cancer, to join us in electing an issue, namely, national prohibition by constitutional amendment and prohibition by congress in the District of Columbia and the territories and wherever the national government has jurisdiction, including interstate commerce, and in electing officers in sympathy with such legislation to enforce it. And we make this paragraph our only test of party fealty."

"We favor conditional suffrage, not on sex, but on intelligence, with compulsory voting or public record of reasons for not voting. We favor protection of labor by immigration restrictions, fairly corresponding to the protection of capital by tariff. We desire to suppress the traffic in girls, gambling, abuse of Sunday and the chief root of them all—the saloon."

Thomas D. Jordan Dies Suddenly.
New York, July 15.—Thomas D. Jordan, former comptroller of the Equitable Life Assurance society, died suddenly in a downtown subway station.

Liquor Question Will Be Brought to Fore at Denver.

LIQUOR QUESTION WILL BE BROUGHT TO FORE AT DENVER.

INJUNCTION PLANK DISCUSSED

Democrats of One Mind in Saying It Will Be Definite and Specific Statement—Little Change in Vice Presidential Situation.

Denver, June 30.—The fight over the anti-injunction plank in the Democratic platform is not the only struggle in the committee on resolutions, and possibly the convention itself may be involved. It developed that the prohibition question is to be brought to the front and that a desperate effort will be made to have a plank declaring in its favor placed in the platform. The prohibition movement will be headed by General James B. Weaver of Iowa, who demanded of the recent Democratic convention in that state that it declare in favor of prohibition. General Weaver and his followers were not successful in their efforts in their own state, but, nothing daunted by their failure, have made arrangements to bring the matter up before the Democratic national convention. They claim, moreover, to have strong backing from a number of southern delegations which have recently passed prohibition laws, and it is declared confidently by General Weaver's adherents that if the Democratic national platform does not contain a prohibition plank, it will only be for the reason that the hardest kind of fighting has been unable to secure its adoption.

The anti-injunction plank continues to provoke a large amount of discussion among such party leaders as have already arrived for the convention. While opinions differ as to the exact nature of the plank which should be adopted, all are of one mind in saying that it shall be a definite and specific statement. Such members of the national committee as have discussed the matter are a unit in saying that the wording of the anti-injunction plank shall leave no possible doubt in the mind of any reader as to where the party stands on this question.

It is not generally believed, however, that the anti-injunction resolution will provide for trials by jury in cases of contempt of court or favor in any way measures which might be construed as interfering with the prerogatives of the federal courts.

The friends of Mr. Bryan say that such of his critics as are already expressing themselves in fear of a radical anti-injunction plank are fighting the air. The plank has not yet been written, it has not been drafted and its form is still a matter which is under deep and careful consideration. It is said to be the desire of Mr. Bryan to consult as many of the prominent members of the party as is possible before any decisive action in formulating this resolution is taken.

The vice presidential situation remains to all appearances unchanged, although the boom of Lieutenant Governor Chanler of New York seems to have weakened somewhat and his name is not mentioned as prominently as it was two days ago.

Bribes For Clergymen.
"Three or four attempts have been made to bribe me," said a clergyman. "My friends of the cloth tell me that they, too, have been occasionally tempted with bribes."

"Once it was the advertising manager of a health food. He offered a subscription of \$100 to our mission school if I would tell from the pulpit how much good the health food had done me. I made him give me the money for the mission under threats of exposure, but, of course, I did not mention his food in the church. The church is no place for health food talks."

"The widow of a drunkard and general good for nothing offered me \$50 if I would lie in praise of her husband in his funeral sermon. I praised the man heartily in the sermon—no matter how bad a man may be, if you examine his character you will find in it many traits worthy of praise—and to the widow I wrote a note of gentle rebuke."

"Often we are asked to date back marriage certificates, to say a couple were married in six months or a year before they really were. A man once offered me \$1,500 to perpetrate a wrong of this sort. I thrust a tract in his hand and turned him out of doors."

POSTOFFICE PROMOTIONS
Clerks and Carriers in Iowa and Nebraska Given Raise.

Washington, June 30.—The following promotions in first and second class postoffices, effective July 1, were announced:

Nebraska—Fairbury, two clerks, \$800 to \$900; three carriers, \$900 to \$1,000. Grand Island, two clerks, one carrier, \$600 to \$800; two clerks, \$800 to \$900; three carriers, \$900 to \$1,000. Hastings, two clerks, \$800 to \$900; one clerk, five carriers, \$900 to \$1,000.

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Iowa—Boone, two clerks, one carrier, \$800 to \$900; one clerk, seven carriers, \$900 to \$1,000; two clerks, \$1,000 to \$1,100. Dubuque, one clerk, \$600 to \$800; one clerk, \$800 to \$900; three clerks and twenty-five carriers, \$900 to \$1,000; three clerks, \$1,000 to \$1,100; one clerk, \$1,100 to \$1,200. Fort Dodge, one clerk, \$800 to \$900; three clerks and five carriers, \$900 to \$1,000; two clerks, \$1,000 to \$1,100. Fort Madison, one clerk, \$600 to \$800; two clerks, \$800 to \$900; one clerk and five carriers, \$900 to \$1,000. Independence, one clerk and three carriers, \$900 to \$1,000.

PROHIBITION AN ISSUE

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