

District Court Adjourns.

Madison, Neb., May 29.—Special to The News: H. E. Mason, cashier of the Meadow Grove State bank, transacted business in Judge Bates' court and filed the will of Martha A. Jennings for probate.

Attorney John A. Ehrhardt of Stanton attended district court in connection with the case of Mrs. Papstein vs. Andrew J. Durland.

In the case of Florentine Papstein against J. J. Clements for conversion of property, the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant.

The jury was dismissed at noon and permitted to go home. The afternoon was taken up with the case of Mrs. Papstein vs. Andrew J. Durland, A. R. Olson and others.

The following alumni will respond to toasts: Richard Malony, Nellie Grant, Henry Bellinger, Mrs. Phoebe Willis Foster, Henry Jensen, Francis Prochar and Helen Diers.

Mrs. Abies Vogt died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Jacob Broch, three miles west of Madison.

A. RANDKLEV'S SPEECH.

Presentation Address at Columbus. Norfolk's Showing.

Norfolk council, No. 120, of the U. C. T., made a splendid showing at the grand council meeting in Columbus last week.

The Norfolk council was especially honored in the election of S. F. Erskine of this city as grand councillor of the Nebraska grand council of the U. C. T.

Officers of the Grand Council and Gentlemen of the Convention: It is my great privilege to appear before you at this time, not only to thank you but also to tell you how much we of Norfolk council appreciate the honor you have bestowed upon one of our fellow brothers by electing him to the highest office within your gift.

You will find Brother Erskine fully worthy of the honor, and in every way capable of administering the duties devolving upon him.

In looking back over the history of this grand council and calling to mind the many excellent gentlemen who have occupied this high office, with great credit to themselves and the fraternity at large, we realize that the incoming grand councillor has a task before him well worthy of any man's best effort.

neighbors and friends—and being fully aware of your eminent fitness and qualifications for the office, it is indeed a monument of gratification to your fellow brothers of Norfolk council.

But that you may not enter upon the duties of your high office without some substantial token of our appreciation, it is my great pleasure to present to you this gavel—as a memento of our loyalty and devotion.

We know you will wield this "emblem of authority" with justice and fairness to all, and for the interests and betterment of the U. C. T. in general.

But we wish to add a deeper significance to this, our gift! In the days and the months and the years to come, when you have perhaps retired from active road life, sitting by your own fireside, surrounded by your family and your friends, we wish you to remember this day, this moment and the fellow brothers surrounding you today; and I am sure that at this time, out of the largeness of your heart a silent prayer will go out for those who are still treading the highway of commerce.

In conclusion, allow me to wish you Godspeed as the grand councillor of Nebraska.

Railroad News.

Yankton Press and Dakotan: Less is said in the newspapers, apparently, about the aggressiveness of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway company, than about any of the other leading lines of the northwest; but assurance comes from quarters where the Northwestern is best known, that the reason it is not talked or written about is not because it is asleep or even an idle and indifferent witness of the expansion of its great rivals.

The Northwestern did considerable preliminary work in a quiet way in 1908 and has its plans pretty well perfected for extension work this season.

While nothing authentic is given out the excursions which have been made by its chief officials to the South Dakota frontiers during the past two or three months are not without their significance as intimations of a forward movement on the part of that company from some point on its Pierre-Rapid City line, across to the North Pacific, and the present delay is simply a matter of railway strategy.

It probably will seek to intersect its rival lines at the points most advantageous to its own interests.

The Northwestern does not appear to be ambitious to penetrate much farther north with its main lines, but seems to aim at securing a firm hold on the grain garden and live stock industry of southern South Dakota and northern Nebraska.

Greed Murderer Will Be Hanged.

Omaha, May 29.—John Masourides, slayer of Officer Ed Lowery of South Omaha, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and his punishment will be fixed at death, the jury returning this verdict today after nineteen hours' deliberation.

The murder of Officer Lowery was the cause of the South Omaha riots last February, during which many persons were hurt, considerable property destroyed, and all the Greeks, including several prominent business men, forced to leave the city.

Memorial day in Norfolk, observed on Monday, will probably bring a half holiday to Norfolk avenue Monday afternoon.

the alleys must ultimately be paved—in fact should be now, as well as all cross streets for a block on both sides of Main street.

SATURDAY SIFTING.

Henry Koehler, one of the prominent farmers and stockmen near Elgin, was in Norfolk Friday and Saturday.

Among the out-of-town visitors were W. C. Mayo, Hastings; C. W. Younk, Butte; I. W. Alter, W. L. Fisher, J. W. Sorders and Judge A. A. Welch, Wayne; John Frieweller, Bloomfield; David Liadburg, Stromsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Ed Nehlsen and C. C. Johnson, Creighton; W. C. Batey, York; W. C. Dowling, Madison; James Vargas, Bassett; R. R. Dickson, O'Neill; Chas. Hecht, Plainview, A. N. Morrissey, Valentine.

D. S. Cordery has gone to St. Paul on business.

W. S. Bordner was in Norfolk yesterday from Stanton.

I. L. Morgan of Beatrice is visiting at the E. W. Rublow home.

Miss Zola Williams from Hooper is here visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. C. Spelman.

Mrs. J. F. Losch and sons, Richard and Frank, of West Point are visiting in Norfolk.

Joseph Pilant has returned from a trip to Hot Springs, very much benefited in health.

Harry Sterner has been in Plainview the past week, visiting at the home of his uncle, Ed Sterner.

Rev. Edwin Booth, Jr., pastor of the First Congregational church, will deliver the Memorial day address at Battle Creek Monday afternoon.

Bovee, the Norfolk pitcher who pitched the recent 10-inning Stanton-Wisner baseball game, in which Wisner won 4 to 3, goes to Lyons Monday for a try-out with the Lyons nine.

G. R. Lynch of Hampton, Neb., a graduate of the Creighton college of pharmacy, has come to Norfolk to accept a position as a pharmaceutical clerk with the Klesau Drug company.

A man giving the name of Albert Stepper was jailed just after noon by Chief Marquardt for stealing a bride from one of the harness shops of Acting Mayor Winter. The man stole the bride from one shop and tried to sell it at another belonging to Mr. Winter. John Oesterling, in the east end shop, recognized the bride and the fellow was arrested.

Three catfish, weighing thirty-three pounds, backed up one of the biggest fish stories of the year this morning. The fish were caught by Mason Fraser and W. C. Roland on an Elkhorn river throw line, and weighed fourteen, ten and nine pounds. The largest of the three was 32 inches long and measured seven inches across the head. The fish were gilt cats.

The first of the recitals to be given by the music students of Mrs. Cora A. Beels will be held at the Auditorium Tuesday afternoon. This will be in the nature of an afternoon matinee musical. This will be followed by recitals on Wednesday and Thursday evenings and two other evening recitals the following week.

Memorial day in Norfolk, observed on Monday, will probably bring a half holiday to Norfolk avenue Monday afternoon. No agreement had been made up to Saturday afternoon, but the sentiment of several leading business men was favorable to closing at noon for the day.

The cemetery exercises take place in the morning, the regular program in the afternoon. The banks are closed all day Monday, while the postoffice keeps Sunday hours.

The use of seines in the running water of the Elkhorn river west of Stanton county will not be permitted by the state. This ruling has come to light through an application made by Fred Boche to use seines in the Elkhorn. Boche will now apply, and his request will doubtless be granted, for permission to seine the sloughs in the vicinity of his farm, south of the city. Under a state license, accompanied by a bond for \$100, it is permissible to seine for catfish, gar and carp.

Train Robbers' Hearing.

Omaha, May 29.—Woods, Tortenson and Gordon, the men charged with the Union Pacific train robbery of May 22, were arraigned this morning before United States Commissioner Anderson. On motion of the government the hearing was postponed until June 2.

Identified as Train Robbers.

Omaha, May 29.—Fred Tortenson and W. D. Woods were last night identified by Engineer Mikeljohn and Fireman Prawl as the men who crawled over the tender of their engine last Saturday night and forced them to stop the Union Pacific Overland limited.

The engineers arrived in the city last evening and were at once given an opportunity to look the suspects over. Engineer Mikeljohn was especially sure of Tortenson, because of several peculiarities in his physical makeup. He also declared he was sure about Woods. Several school children also identified all the prisoners as men they had seen in the vicinity of Brown Park school Sunday and Monday.

A laborer living near the scene of the holdup identified two of the suspects as men he had seen examining the ground in that vicinity a day or two before the robbery.

The police found in the schoolhouse attic near the mail pouches a small souvenir mirror, on the reverse side of which was a picture of the Spokane union station. This leads the police people to believe the same men might have held up the Great Northern train near that city.

Find the Mail Pouches.

More developments in the running down of the men who last Saturday night held up and robbed the train were the discovery in the attic of Brown Park school in South Omaha of six large and two small registered mail pouches, the contents of which had been rifled.

Following the arrest in the vicinity of the schoolhouse of three suspects as they were approaching a point where they had hidden revolvers and other material, a hundred secret service men, private and city detectives early in the day began to search the locality for further evidence.

The principal and teachers of the Brown Park school were thrown into a small panic when they learned what had occurred during the night, and an open basement window which had been discovered Monday morning formed the basis of an investigation.

Teacher Sees Misplaced Ladder. Mrs. Nora Freeman, one of the teachers, noticed that a ladder used for reaching the attic of the building and which is usually suspended from the ceiling by a rope, had been misplaced and the janitors were called.

Lanterns were produced and two men crawled into the attic. They were astonished to find eight registered mail sacks, two rain coats, a long top coat, and a pair of overalls. The postoffice authorities were notified and made a hurry trip to the school building.

An examination of the contents of the packages showed that every letter and package had been torn open and the contents of value removed. In each case the letters were stuck back into the envelopes, the robbers having satisfied themselves with removing money and other valuables. There were several jewelry packages, the contents of which had been taken by the robbers. There is every indication that the robbers took the mail pouches to the retreat near the school Saturday night and removed them to the school house attic Sunday night.

They secured entrance through the basement window, went up the stairway to the main corridor and into the attic by means of the ladder. They were secure from detection in the attic, which was dark, and were able to examine the contents of the pouches at their leisure.

Get Photographs of Gang.

Search of Tortenson's room, on Fifteenth street furnished some valuable information. A photograph of the three men under arrest and another man and woman taken at a Denver photograph gallery furnished the first authentic information of where the men came from. The photograph was taken on a post card and showed the group of five persons sitting behind a false automobile front, Woods being in the position of chauffeur. The headlights of the car showed the number 2313, and the picture was made at 1513 Curtis street, Denver, Colo. The picture was made five or six weeks ago. Gordon told the police he had a room in Omaha, but it has not been found.

The postoffice authorities consider Thursday night's arrests the most important in years, and have congratulated Chief of Police Briggs of the South Omaha police force for his work in the case.

A warrant was secured in the United States court against all three men and they will be arraigned before Commissioner Anderson today on a charge of robbing the mails. Several clues were run down by the police in the hope of arresting the fourth member of the quartet, but nothing came of their efforts.

Woman Already Serving Time.

Denver, Colo., May 29.—The Denver police announced the belief that they had identified the woman shown in the picture with Tortenson, Woods, Gordon and an unidentified man, as Helen Sanders, who was arrested here recently and convicted of robbing the Savory hotel where she was employed as a maid.

Stays Home Thirty-three Years.

Fairfax, S. D., May 29.—Special to The News: Thirty-three years ago Fred Stewener came to America from Russia and settled near Tyndall in a neighborhood settled mainly by his own countrymen. Being of a retiring disposition and with little means, he bought a farm and began to work out his destiny in the country of his adoption.

That he has succeeded is shown by the fact that he now owns at least two sections of land and is otherwise in comfortable circumstances.

That he is of a very retiring and home loving nature is shown by the fact that since settling on the farm near Tyndall thirty-three years ago he has never been away from his home any distance or time until this week, when he came to Gregory county on a brief business visit with a relative, Mrs. Henry Klein, whose husband died a few weeks ago and whose estate is now being settled.

Besides accumulating a considerable fortune, Mr. Stewener has reared a large family and, strange to say, not the least one opposed the proposed visit of the father on the first visit taken in the thirty-three years.

Man Killed Twice.

An English paper is responsible for stating that a man "was overtaken by a passenger train and killed. He was injured in a similar way about three years ago."

The Talented Miller Family.

"What is the Miller family doing now?" "The wife is writing poems that nobody will read, the daughter is painting pictures that nobody will buy, the son is composing plays that nobody will put on the stage, and the husband is writing checks that nobody will cash."—Mogendorfer Blatter.

PSYCHIC HEALING TEST

Methodists Grant Rev. A. T. Osbron a Year For His Plan.

COMPLAINTS LED TO ACTION.

Conference of Ministers and Laymen Will Pass Judgment on Missouri Clergyman at End of His Test—Camp In Ozark Mountains Will Be Opened For Patients.

An Ozark mountain beauty spot, near a new town named Mount View, in Howell county, Mo., is to be the scene of a prolonged test of the value of "psychic healing" for the use of ministers of the orthodox churches. If the test is successful, Methodist ministers throughout Missouri may be authorized to practice psychic healing whenever they see fit.

The conference did not indorse Dr. Osbron's endeavors to mix metaphysics and preaching. He had not asked for indorsement—only a chance to make a test, and that was granted. Already seventy-five patients have applied to him, and in less than a month the Ozark camp may be opened.

The Emmanuel movement in Kansas City as led by Dr. Osbron had reached such proportions a few months ago as to cause complaints that the leader could not take care of it and his church routine at the same time. So, actuated by complaints made to him in a mass meeting held in his church and by the warnings of certain of his colleagues in the ministry, Dr. Osbron handed in his resignation, and when the state conference met at Sedalia in last April he asked that body just what attitude the church was going to take toward mental science and its allied branches. The ministers and leading laymen of the church answered in effect, "We do not indorse you, but we will stand by you as interested spectators and watch you for a year before we render judgment."

In 1905 this same minister while stationed at Jackson, Mo., stirred the M. E. Church South with a similar question and was censured, then vindicated. His own account of that affair is that ever since his boyhood he has been a student of psychology, psycho-therapy, mental science, spiritualism and even of the tricks of the conjurer and that he prepared a lecture on "Mind and Mystery," embodying the results of his studies and giving practical demonstrations of the fakes that are often practiced.

He announced that he would give the lecture and set the date. The board of directors of his church asked him not to do so, saying that they did not wish to antagonize a strong community of spiritualists living near Jackson, in the town of Millerville. Dr. Osbron's answer was brief, "I will give the lecture."

He did and immediately afterward was asked to resign. With the consent of his bishop he left his charge, then spent the summer continuing to give the lecture that had caused the trouble. In September he had tired of dress suits and kerosene footlights and asked to be given a charge. This was refused. So when the M. E. Church South met in conference at Birmingham, Ala., he went there to petition the committee on episcopacy. Though he tried several times to get a hearing, he was shut out. What to do next under such circumstances puzzled him.

The problem finally was solved for him by a reporter, who called in half a dozen other newspaper men and told Dr. Osbron to detail to them the circumstances of his case. The following day the minister got a hearing without delay. The bishop who had been most prominent in the attack was censured, and Dr. Osbron was given the desired credentials. He used these papers to gain entrance to the main body of the M. E. church.

He went to Kansas City in August, 1907, after two years in southern Missouri. In the spring of 1908 he again began giving the lecture on "Mind and Mystery" and made, it is said, a number of cures by psycho-therapy and suggestion. His fame spread until the patients—by his own confession—took up almost as much time as the pastorate.

Then trouble began. Some of the congregation pointed out that in their day Methodist ministers didn't study conjurer's tricks or dabble in hypnotism or expose the "act" of the Bangs sisters, and they said they didn't intend side to keep insiders in. The occupant of the hotel cell is afraid that something will be done to him or that something will be taken from him by some one who ought to be in a prison cell. That is the theory of it.

"Lock your door and leave your valuables at the office," cautions the obliging luncheon. "If you had valuables you wouldn't be here," observes the witty prison keeper. That is to say, the question of valuables seems to enter largely into the matter.

It would be great to have a civilization which considered valuable only those things which could not be stolen, such as mental and moral equipment, skill and good fellowship. Then we could be a little more sociable. We could talk to each other without buttoning our coats or feeling for our diamond studs every few minutes. Then the man who willingly secluded himself in a stuffy hotel cell could be locked in and made to stay there on the ground that something terrible was the matter with him.—Success Magazine.

The greatest man in the world may stand as much in need of the nearest as the meanest does him.—Fuller.

HOTEL CELLS.

The Difference Between Them and Those of the Jails.

The chief difference between the average hotel cell and the average prison cell, viewed from the standpoint of social psychology, is that one is locked on the inside to keep outsiders out, while the other is locked on the outside to have the name of the Hennington Heights church used in connection with such things. And when it became necessary to hire a doorman to help Dr. Osbron with his church routine and patients began to come in from out of town to be treated the dissatisfied members grumbled louder and louder.

So many patients came after a few more weeks that Dr. Osbron prudently trained some assistants to help him treat—"strawed a school," his enemies said. Then came the mass meeting and the resignation.—New York World.

Quad-rupedal Chicken.

Edward Richardson of East Orange, N. J., is the owner of a four legged chicken, hatched a few days ago. Each of the extra legs is attached to one of the normal appendages and really in not useful in locomotion, though perfectly formed. If the chick lives to a ripe age Richardson expects to make a lot of money out of it.

A Realistic Actor.

Malcolm was three years old. He stood stock still in the middle of the floor, one arm extended horizontally. His mother, looking up from her sewing, saw the door open.

"Shut the door, Malcolm, please," she said.

No response. She repeated her request. Still no response.

"Malcolm," she said more sternly, "I asked you to shut the door."

Still Malcolm stood in the middle of the floor with his arm outstretched and did not move.

"Malcolm," said his mother, "if you don't shut the door at once I shall have to punish you."

Malcolm burst into tears and flung himself on his mother's knees. "Muvver," he cried, "I was bein' a wooden sign, an' wooden signs can't shut doors!"—Woman's Home Companion.

A FIGHTING WHALE.

Made Splinters of the Small Boats and Sank the Ship.

Among the tales of the whale fishery told by John R. Spears in "The Story of the New England Whalers" is that of the loss of the Ann Alexander of New Bedford. This ship was on the "offshore grounds," west of Chile and Peru, when on Aug. 20, 1850, a "pod" of whales appeared, and three boats were lowered. Captain John S. Deblais going in one of them. The boat's boat soon struck one of the "pod," but the monster instantly turned overboard just in time to save their lives. A moment later the whale bit the boat to pieces.

Captain Deblais at once pulled in, picked up the boat's crew and shifted a part of them to the second mate's boat. Then both the captain and second mate started to attack the whale, which had been busy meantime biting at the pieces of the boat it had destroyed. In the usual course a whale thus engaged would not have noticed the approach of the boats for a second attack, but this one had its eyes open, and it turned to meet the enemy more than halfway.

Rushing forward with a force and speed that no boat could escape, it grasped the second mate's boat, as it had that of the mate, and literally made kindling wood of it.

When Captain Deblais had once more picked his men from the sea he headed for the ship, and when there he sent the mate to gather up the oars and such other debris as might have escaped the fury of the whale. In his view it was his duty to fill his ship with oil and not to "whale for glory," as persistence in fighting a whale of this kind was sometimes called.

The mate, however, was of more reckless disposition. He managed to get within range of the whale and thrust a lance into it. Unfortunately, however, he failed to reach a vital point, and the whale, ignoring the small boat, made a dash at the ship. He struck her abreast of the foremast and crushed in her side. She sank so quickly that the crew was unable to secure anything, and they would have perished speedily in their open boats but for the fact that they were picked up by another whale ship.

A Treat.

Sufferer (to lady in front)—Madam, if you were to remove your hat I could see the action of surprise.—Yes, but you could not then see my new hat.—London Telegraph.

Northwest Weddings.

On the wedding anniversary of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Tewksberry, Norman Ginn and Miss Eretta Tewksberry were married on the T. E. Alderson farm, southeast of Madison.

Fred Ahrentschild and Mrs. Anna Lenser were married in Hoskins Sunday.

D. E. Coffey, cashier of the Farmers State bank, at Fairfax, S. D., and bride, Miss Bernice Van Gorden, a Spencer school teacher, were separated from the officiating priest, Father Lordeman, and the bridesmaid, Miss Mayme Coffey, by the washout on the Bonesteel branch, but secured Father Stratmann of Butte and were married Wednesday morning, according to their program.

Clyde Erskine and Miss Ella Nelson were married Wednesday evening in Tilden.

Roscoe H. Porterfield and Miss Mollie Martin were married at Pilger

Hopes for Tariff Bill Soon.

At York, Pa., the president expressed the hope that the tariff question would soon be settled.

"I have been called an optimist," he said, "for predicting that congress would adjourn by June 20. Perhaps I am. But if the Lord is good to us and the weather gets hot enough in June I think our national legislators will be mighty glad to get out those two close chambers at Washington."

Speaks of Dead Heroes.

In his address President Taft said: "We are gathered at this historic spot today to dedicate a monument to the memory of officers and enlisted men of the regular army, who gave up their lives for their country in the three days' battle. It is but a tardy recognition of the nation's debt to its brave defenders whose allegiance was purely to the nation without local color or strengthening of state or municipal pride.

"The danger of a standing army, entertained by our ancestors, is seen in the exceptional restrictions and the complaints registered in the Declaration of Independence, it has always been to awake prejudice against the possible aggressions of a regular army and a professional soldiery and correspondingly difficult to create among the people that love and pride in the army which we find today and frequently in the history of the country aroused on behalf of the navy. This has led to a varied and changeable policy in respect to the regular army.

Standing Army Once 80.

At times it has been reduced to almost nothing. In 1874 there were but eighty men who constituted the regular army of the United States; of these, Battery F, of the Fourth artillery constituted fifty-five of them; but generally the absolute necessities in the defense of the country against the small wars which embrace so large a part of our history have induced the maintenance of a regular force, small to be sure, but one so well trained and effective as always to reflect credit upon the nation.

Today as a result of the Spanish war, the added responsibilities of our new dependencies in the Philippines, Porto Rico and for some time in Cuba, the ground with a sense of the importance of our position as a world power have led to the increase in our regular army to a larger force than ever before, but not larger in proportion to the increased population and wealth than in the early years of the republic.

Should Not Reduce Army.

It should not be reduced. The profession of arms has always been an honorable one and under conditions of modern warfare it has become highly technical and requires years of experience and study to adapt the officers and men to its requirements. The general purpose of congress and the American people, if one can say there is a plan or purpose, is to have such a nucleus as a regular army that it may furnish a skeleton for rapid enlargement in times of war to a force of twenty times its size and at the same time be an appropriate instrument for accomplishing the purpose of the government in crises likely to arise, other than war.

All Honor to Regular Army.

All honor to the regular army of the United States. Never in its history has it had a stain upon its escutcheon. With no one to blow its trumpet, with no local feeling or pride to bring forth its merits, quietly and as befits a force organized to maintain civil institutions and subject always to the civil control it has gone on doing the duty which it was its to do, accepting without a murmur the dangers of war whether upon trackless stretches of our western frontier, exposed to arrows and the bullets of the Indian, or in the jungles and the rice paddies of the Philippines, on the hills and in the valleys about Santiago in Cuba, or in the campaigns of the civil war itself and it has never failed to make a record of duty done that should satisfy the most exacting lover of his country."

Neligh Dam Washed Out.

Neligh, Neb., May 31.—Special to The News: For the second time within the past four months the mill dam at this place went out about midnight Saturday, entailing a loss to S. F. Gilman estimated at \$5,000.

A temporary cofferdam had been built and completed a short time ago to protect the north side of the concrete wall until later in the summer, when a new concrete dam was to be built to replace the portion of the forty feet that went out early in the spring. Owing to the high water and the great amount of pressure against this temporary structure was more than it could stand. All the material and paying out of labor, amounting to over \$3,000, was washed away in a few minutes.

The loss will not interfere with the running of the mill or the electric light plant, as the large gasoline engine will furnish sufficient power for the entire plant.

Supervisor Reutezel of the Neligh district says that he will have the iron bridge roped at each end to prevent people and teams from crossing, as the piling on the south end is considered out of line, caused by the swift current continually washing against them. The bridge is pronounced unsafe.

Mr. Gilman is out of the city, and what action will now be undertaken is not known. However, it will be some time before work of any kind can be attempted, as the Elkhorn river is now higher than it has been anytime this season, and the rains that generally come at this time of the year will bring the river up still higher.