

SOCIETY

Pleasures of the Week.
Mrs. F. Erskine was hostess at a very pretty luncheon on Thursday, at her home on north Ninth street. The table decorations were red carnations and ferns and were beautiful. Party guests enjoyed the four courses. After lunch came a social visit, and a little program that proved very entertaining. Mrs. Snyder sang; Mrs. Jones played several selections on the piano, and Mrs. Chambers and Mrs. Huntington gave clever readings. Mrs. Erskine was assisted in serving by Mrs. George Spear, Mrs. O. R. Meredith and Mrs. L. M. Beeler.

The ladies of the second congregational church met with Mrs. Tom Wood on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Wood was assisted by Mrs. Harrington. Light refreshments were served at the close of the afternoon.

The ladies of the Christian church enjoyed Friday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Ellorbrock on south Fourth street. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. O. R. Meredith and Mrs. N. I. Owen.

Mrs. C. J. Bullock is spending a week in Grand Island with her friend, Miss Alma Etting.

The Aid society of the Presbyterian church met with Mrs. Groom on Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Sol G. Mayer was hostess to the Wednesday club this week.

Mrs. G. D. Butterfield is confined to her home by illness.

Rhodes-Estabrook.

The marriage of Harry B. Rhodes of Sioux City, Ia., and Miss Edith Estabrook occurred at the Estabrook home on South Ninth street, on Wednesday of this week. The ceremony was performed by Dr. C. W. Ray, at 10 a. m.

Immediately after the congratulations had been extended, the guests, numbering twenty-four, were seated at a daintily appointed four course breakfast. The entire affair was marked for its quiet simplicity. The color scheme, which was green and white, was charmingly carried out in decorations throughout the home. The bride was exquisitely gowned in a princess of cream satin messaline and carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses and smilax. After the breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes left over the M. & O. for their new home in Sioux City, Ia., where Mr. Rhodes is engaged in the real estate business.

The out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Logan of Center, Neb.; Mrs. J. B. Horner of Sioux City, Neb.; Miss Edith Rhodes of Des Moines, Ia., and Ray Estabrook of Lincoln, Neb.

Personals.

Miss Nellie Bridge went to Fremont on Wednesday for a short visit in the home of her uncle, Robert Bridge. Ole Neilson, minister at Magnet and Bealfield, has been visiting here the past two days and attending the church meetings.

AT THE THEATER:

"Little Johnny Jones."

"Little Johnny Jones" may have been the best musical comedy Sioux City has seen this year, as Manager Jencks of the New Grand telegraphed that it was, but the show was a disappointment to Norfolk playgoers. The disappointment was due largely to the fact that the show lacks any one vivid moment of intensity to arouse the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. The audience was constantly in the mood of hoping for some screamingly funny incident or some brilliant song that would take away the flat taste that the show, as it is now constructed, leaves in the mouth.

In many respects the show was a fair one. The scenic equipment was unusually attractive, the chorus was made up of pretty girls with good voices, some of the principals sang well, the costumes were pretty and the music for the most part catchy, though the "Johnny Jones" tunes have been whistled all over the country so much that there was no new thrill to be found in the tunes of themselves.

Probably it is the Coban personality that is lacking to make "Johnny Jones" go with a snap and ginger that the audience expects and demands. The hit of the evening was "The Unknown," who outshone "Johnny Jones" for favor with the audience. "The Unknown" recited off a string of wit that kept things bubbling most of the time. "Goodbye, Flo" was the most popular of the songs.

The scene in which the ship moved off into the ocean, with brilliant electrical effects, was an attractive one. The stage settings, however, were so heavy that they caused tiresome waits between acts.

Perhaps the fact that "Little Johnny Jones" was the best musical comedy Sioux City has seen this year—and the show was merely tending to demonstrate that the American play producers are not turning out the successful musical comedies of a few years ago, and that the legitimate type of drama is returning to its own. For one thing is sure, "Little Johnny Jones" doesn't come within fifty miles of "The Prince of Pilsen," and some of the musical comedies of that type, seen here three or four years ago. There was no Jess Dandy in the water fountain to set the audience howling and leave it in extraordinary good humor throughout the performance.

But that musical comedy, even so, is still popular in Norfolk is indicated by the fact that a bigger house greeted "Johnny Jones," than saw "The Third Degree," "The Man of the Hour," or "The Lion and The Mouse"—all magnificent examples of the "legitimate" drama.

ASKED IN CENSUS.

General Schedule to be Used for Manufactures is Completed.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The general schedule which will be used in the federal census of manufactures for the calendar year 1909, has been formulated, and about 700,000 printed copies have been ordered by Census Director E. Dana Durand.

The schedule is in the form of a four-page folder, about 9x11 1/2 inches in size. It is smaller and simpler than the ones upon which the 1900 and 1905 censuses of manufactures were taken. It has less than half as many spaces, for entries, as the earlier ones, and seems likely to insure less labor and greater accuracy in the collection of the manufactures data.

There are, in the general schedule, thirteen principal questions, with their subdivisions. This is the same number as in the general schedule for 1905. There are, however, important differences between the two schedules. These comprise, in the 1909 schedule, the new questions authorized by congress; the elimination of former queries to which it is possible to obtain approximately accurate replies, and also the simplification of others by their separation or combination in other forms.

Another new question involves the quantity of fuel used, whether anthracite coal, bituminous coal, coke, wood, oil, gas or other kind. This is expected to elicit replies affording considerable data on the fuel conservation question.

The thirteen principal questions are, briefly: First, a description of the establishment; second, time in operation and hours worked; third, capital invested; fourth, salaried employees; fifth, wage earners, including piece workers, on the payroll December 15, 1909; sixth, wage earners, including pieceworkers, employed on the 15th day of each month; seventh, salary and wage payments; eighth, materials, mill supplies and fuel; ninth, miscellaneous expenses; tenth, products; eleventh, power; twelfth, fuel; thirteenth, remarks.

The general schedule, beginning shortly after January 1, 1910, will be circulated among the manufacturers throughout the country by special agents, of whom 1,600 will be appointed from the successful applicants at the test examination, to be held November 3.

Only Bogey Man On Taft's Trail.
Washington, Nov. 13.—So persistent has been the anti-Taft talk in the eastern press for several days that finally Vice President Sherman gave out an interview in which he said there was nothing to it, that President Taft had made good on his western trip, and would be renominated without opposition.

At the same time, the National Conservation association, of which former President Eliot of Harvard is president, authorized a statement that there was nothing in the charge that it was to be used secretly as a medium for promoting the political fortunes of Colonel Roosevelt and trying to land him another presidential nomination in 1912.

It is noteworthy, as bearing on this anti-Taft situation, that attacks have already been made on two members of the cabinet, and that a third is soon to be put on the defensive. Secretary Ballinger has been a target for criticism since last spring. Secretary Knox is now passing under the rod, the charge being made that his recall of Minister Crane before that gentleman could get out of the country was at the behest of one of the two great money powers of the country which has financial designs on China.

Now comes the report that Postmaster General Hitchcock is to suffer criticism because of a deal he is said to have made with the Guggenheims, whereby Taft was to have Guggenheim support in the northwest in return for permission to get away with the coal lands in Alaska.

All this talk, even though it be largely moonshine affects Taft, and undoubtedly it is designed to do so; at least, that is the way folk down here regard it.

A politician who has heard several of the speeches delivered in the west by Chief Forester Pinchot, declared that every such speech carried an implied menace to the Taft administration and that Mr. Pinchot's speeches might be summarized as follows:

"The salvation of this country depends upon the loyal prosecution of the policies of Theodore Roosevelt. I stand before you as the chief representative of those policies. It is a fortunate thing for the country that its present chief executive is solemnly pledged to carry on those policies. He pledged himself to those policies before his election. Beware of the man who seeks too closely to adhere to the law. It is the letter killeth."

He asserted further that the unexpected but clearly implied message of Mr. Pinchot in these speeches was: "If President Taft dares to deviate from the Roosevelt policies you know what to do to him."

And so the gossip goes the rounds, embracing not only the president, but thus far three prominent members of his cabinet.

The Washington Post, one of the eastern dailies of prominence, discussing the situation takes no stock in the anti-Taft talk. In an editorial it says:

"Among those to welcome the president home was the bogey man. He had not been in evidence since the Chicago convention. Yesterday he had in his possession 'a concatenation of coincidences' . . . strongly resembling a chain of strikingly significant political events, that he had curled and twisted into a 'far-reaching and shrewdly organized political movement.' This he had prepared to submit to Mr. Taft on his arrival. It goes without saying that the bogey man's flyer was tagged 1912, and that the far-away look under his visor pierced South Africa."

"Someone has defined a dream as being an unwinding chain of verbs—something doing all the time, until all of a sudden it snaps of its own weight. So with the presidential conspiracy story of yesterday, only instead of an unbroken chain of verbs, the name 'Pinchot' constantly recurs. Mr. Pinchot, we are expected to believe, has betrayed his chief and is the head center of the widest, deepest and most insidious conspiracy ever hatched in political life. Already he controls the press and the magazines and has three members of the cabinet under fire from his concealed guns."

"The convention of 1912 is to be captured, and the story of 1880 is to be repeated. By 1912 Mr. Pinchot will have gained at least two recruits—Senator La Follette and ex-Secretary Garfield. In the roles of Conkling, Cameron and Logan, with Roosevelt as Grant, they will cast 306 votes, and stand pat. But, hold. The writer's analogy nods here, and it is discovered that La Follette is playing a double role. He wants to be James A. Garfield. It is an awfully sudden shift, but it wins on the historic thirty-sixth ballot. Taft is beaten for re-nomination, and Roosevelt is outside the breakfast, too. In sporting parlance La Follette has given them the 'double cross.'"

"Too bad to add that the conspiracy article admits, at the end, that Mr. Taft's seconds have not the slightest idea that Mr. Roosevelt is a party to the 'concerted movement,' or would sanction it if he knew of it. Mr. Taft's friends might say, also, with equal confidence that Mr. Roosevelt is the last man to allow his friends to put him before the country in any such light, and that Mr. Pinchot is equally free of any suspicion of betraying President Taft or embarrassing Mr. Roosevelt."

"But what is all this to the bogey man? He knows a concatenation of coincidences when he sees one running at large."

LEARN TO PREACH BY MAIL.

The Chicago Congregational Seminary to Establish Correspondence Course.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—A correspondence school for ministerial studies is an innovation which is to be started in connection with the Chicago Theological seminary by the Congregational church. Its establishment was decided at the eighteenth triennial convention of Congregational churches, now being held here. The special aim will be to reach those preachers already in the field, but who need more training.

TO CHANGE THE INAUGURATION.

All the Governors Except Four in Favor of the Plan.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The governors of all the states of the union, with the exception of four, Connecticut, Georgia, Washington and Wyoming, are heartily in favor of the changing of the date for the inauguration of the president of the United States from March 4 to the last Thursday in April.

As members of the national committee they intend to exercise all their influence at the coming session of congress to have a constitutional amendment submitted. Commissioner McFarland of the District of Columbia, as president of the organization, had collected a large amount of material, including photographs of Washington on the last inauguration, a comparison of the weather here March 4 and on the last Thursday in April, the death roll of victims who have been sacrificed to the severe weather and other material which will, it is believed, make a great impression, not only upon Congress, but upon the public generally.

Funeral of Louis Wineberger.

Madison, Neb., Nov. 13.—Special to The News: The remains of Louis Wineberger, who died at Columbus Tuesday from a gun shot accidentally inflicted upon himself several weeks ago, were brought to his father's home in this city, and the funeral services were held yesterday afternoon. This unfortunate accident, with its fatal result, has touched the feelings of the entire community.

FOR HARRIMAN'S SEAT \$80,000.

The Magnate Paid \$100,000 for Membership Forty Years Ago.
New York, Nov. 13.—The stock exchange seat of E. H. Harriman, which has been sold for \$80,000, was purchased by him forty years ago for \$10,000 and, according to his associates, was the basis of the vast fortune which he left. Mr. Harriman told a friend, it is said, that he purchased the seat with money which that from that moment his fortunes began to increase.

Neligh-Madison Game.

Madison, Neb., Nov. 13.—Special to The News: The Neligh and Madison high school football teams will join issues on the home gridiron Saturday, Coach Day, of the Madison aggregation, has his team in battle array and is quite confident that the Neligh team has the fight of the season on its hands.

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East Fights for Electoral Vote.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Already the politicians are looking forward with interest to the taking of the census, next spring—the democrats with more or less complacency and satisfaction; the republicans with more or less anxiety, for if the census should demand a rearranging of the electoral college, and a shifting of a number of its votes, the republican party would be more likely to lose than the democratic party.

The census for 1910 will determine for ten years the membership of the house of representatives, and also of the electoral college. In none of the north Atlantic states, where the republican party is strong, has there been, since 1900, any large increase in population; in fact, in some of the smaller of these states population has been for ten years almost at a standstill. But in the west and the southwest, the former uncertain politically, and the latter strongly democratic, the population gains have been very considerable.

Of course, the basis of representation in the house will be changed as the result of the next census, and instead of their being one member for each block of 194,182 inhabitants, it will undoubtedly be one for each block of considerably more than 200,000. A house based on the present ratio would mean an increase of about seventy-five in the membership, which is undesirable for several reasons, and also out of the question considering the present crowded condition of the house chamber.

Should there be an increase of the ratio, so as to retain the same number of members as the present, 391, a few states north of the Ohio and east of the Missouri, excepting possibly Michigan, Minnesota and the Dakotas, probably would lose one or more of their present representation. It is in this territory that the republican party wins its presidential battles. Such an increase in ratio as has just been mentioned would result in gains in membership in several of the states of the south, among them Alabama, Georgia, Texas and Oklahoma, all democratic strongholds. There also probably would be gains in the north-west, notably in the neighborhood of Puget sound, and in Minnesota and the states near it. Other gains probably will appear in several of the intermountain regions, broadly speaking, are not reliably republican, although in most cases leaning in that direction.

It is thought such as these that are causing republican politicians more or less anxiety. Cutting off representation from such republican states as Ohio, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, to say nothing of Indiana, which since free silver times, and until last year and this, has been reliably republican, and giving it to Alabama, Georgia, Texas, Oklahoma, perhaps to Missouri, and to some of the politically uncertain states of the intermountain and northwest regions might possibly mean a reversal of affairs and the election of a democratic president in 1912, for it is assumed that, other things being equal, the reapportionment will be made by congress prior to that time. The reapportionment following the census of 1900 was made in 1903, and it would have been made earlier had a presidential election been at hand. The count will be made next spring of all the inhabitants, and the census bureau will have all of the totals made up for the use of the session of congress which will meet the following December.

Speaking conservatively, the addition of fifteen to twenty electoral votes to the south, and the taking away of a like number from the sure republican states of the north and east, probably would make the next presidential election a very interesting affair, regardless of the candidates and the issues. Especially will this be true if existing republican dissatisfaction should continue in some of the republican states of the central west, notably Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska.

East vs. South and West.
Viewed from any standpoint, the situation is one sufficiently serious to cause republicans to sit up and take notice.

Politicians in the east have already been figuring on the next ratio of representation. They are desirous of shaping affairs so that their section shall lose as little as possible in the house and the electoral college. Should a combination as to this question of ratio be formed between the south and the west, of which there is at this early day some talk, it would easily defeat the plans of the east, and they would still further add to the gravity of the situation, from the republican viewpoint.

As throwing an interesting sidelight on the question of political uncertainty now existing, and alluded to previously in this article, the following statement will be worth reading. It is made by J. Harry O'Brien, a prominent business man of Indianapolis, who has been spending several days in this city.

He says discussing political conditions in his state:

"Indiana seems to be drifting back into the democratic column. The tariff is responsible for this change. Within twenty years, Indiana has drifted away from the democracy, with which she stood in the days of Hendricks, Voorhies and English, out through the doubtful area to republicanism. This was on account of the revolt in the state against Bryanism, With Bryan apparently out of the way

the state seems starting on the return journey into the realm of doubt, through which many hope it will pass into the democratic column.

"Senator Beveridge can be returned to the senate next year, but it is only his position as an insurgent that has made his place secure. The only excuse the people of Indiana will accept next year for the election of a republican legislature is the assurance that such a legislature will return a low tariff legislation to the senate."

"Notwithstanding the immense protected interests of the state, Indiana is in favor of revising the tariff downward. In a standing fight between high and low tariff elements, party names and relationships eliminated, the latter would win by at least 100,000. And what I say of Indiana, is also true, as we understand things in that state, of practically every state beyond Ohio. Such states as Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and even Illinois, are filled with low-tariff sentiment. It will be only a question of a few years when this sentiment will crystallize into a power that will drive all these states into the democratic column, unless a change takes place in the attitude of republican leaders toward the men who for the past decade have been furnishing the republican majorities."

Many will claim that Mr. O'Brien overstates the situation; but that there is something in what he says, folks in this vicinity well know. This condition of uncertainty and threatened republican revolt in some of the strong republican states, only adds to the anxiety of those republicans in the east who have been figuring on the next congressional and electoral college reapportionment.

SENSE AND DOLLARS, TOO.

Marie Corelli Gives Praise to the American Woman.

London, Nov. 13.—In one of the most remarkable eulogies of American women and English women ever delivered, Marie Corelli, who was the guest of honor at the luncheon of American women in London held at the Hotel Cecil today, in response to the toast to her health, said:

American women in London are a recognized force in our English social life. There is hardly any society function of importance that is not graced and enlivened by the presence of some brilliant American woman.

Our golden youth, whose gold sometimes is apt to be rather scarce, are always ready to fall prostrate at the feet of every American beauty, but we must occasionally give them credit for falling victims first to the charm of the American woman's personality, without her dollars, for her charm is always there.

The American woman is not quite like other women. The same emotions move her as moved Mother Eve but differently. She is absolutely original. She is not the daughter of an ancient kingdom, rich in history, literature and tradition, which felt the hand of the Roman conqueror before the Christian era. She has arisen, as it were, suddenly, miraculously, like Venus from the foam of the sea. She is the offspring of a land of liberty, a young country teeming with impetuous rush and untried ideas. She is always fascinating and interesting.

SATURDAY SIFTINGS.

Floyd Drago went to Creighton.
Miss Rebecca Mohe went to Omaha.
Mrs. William Neuman went to Stanton.

Mrs. John Duncan called on friends here.
Rev. Mr. Preuss of Winside was here.
Mrs. Frank Haase of Hadar was here.

F. G. Coryell returned from Plainview.
Charles Mayhew of Lynch was in the city.

Miss Emma Ulrich of Pierce was in the city.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Carsten of Hadar were here.

Doyt Alderman of Plainview was in the city.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bloss of Stanton were here.

Rev. Mr. Hoffman of Battle Creek was in the city.
Miss Lena Preusker of Battle Creek was in the city.

Rev. and Mrs. Zeremba of Stanton were in the city.
Mrs. C. E. Strate of Hoskins called on friends here.

Rev. Mr. Brauer and daughter of Hadar were here.
Mr. and Mrs. William Filter of Hadar were in the city.

Miss Anna Filter of Bloomfield is here visiting friends.
Miss Lillith Foster of Hoskins was here visiting friends.

William Piller of Stanton is in the city visiting relatives.
Mrs. Louie Zeilke of Hoskins was here calling on friends.

Mrs. Charles Ulrich of Plainview called on friends here.
Miss Bertha Pilger is here from Stanton to spend Sunday.

Mrs. R. G. Rohrke and daughter of Hoskins visited friends here.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Schermer and daughter of Pierce called on friends here.

Cleo Lederer is going into Pierce county for a two days' visit with friends.
Misses Laura Turner and Bessie Williams of Pierce were here visiting with friends.

W. S. Slaughter of Herrick, S. D., was in the city transacting business with N. A. Rainbolt.

and to visit with his sister, Mrs. John R. Hays.
Mrs. Sarah Mills, who has been ill, still continues in a critical condition.
The Woman's club will meet with Mrs. Erskine Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. Oxman on South Tenth street Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

The game between Norfolk and Columbus was postponed on account of the extremely bad weather and muddy grounds. A game with that team, however, is looked for soon.

The case of F. E. Knapp versus William Freer, in which Knapp charges Freer with assaulting Mrs. Knapp, was continued for thirty days in Justice Lambert's court.

A. W. Finkhouse has sold his cigar store on Norfolk avenue to E. Becker, formerly attendant at the hospital for insane. Mr. Becker takes possession of the cigar store Monday morning. Mr. Finkhouse has not yet decided what he will do, but believes his time will be entirely taken up when he takes up his position as constable.

A wrestling match will be held here in the near future, the principals being three of the high school football team and an amateur wrestler and tumbler, who is employed in a local real estate office, but who at the present time wishes his name withheld. He offers to throw each of the heaviest of the high school team in one-half hour.

George L. Broecker and Miss Blanch Williams were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Williams, three miles north of Royal on Wednesday evening, November 3. Miss Williams has been a very successful teacher in the schools of Antelope county for years. The happy couple have arrived in Norfolk and will make this their home.

The Fisher Players, who will be in Norfolk next week, come here highly recommended for the excellent work of the individual players and the high standard of their productions of first-class plays. The Sioux Falls Argus Leader declared the opening performance of their latest engagement in that city to be one of the best ever seen on the local stage at any price of admission.

Funeral services over the remains of Miss Emma Mueller, who died at 6:30 Tuesday morning after a year's illness of tuberculosis, were held at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon at the family home on South Fifth street. Rev. Mr. Hoffus conducted the services in German. Services were again held in the church at 2:30 by Rev. Mr. Scheidt of Pierce, in English. Many friends and out-of-town ministers were at the funeral. The pall bearers were: Charles Ahlman, Fred Hollerman, Ernest Kamm, John Schelley, Frank Kayl, Fred Thompson.

Radical Explains Situation.
The most satisfactory explanation offered for the insistent repetition of the rumor that Taft's renomination will be opposed in 1912 by the republican radicals, appeared today during the course of a talk had by several newspaper men with one of these radicals. He said the conservation people would put up a program of definite legislation to congress the coming session—a program involving water-powers, mineral and coal lands, etc., and that they wanted the active cooperation of the president to get it adopted by congress. They were certain congress would act if the president were to keep his hands off after writing his message. The talk about not renominating him, this gentleman suggested, might for all he knew to the contrary, be for the purpose of arousing him when the time comes for him to get busy with congress.

BOXING BOUTS IN A CHURCH.

Trinity Parish, in Seattle, Also Will Have Wrestling Matches.
Seattle, Wash., Nov. 13.—Boxing bouts and wrestling matches, with the members of the organization on the mat, will be among the winter amusements to be given by the Men's club of Trinity Parish church, according to announcement of Cyril Arthur Player, recently from Oxford, England, the new assistant rector and secretary.

To President Roosevelt for the supreme bench to succeed the late Associate Justice Brown, but Mr. Roosevelt considered him too old and named his attorney general, William H. Moody. It will be recalled also that at one time, Mr. Taft considered Judge Lurton for an appointment in his cabinet, but finally selected Mr. Dickinson as the representative of the south. It required repeated efforts to induce the latter to accept the secretaryship of war.

Bonney Could Name Others.
Emery Bonney's mother declares there are men "high up" implicated in the depredations of the gang of Norfolk boy bandits, and that Bonney could have made startling disclosures in district court at Madison, if he had been willing to tell what he knew. He remained silent, she says, for the reason that telling would have done him no good and that he was afraid of consequences when he should get out of jail.

She says Bonney was not the leader of the gang, but that older men than he, living here in Norfolk, were at the head of the youthful thieves.
Mrs. Bonney says that her son would have willingly pleaded guilty to petty larceny, which was the final charge against him, five months ago, and she says that if he had chosen to stand trial finally instead of pleading guilty, he could have come home free with his mother, because of a lack of evidence against him. She declares that when it was found that there was no evidence against her son, the charge was changed.

\$1,500, a Medal and Wife for Him.

Frank Larson, the Northwestern fireman living at 514 South First street, and who recently married the mother of the 2-year-old boy whose life he saved by crawling out on the pilot of the engine and lifting the sleeping lad from the track while the train was going at high speed, has not yet received the \$1,000 cash prize which was awarded him last week in Chicago by the Carnegie hero commission. He is expecting the draft, however, any day.

This will make \$1,500 cash for Larson, besides the Carnegie hero medal and the young widow, as Larson's reward for the daring act which sent a thrill all over America at the time.

A representative of the Carnegie hero commission was in Nebraska recently consulting the engineer who accompanied Larson when the fireman nervously climbed out on the pilot and risked his own life to save that of the little son of his future wife.

The railroad gave Larson \$500 at the time.

Won't Make It Union Depot.

Local railroad officials do not believe that the movement projected by one of the state railway commissioners, following the recent hearing in Norfolk, for converting the Northwestern's uptown station into a union depot, will ever come to pass.

The plan is said never to have been submitted to them. On top of that, it is declared by those who ought to know, that such a plan would not be entertained by either M. & O. or Union Pacific officials.

It is urged that such a plan is never satisfactory and that it is much more probable that the Union Pacific and M. & O. will build a new station of their own.

A new station is highly probable if Norfolk continues to demand a substitute for the old worn-out and cramped up station now doing service as it has for a third of a century past, it is claimed.

Flying Machine To Be Made Here.

A flying machine is to be made in Norfolk.

David Smith of Devere, Garfield county, Neb., has invented a flying machine. He has just received his patent papers, which cost him a good deal of money, from Washington and has placed the plans and maps of his flying machine in the hands of William Ahlman, of Norfolk, with money and orders to start work in building his first machine.

Mr. Smith, who has been working on his invention for over four years, is very enthusiastic over receiving his patent papers, and he believes his machine will be a successful flyer when completed.

Bird-like in build and movement, the plans of the machine look very reasonable to Ahlman. It is to be operated like a bicycle, with peddles which keep the wings, which automatically open and close, moving up and down bird fashion. The steering gear rudder, which is controlled by handle bars, also operates the tail which causes the machine to rise and fall.

The machine is started from a stand, the operator starts peddling and a switch causes the wings to tilt, giving them the forward drive.

The wings will be made of the best canvass, or possibly china silk coated with rubber, and the frame of the lightest steel tubing making a net weight of less than thirty pounds. The sprocket wheel, chain and peddles do the entire work of keeping the wings going up and down, while the handle bar does the guiding of the machine and also controls the tail.

Mr. Smith—for a long time has tried to invent a flying machine which could be operated like a bicycle, using his own words, "something a man can take and fly into town with." Mr. Smith believes the machine will be a success, and has every assurance of its being able to attain any altitude.

Mr. Ahlman, who gets the contract to build the flying machine, says he believes it will be a success and work will begin on it immediately. Much special material will have to be sent for and it will take at least three months before a trial trip can be made.

My Kingdom for a Quart of Milk.

A town fight in the heart of the greatest dairy region on earth—and Norfolk is using condensed milk because it can't get ordinary milk.

Norfolk housewives are fairly crying for milkman's milk—and yet their salty tears bring no response. There's a great,