

WEDS WITH A WARNING.

Mayor Shank of Indianapolis in Performing Wedding, Warns. Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 31.—Mayor Shank, in performing the marriage ceremony of his nephew, Charles Everett Hall, and Miss Valdena Hasse told the young man he wanted him to walk straight.

SATURDAY SIFTINGS.

H. G. Tassemeyer of Tilden was here. Roy Wath of Madison was a visitor in the city. Arthur Smith of Madison is in the city visiting with Mr. and Mrs. W. S. O'Brien.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Gentle will spend New Year's day with the C. E. Greene family at Plainville. Miss Emma Schorgege returned from Omaha, where she spent the holidays with relatives.

Miss Alma Buff has returned to her home in Hoskins, after spending the holidays with Miss Louise Brummond. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Karo and family from Syracuse, Neb., spent a week in Norfolk, and around in the country with their relatives and friends.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. Kidder on North Ninth street on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock promptly, and the program at 3. A full attendance is desired.

Miss Martha Koehn, who has been ill, is again able to be back at her desk. Mrs. Carl Falk is reported quite ill. Her daughter, who is suffering from pneumonia, is reported no better.

A beautiful mounted deer head has been placed on the wall of the Nebraska National bank office by Vice President W. A. Witzgman. A farewell party was given at the home of John Kost in honor of his daughter, Miss Rosie Kost, who leaves for Wayne Monday, to attend the state normal for the coming year.

Chief of Police Marquardt was a witness in the Beebe divorce case at Madison Friday. During the chief's absence Night Patrolman W. S. O'Brien was acting chief, while the entire night shift was in charge of Patrolman Ernest Sasse.

A special meeting is called by President Charles Hulac of the book and ladder company of the fire department to take place at the city hall next Monday evening. Important business is to be transacted and the president requests every member of the company to be present.

extend best wishes to them in their new home. Mr. Cox decided to move on account of being able to get his boys started farming on the cheaper lands of the west.

Mayor Burroughs of Fremont, Neb., was in Norfolk looking over the Norfolk avenue paving. To H. H. Tracy, city engineer, Mr. Burroughs declared Norfolk had first class paving and when asked if he saw anything wrong with it he said, "Not in any way."

A RAP AT HITCHCOCK.

American Born Citizens in Alaska Eat Sour Dough on His Account. Cordova, Alaska, Dec. 31.—A mass meeting was held by the citizens of Katala in the Behring river coal district to protest against the bill introduced in congress by Representative Hitchcock of Nebraska, providing for the withdrawal of all Alaska coal lands pending investigation.

Many Deaths by Accident. There have been nineteen accidental deaths in north Nebraska and southern South Dakota during the year just closing. Following is the list:

Nine-year-old Earl Wainwright was burned to death at Lamro, January 5. C. H. Mahlike of Pilger was killed by falling out of a wagon, January 5. J. E. Gordon of Pilger was killed by a fall on the ice, February 5.

W. U. Bair was tramped to death by horses at Burke, February 22. Mable Mundorf, a Pierce county girl, was killed to death by a horse, March 28. Stewart Geddes, a Tripp county homesteader, froze to death in the blizzard of February 15. His body was found March 28.

Pearlie Beymer of Norfolk was killed at Clearwater in September. He was a brakeman on the Northwestern. Gayl Reed of Norfolk, aged 4, was drowned, July 7. Frank Kayl, a News pressman was killed in a press, March 23.

The New Superintendent. People familiar with his record are congratulating the Norfolk insane hospital upon the appointment by Governor-elect Aldrich of Dr. Andrew Johnson as the new superintendent of that institution.

Dr. Andrew Johnson was born in Sweden, April 2, 1850. He came with his parents to America in 1870, and after residing six years in Illinois, located in Polk county, Neb. He was the youngest of eight children. He received his education in American schools, first attending the common schools of Illinois then Nebraska. He afterward entered Luther academy at Wahoo, Neb., from which he graduated in 1885. He then entered Augustana college at Rock Island, Ill., which he attended one year. After leaving this college he matriculated at the Omaha medical college from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1890.

Soon after graduation in medicine, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Union Pacific railway company, serving first in Omaha and later at Hanna, Wyo., where he looked after the men working for the Union Pacific Coal company. After eight years he resigned this office and gave his whole attention to the practice of medicine in Omaha, which he continued until January, 1901, when he was appointed superintendent of the Nebraska Institution for Feeble Minded Youths at Beatrice, Neb., by Governor Dietrich. He continued in this work during seven years, serving under Governors Dietrich and Savage, two terms under Governor Mickey and one year under Governor Sheldon. He then resigned this position and returned to Omaha, where he is now practicing medicine.

now serving on the medical staff of this hospital. He is also a member of the board of directors of Augustana college, Rock Island, Ill. He is a member of the Omaha (Douglas county) Medical society, Nebraska State Medical society and American Medical association. He belongs to the Swedish Lutheran church.

Dr. Johnson was married November 20, 1890, to Miss Sophia Sandahl, daughter of A. F. Sandahl of Charlton, Ia. They are the parents of two children, Julius A., born September 20, 1891, and Olga O., born July 8, 1894.

Murderers Convicted. Three north Nebraska murderers have been convicted and sentenced either to be hung or to serve life imprisonment in the state penitentiary at Lincoln during the year 1910. Joe McKay was convicted at Neligh, May 9, and sentenced to life imprisonment for the brutal murder of A. G. Brown in his little cottage at Brunswick. Brown's body was found December 9, 1909, having been killed with an axe.

George Wilson was convicted at Ainsworth on February 22, and sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Jake Davis, an Ainsworth pool hall proprietor, who was killed on his way home and robbed December 28, 1909. Wilson has since been granted a new trial by the supreme court.

William Fliege, a farmer living seven miles northeast of Wayne, was convicted at Ponca, December 15, and sentenced to life imprisonment for murdering his sister, Louise Fliege, June 20. There have been several killings in this part of the state within the year. Henry Hografe, an Altona blacksmith, is now held a prisoner at Wayne being charged with murdering his wife on May 13. Puson was killed in Lee in a drunken row in Emerson, January 14, and was acquitted October 3. Harry Kopp, a Wynke Robinson circus employe, was killed at Pierce August 9 by Ross Ashcroft, who was convicted of assault and battery and is now "laying out" his fine in the Pierce jail. Con Kerwin killed Ed Jones at Gross, November 11, and is now in jail at Butte. He fought off a mob all night.

The Schools Are Crowded. More room and more teachers are needed for the Norfolk schools. The schools are so crowded at present that part of the pupils will be able to go to school only a half day the balance of the year. Superintendent Hunter has issued a statement.

To the School Patrons of Norfolk: The second semester of the school year begins January 23. Owing to the crowded condition of the schools it will be necessary to have the plan of double sessions in the kindergarten during the last half of the school year. This plan means that there will be a first grade division in each of the kindergartens and one of the first grade in the room all at once; so the kindergarten children will come in the morning only and these divisions of the first grade which will be in the kindergarten rooms, will come in the afternoon. This may occasion some inconvenience to parents who have children in these grades, but it is the only plan by which the very large enrollment of the present school year can be handled by the present teaching corps.

The growth of the enrollment in our schools will be seen from the following table of figures. These figures are for the end of the third school month of each year. They include no duplication of names: Number enrolled, 1907, 1,045; 1908, 1,088; 1909, 1,164; 1910, 1,209; increase from 1907 to 1910, 161. Belonging at end of month, 1907, 987; 1908, 1,051; 1909, 1,069; 1910, 1,111; increase from 1907 to 1910, 124. Average daily attendance, third month, 1907, 919; 1908, 959; 1909, 999; 1910, 1,070; increase from 1907 to 1910, 151. It will be seen from these figures that the enrollment has increased 161 in three years. The enrollment in the high school has remained practically stationary. This increase is therefore all in the grades below the high school. There are twenty-three teachers in the grades below the high school. Three years ago there were twenty-one. The schools were sufficiently full then. We have increased our teaching corps by only two teachers to handle an increase of 169 pupils.

Of the 1,206 pupils enrolled, 1,073 are in the grades below the high school. With twenty-three teachers for these grades, this is an average of almost forty-seven pupils per teacher. Fifteen out of the twenty-three grade teachers have an enrollment of forty-five or greater, and nine have over fifty. No teacher can do her best work with over forty pupils in the room. If the number is greater than this the problem of discipline becomes entirely too great and assumes an undue importance. It is true that our teachers are doing good work—splendid work. But entirely too much of that work must necessarily be discipline instead of instruction. They would do much more effective work if the number of pupils and the problem of discipline were much less. The average number of pupils per teacher in the school should therefore be kept at forty or less.

The most crowded condition exists at the Grant school. The overflow there is the principal cause too of the crowded condition in the other schools. One whole grade which should be at the Grant school is at the Lincoln school. Many pupils of the other grades, too, have been compelled to go to other schools, when they should be going to the Grant. In spite of this the enrollment in the various rooms of the Grant school is as follows: Mrs. Mendenhall, 58; Miss Mills, 68; Miss Norris, 49; Miss Brush, 52; Miss Surber, 57; Miss Bowen, 47.

All this means that if our schools are to do efficient work in the future more rooms and more teachers must be provided. This should be done before the beginning of another school year, for with the present number of

rooms and teachers, even the normal increase of another year cannot be handled. Yours for the schools, Fred M. Hunter.

Fifty People on News' Payroll. It has been a big year for The News in all departments. The circulation of the paper has been increased by several thousand making it more than ever the home paper of northern Nebraska and southern South Dakota. With the increase in circulation there has come a material increase in advertising patronage. And the paper has kept pace with the situation, adding many new features and largely increasing the cost of producing each issue.

Big Addition to Bindery. A large addition has been built to The News plant during the year and a great deal of new machinery added. A big department devoted exclusively to binding, ruling and the making of blank books and supplies for counties, banks, etc., has been added on the third floor. A traveling salesman representing this department has been added and within a short time it is believed that the Huse Publishing Co.'s printing and bindery plant will be as firmly established among the banks, county officials and business men of north Nebraska and southern South Dakota as its newspaper is today.

Norfolk, a Publishing Center. A number of new publications have been added to this plant's output during the year, the latest being Carlsson's Breeders' Review. Today from this publishing plant are issued: The Norfolk Daily News, the Weekly News-Journal, the Nebraska Workman, the Nebraska School Review, the Baptist News Letter and Carlsson's Breeders' Review. This makes Norfolk one of the most important publishing centers in Nebraska.

At It Twenty-two Years. It was twenty-two years ago last month that W. N. Huse came to Norfolk and bought The Daily News: It had been running as a daily paper for about a year then, so that it has now been issued as a daily for more than twenty-three years, twenty-two of them under the present management. Seemed in Perfect Control. He appeared to have perfect control of the machine, and probably no one will ever be able to explain just what caused the accident. He had inclined his monoplane toward the earth for a landing before it took the fatal plunge. It fell like a plummet and buried the propellers in the soft earth.

Marriage Dissolved in Beels Case. In a decree handed down by Judge A. A. Welch in the district court at Madison the marriage relationship between Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Beels of Norfolk was dissolved. The custody of the child was awarded to the mother and the matter of alimony taken under advisement until Saturday. The costs of the case were taxed against the plaintiff.

Ends Life With Rifle. Chadron, Neb., Dec. 31.—A. J. Mead was found dead in his office chair, having killed himself with a 22 rifle. SOUTH DAKOTA AT A GLANCE. Harry H. Thompson and Miss Eva May Sly were married at Watertown. The safe in the office of the Van Dusen Elevator Co. at Watertown was robbed by safe blowers.

The inaugural ball which will mark the opening of the legislative session at Pierre will be open to the general public. Governor Vessey will lead the grand march. It is expected that the legislature will appoint a committee to investigate conditions at the soldiers' home at Hot Springs.

Important Court Cases. Standard Oil and Tobacco Cases Are Now to be Given Attention. Washington, Jan. 3.—Prosecutions by the government designed to accomplish the dissolution of "Standard Oil" and of the American Tobacco organizations embodying the greatest "anti-trust" fight of the generation, will be taken up for the second time by the supreme court of the United States at the beginning of its work for the New Year. Continuing its consideration of affairs of government, the court will immediately afterwards give its attention to the constitutionality of the corporation tax provisions of the Payne-Aldrich tariff act.

Details of Moissant's Death. New Orleans, Dec. 31.—John B. Moissant, daring American aviator, confident of adding to his many laurels of the air the Michelin cup record for 1910, fell to his death at 9:55 this morning while making a preliminary flight. While preparing to make a landing on a special field selected for the Michelin cup trial twelve miles west of New Orleans and along the bank of the Mississippi river, Moissant was thrown from a Blériot monoplane and landed on his head thirty-six feet from where the machine struck the ground. His neck was broken, producing death within ten seconds, according to the coroner. A moment after Moissant struck the ground, falling in high weeds to

the right of the field, some workmen picked him up. A special train of flat cars was standing near the scene of the accident, and the body was placed aboard and brought to the city.

Wind apparently was the cause of the accident. Moissant, guided by the white flags which lined the course, rounded the circle twice in an effort to find a landing place. The third time around, the wind, which was blowing about fifteen miles across the course, drove the machine toward the earth.

Moissant in trying to get back over the grounds swerved suddenly to the left and then attempted his famous right circle, considered so dangerous that there is but one other man ever attempted it. Machine Dashes to Earth. At this instant the wind caught the machine, it tipped, pointed its nose directly at the ground and came down like a flash, while Moissant was hurled forth and fell head first.

Moissant had a sister married, living in San Francisco. Two sisters were with him here, Marilda and Lulu. One brother, Alfred J., was the president of the International Aviators association. He was not present when the accident occurred. Moissant also has two brothers in Salvador in the banking business. No arrangements have been made as to the disposition of the body, but it probably will be shipped to Chicago.

In 50-Horsepower Blériot. Moissant was in Reene Barrier's 50-horsepower Blériot monoplane, a machine which he had used but two or three times. At the front of the machine almost directly beneath the engine was strapped a 35-pound brass gasoline tank built especially for the Michelin cup trial. Moissant ascended at the city park aviation field at 9:35 a. m. and flew across the city and along the banks of the Mississippi river to the special 4-mile course.

At 3 o'clock Judge Welch had not rendered his decision on the alimony feature. Ends Life With Rifle. Chadron, Neb., Dec. 31.—A. J. Mead was found dead in his office chair, having killed himself with a 22 rifle.

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to license corporations in order to allow legitimate business to be carried on. The corporation tax decision may define the power of the federal government over corporations so as to guide this proposed subsequent legislation. Incidentally, about \$25,000,000 annually in taxes depend upon the decision.

Although the tobacco case is to be argued first, the Standard Oil suit has attracted more attention. Attorney General Wickersham has referred to the Standard Oil case as probably the most important that ever came before the court.

BRYAN PLACES O. K. ON FOUR.

Folk's Name is First on the Nebraska's List. Lincoln, Jan. 3.—Disclaiming for a second time any intention of himself becoming a presidential candidate in 1912, W. J. Bryan, in the Commonsense, suggests four democratic possibilities: Joseph W. Polk, Mayor Gaynor, Governor Harmon of Ohio, and Governor-elect Wilson of New Jersey.

It is considered significant that Mr. Bryan has placed Mr. Polk's name first, although he makes no choice among the four. Discussing the mention of his own name in connection with letters he has received endorsing his position, he says: "Mr. Bryan is not a candidate. He desires every friend to join with him in the effort to secure as the democratic nominee in 1912 a man whose record will justify the hope that the people can depend upon him."

Discussing the four democratic possibilities he has named, Mr. Bryan draws no distinction, but prints their political records as follows: "Polk was an active supporter of Bryan and Sewall in 1896, and has supported the democratic national ticket in all the presidential campaigns since. Mayor Gaynor has supported the national ticket in all campaigns. In 1896 he was conspicuous as a supporter of the Chicago platform. He was one of the few prominent democrats in the east who stood up for the party creed and the ticket, and he has been faithful ever since.

IN FASHION'S MART.

New Quilted Jackets For Wear Under Evening Capes. To wear under lightweight suits and under evening capes are sleeveless jackets of quilted silk, with bands of Japanese embroideries down the front. They come in black, white and many colors. Those with long sleeves are \$5 each.

The season is bringing constant surprises in color schemes. One of the latest combinations is the blue and green. Doll's Dress and Rompers. Green metallic effects. There is a pretty but rather cold grayish blue called "polderon".

Shoulder collars are very large and round. They are frequently of embroidered batiste and hand embroidered or of malines in two different shades fastened with a metal ornament. The empire has been too popular a style to be cast aside, and the new gowns in this effect are extremely graceful.

Garments just like those worn by little girls are the most in demand for dollies. Here is a dress that can be made either with the square or high neck. Both the dress and the rompers come within the scope of the little mothers themselves to make. JUDIC COLLETT.

A BAN ON CIGAR LIGHTERS.

Those Who Use Them in France Are Arrested and Fined. Paris, Jan. 3.—"Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," or the French equivalent, chiseled in stone, looks down upon the French population from the front of every public building, but more and more the people are asking why. Certain threatened acts of legislation and performances by the police authorities have served to stimulate their wonder recently. Automatic cigar lighters, carried in the pocket and performing their office

at the pressure of a button, have gained considerable popularity here. They provide a flame whenever one is wanted, while one French match in three may be counted upon to disappoint the man who attempts to use it.

But the order has gone forth that every person seen using one of the little machine is to be arrested and fined ten francs (\$2), and the automatic lighter confiscated. There is even talk of enacting a law to prohibit the use of stationary lighters in the cigar stores.

The object of these moves is to insure a clear field for the government matchmaking monopoly. With all substitutes out of the way everyone will be compelled to buy the matches manufactured by the republic of France. That many of them refuse to light is of no importance. Their purchase helps insure the national revenue. Several men who dare to carry automatic lighters have been arrested and fined.

Alleged competition with another government monopoly was given a blow at the Auteuil race course last Friday. M. Thiebaux and M. Bally stood side by side watching a race. "I believe my horse is going to win," said Thiebaux, studying the field with his glasses. "I don't think so," said Bally. "I'll bet you two to one that it does," challenged Thiebaux. "Done," responded his companion, "Fifty dollars to twenty-five."

Then each man was tapped on the shoulder. A man behind them informed them that he was a detective, that they had broken the law forbidding private betting and would have to answer for it. Under the French law all bets made must be placed with the "parimutuel," which is government operated. This case will be fought in the courts as a test of the law.

Pig With Mule's Feet.

Royal, Neb., Jan. 3.—A pig with mule hoofs instead of regulation pig feet was born at the ranch of Harry Wardell, west of Creighton.

TRICKS HENS WITH FLOWERS.

By Putting Biddies in a Greenhouse New Jersey Man Makes 'em Lay. New York, Jan. 3.—Elaborating a scheme of a fellow tradesman in Connecticut who induced his hens to lay by deceiving them as to the season of the year, Charles S. Cooney, who conducts a greenhouse at Livingston, N. J., has succeeded even beyond hope. The Connecticut man screened one end of his small greenhouse as a hen yard. His chickens turned into this enclosure and looking through at the geraniums and other plants were fooled into a belief that summer was at hand and they began laying at top speed.

The strangest part of Mr. Cooney's experiment, however, lies in the influence on the chickens of the proximity of the plants and flowers. The eggs, after the first few days of their confinement, began to have a peculiar and especially dainty flavor. The shells were more or less tinted. The eggs, according to Mr. Cooney, seemed to take the distinctive flavors and distinctive tints of the flowers most admired by the birds.

A NEW BURBANK STRAWBERRY.

The "Wizard" Has a Plant that Bears Fruit Early and Late. San Francisco, Jan. 3.—Luther Burbank announced the creation of a new type of strawberry today, "The Patagonia," which begins to ripen earlier and continues to bear longer than any other strawberry. It is heralded by its creator as the first of a new race which has come to make strawberry growers rejoice. The berries are uniformly large, single berries sometimes weighing an ounce. The seeds are so small as to be almost imperceptible.

EXPECT HONDURAN BATTLE.

Outbreak Expected and Government Troops May Desert Army. Puerto Cortez, Honduras, Dec. 28.—Via New Orleans, Jan. 3.—The long expected revolt of adherents of Manuel Bonilla against the Davilla government in Honduras has broken out and a decisive battle is expected here within the next few days. The correspondent of the United States Press was just informed that the revolutionary gunboat Hornet was seen late last night and that preparations are being made for an attack by land and sea. Accurate information says there are about 500 Bonilla soldiers well armed on the Montagua bar in the disputed territory between Honduras and Guatemala. Further south along the Guatemalan border it is reported that the revolutionists, 500 strong and including many Americans armed with modern rifles, two field pieces and a plentiful supply of ammunition, are preparing for a march through Santa Barbara to Tegucigalpa, the capital. Another body of revolutionists is reported near Las Quebragas, where an engagement is said to have taken place yesterday. The soldiers, it is believed here, are to be used in the attack upon Puerto Cortez. In a two days' march a juncture could be effected near here with the Bonilla troops on Mantagua bar. From all indications the government intends to make a strong fight here, but there is grave doubt as to the loyalty of the troops. It is believed the mere presence of General Lee Christmas will result in a general "turnover" and cause an alliance of the government troops with the revolutionists. Captain Davis of the United States cruiser Tacoma, which lies far out in the harbor, has stated that immediately upon an outbreak of hostilities he will land a sufficient number of blue-jackets to protect the lives of the Americans.

