

County Treasurer's Semi-Annual Statement.

Statement of F. A. Peterson, County Treasurer of Madison County, Nebraska, showing balances in all funds in the Treasury on July 1, 1910; taxes and other items collected, warrants redeemed, and other disbursements from the first day of July, 1910, to the thirty-first day of December, 1910, and the balance on hand on the first day of January, 1911.

Table with columns: NAME OF FUND, Balance on July 1, '10, Collections, Total, Disburs'ts, Balance on Jan. 1, '11. Lists various funds like State General, State University Land, etc.

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.

Table showing receipts: Balance on hand, July 1, 1910; Taxes collected; State School Land Collections; etc.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Table showing disbursements: Warrants, Bonds and Coupons Paid; Redemptions Paid; Salaries Paid; etc.

CASH BALANCES DECEMBER 31, 1910.

Table listing cash balances for various banks: First National Bank, Madison, Neb.; Madison State Bank, Madison, Neb.; etc.

OUTSTANDING REGISTERED COUNTY WARRANTS, DECEMBER 31, 1910.

Table listing outstanding registered county warrants: 1891 County General Fund; 1898 County General Fund; etc.

AFFIDAVIT AND CERTIFICATE.

THE STATE OF NEBRASKA, County of Madison. I, F. A. Peterson, do solemnly swear that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of my receipts and disbursements as County Treasurer in and for Madison County, Nebraska, from the first day of July, 1910, to the thirty-first day of December, 1910, inclusive; that the same is also a true and correct statement of the amount of money in each fund; the amount of outstanding and unpaid registered county general, county bridge, and county road warrants, and the total amount of cash on hand at the close of business on the thirty-first day of December, 1910, to the best of my knowledge and belief, so help me God.

WOULD CANCEL PATENT.

Government Trying to Take Farm from Boyd County Man.

R. W. Dickinson, chief clerk to the United States district attorney at Omaha, specially appointed examiner by the United States federal court to hear testimony in the case of the United States versus William Fritz, Lily Fritz, William T. Gow, and Anna McGeech of Boyd county, held this hearing in the district attorney's office of the Norfolk federal building, taking the testimony which will be submitted to the court later.

Nine witnesses were heard during the afternoon session and eight were heard in the evening. United States Attorney A. W. Lane of Omaha was prosecuting and Bert Mapes and Charles Milner of Fairfax, S. D., were counsel for the defense.

On January, 1898, William Fritz filed an application in the land office at O'Neill for a homestead. The prosecution alleges that Fritz was but 19 years old when he filed and therefore was not eligible to make entry.

Mr. Dickinson, who is hearing the testimony, is acting as his own reporter and has won much admiration from local stenographers who called at the district attorney's office and witnessed the chief clerk's expertness with the pen at shorthand.

Both Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Lane went to Ainsworth Tuesday to examine witnesses in the case of the United States versus Langer and others.

Among the witnesses here were: J. C. Graves, Humphreys, Michael O. White, Mamie, S. D.; Richard Green, Butte; Joseph Strain, Butte; George W. Owens, Herman Selling, Archie E. White, August Kehn, Robert Kehn, Margaret B. White, Herman Fritz, Douglas Boyd, H. Billter, Mrs. Katie Fritz, Mr. and Mrs. William Fritz, Ira Billter, all of Fairfax; Charles Luber of Anoka.

Admits Illegal Liquor Sale.

O'Neill Independent: Charles Blair, charged with the unlawful sale of liquor, was arraigned by the county attorney on Monday before Judge Harrington and entered a plea of guilty to the information. The minimum punishment of a case of this kind is a \$100 fine. The defendant made a plea of poverty to the court and asked for time in which to raise the money to pay the fine and costs, which request was granted by Judge Harrington.

The case of the state of Nebraska vs. William Anderson was disposed of by the defendant entering a plea of guilty to assault and battery. The complaining witness in this case, Mr. Walker, did not desire to prosecute the case further on the serious charge that was first preferred, so the county attorney accepted the plea of guilty to assault and battery. The court fined the defendant \$10, which, together with the costs, were promptly paid by the defendant.

Bankers' Team Won.

The bankers' bowling team defeated the Peerless team at bowling in the Kauffman alleys, taking two games out of three. The first game was taken by the Peerless team by fourteen pins, while the bankers took the last two by twenty-three and seventy-one pins. Another game is scheduled between these teams next Saturday night.

THOUGHT HE WAS SHOT.

Herrick Press: One of the citizens of the Bohemian settlement northeast of here rushed into town Monday with the tidings that Joe Pesek, a neighbor, had been accidentally shot through the abdomen at about 11 o'clock that day and that the services of the doctor were necessary immediately. Dr. Feldhans was in Canada attending the funeral of his mother and hence Dr. Kenaston of Bonesteel was called by telephone. Dr. Kenaston hastened to the home of Pesek and arriving there found that although badly scared, Pesek was little injured.

THOUGHT HE WAS SHOT.

It seems he had been cleaning a repeating shotgun and in some manner a loaded shell had been thrown into the barrel unknown to Pesek. It seems that with the cleaning rod he had jammed the shell down in a manner to explode it while he was holding the rod in the gun. Luckily the breach of the gun was not locked so that when the shell exploded the force was lightened by the shell escaping through the breach of the gun leaving the shot still in the barrel, held there by the force of the cleaning rod against the shot, which later rolled to the floor through the breach of the gun.

Pesek was badly scared and thinking himself shot through the abdomen dispatched a neighbor for a doctor. When Dr. Kenaston examined Pesek he found the man had not been shot at all, not even the skin broken, but a large black spot on the side showed where the cleaning rod had been driven with great force against the man and would probably have penetrated the body except for several thicknesses of clothing.

List of Dead Numbers Five.

Nebraska, Neb., Jan. 17.—Special to The News: Mrs. Joseph Krupicka, aged 70, died last night from the effects of burns sustained in the fire following the gas plant explosion in the Hubbard House Sunday night. This makes five dead.

Mrs. M. W. Kindall, widow of the hotel landlord, is resting as well as possible. Mrs. Krupicka was her mother, so that Mrs. Kindall loses in the sad disaster her husband, her little 3-year-old son and her mother. She has left three children who were at church when the explosion occurred.

Besides being inaimed for life, Mrs. Kindall is left in straitened financial circumstances, as her husband carried no insurance.

Think They Will Recover.

Mrs. R. F. Crosby, wife of the piano traveling salesman who was killed, was badly mangled, one leg being broken in four places and the other in one place. Both she and Mrs. Kindall will recover unless complications set in.

When found, the body of Mr. Kindall was standing on the head, with part of the head blown off. The body of 3-year-old Kenneth was found yesterday afternoon. The body of Anna Dusek was found under the large range. The body of Crosby was found in the pit where he had plunged blindly into the flame, while searching for his wife.

The force of the explosion blew the generator up through three floors and the roof and it landed a quarter of a mile away.

One of Mr. Kindall's daughters lives at Stanton, another at Page.

Crosby's Second Home Fire.

This was the second home fire in which Crosby had been. Once he had to leap out of a window to the ground twenty-two feet below.

Mrs. Kindall's foot has not been amputated yet, it was learned today. It is in terrible condition, however.

Mrs. Krupicka will be buried tomorrow. Mr. Kindall may be buried at Bazile beside his first wife. Mr. Crosby's body will be taken to Schuyler.

Mr. Nelson, somewhat burned, is able to be out. Mr. Adamson was not burned, but had a narrow escape.

Notice to Non-Resident Defendants.

Fred O. Thiem and Susie Thiem his wife, non-resident defendants, will take notice that on the 19th day of January, 1911, the Chicago Lumber company of Omaha, plaintiff, filed its petition in the district court of Madison county, Nebraska, against the said Fred O. Thiem and Susie Thiem, his wife, and other defendants, the object and prayer of which petition are to foreclose a mechanic's lien upon the following described premises in Madison county, Nebraska, viz: Commencing at a point where the north line of Park avenue and the east line of Chestnut street in Park addition to Norfolk, Nebraska, intersect; thence north twenty-five rods, thence east sixty-four rods, thence south twenty-five rods and thence west sixty-four rods to the place of beginning. The said mechanic's lien was filed by the plaintiff above named upon and against said premises on the 28th day of January, 1910, for the sum of \$797.50 for lumber and building materials furnished by the said plaintiff and used in the construction of a dwelling house on said premises. The amount still due and unpaid upon said lien is the sum of \$797.50 and interest thereon from the 28th day of January, 1910, at 7 per cent per annum.

The plaintiff in its petition asks judgment for the said sum of \$797.50 and interest thereon at 7 per cent from the 28th day of January, 1910, and costs for filing said lien in the sum of \$23.25, and that said premises be sold according to law and the proceeds thereof applied to the payment of said judgment and costs.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 27th day of February, 1911.

The Chicago Lumber Company of Omaha, Plaintiff.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1911. By M. D. Tyler, Its Attorney.

Fire in a Burke Store.

Burke, S. D., Jan. 17.—Special to The News: At midnight fire broke out in the interior of Benter & Son's general store, and while the fire was easily handled by the fire department the big stock of goods was damaged fully 75 percent by water and smoke.

The efficiency of Burke's water system was proven beyond question, as the fire had a strong start, but within a few moments after two lines of hose were laid the premises were flooded with water and the fire was out.

Both building and stock were insured. The building was considerably damaged. It is owned by D. R. Stroup.

Battle Creek Bank Change.

Battle Creek Enterprise: Changes are to be made in the Battle Creek Valley bank immediately after a meeting of the directors to be held the latter part of the week. A short time ago J. R. Witzman, the present cashier, tendered his resignation, the same to take effect January 1. At a recent meeting of the directors the resignation was accepted and the position of cashier was tendered to G. C. Benning, now assistant cashier. There are a number of local applicants for the place made vacant by the promotion of Mr. Benning and a selection will be made at the next meeting of the directors.

These changes will not materially affect the management of the institution. Herman Hogrefe will remain at the head, while the new cashier has been connected with the bank for a number of years, first as bookkeeper and later as assistant cashier. Mr. Benning has earned his promotion and his friends have no fear that he will

not officiate in his new capacity with credit to himself and satisfaction to patrons of the bank.

Mr. Witzman withdraws from the institution not because of any dissatisfaction, but to enter a field more lucrative. He has not yet announced his plans for the future.

Hogrefe Set Free.

Wayne, Neb., Jan. 16.—Special to The News: Henry Hogrefe, the Altona blacksmith charged with murdering his wife on May 13 last, goes free. He was acquitted at 11 o'clock yesterday morning after a trial lasting just a week. The jury had been out since Saturday night at 10:30.

When notified of the verdict, Hogrefe shook hands with each jurymen, then burst into tears.

The jury at first stood 7 to 5 for acquittal; then 10 to 2; then voted unanimously.

The trial was sensational, Hogrefe's niece testifying that he was unduly intimate with her and that he told her he would poison the wife in order to marry the niece.

WEDNESDAY WRINKLES.

R. Roupe of Beemer was here. Fred Hartman of Beemer was in the city.

Fred Dederman went to Omaha on business.

O. O. Snyder of O'Neill was a visitor in the city.

Miss Zola Slaughter of Dallas was in the city.

J. C. Engelman has gone to Colorado on business.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Warrick of Newman Grove were here.

W. L. Shoemaker of Plainview was in the city on business.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Blair of Gregory were visitors in the city.

Albert Koester of Creighton was here visiting with friends.

Mrs. L. T. Ralston and her son Ned, returned from a short visit at Omaha.

P. H. Goldstone of Omaha is in the city visiting with his sister, Mrs. Abe Levine.

V. A. Nenow went to Gordon to visit his brother. He will join the Norfolk firemen's delegation at Gordon.

C. A. Bramon, transfer man of the American Express company, has gone to Omaha to spend a week's vacation with friends.

Miss May Johnson went to Omaha to visit her father, J. J. Johnson, who is in a hospital, his leg having been amputated recently.

The Royal Highlanders will hold a regular meeting in the G. A. R. hall at 8 o'clock tonight.

K. Hare, a dry goods salesman, who has been in the city spending several weeks with the Charles Schieler family on South Eleventh street, has returned to his headquarters at Seattle.

Mr. Hare's territory covers the entire west from Seattle to Boise, Ida. Mrs. Hare will continue her visit with her sister, Mrs. Schieler, until March when she returns to her western home.

Prospects for the completion of the block and a half of paving on Norfolk avenue during the cold weather are unfavorable. Superintendent James Craig and Samuel Kline, the foreman, have been in Omaha for several weeks. There now remains in charge of the work here only the timekeeper, Mr. Stanton, whose only work consists of keeping the danger lights burning at night. It is said bricks can not be laid while the temperature is as low as at present.

Aboard their special car Monday evening, twenty-five Norfolk firemen left the city at 7:30 for Alliance, where they will work strenuously together to endeavor to bring back with them several offices in the state association for the Norfolk members. Many delegates to the convention from towns surrounding Norfolk joined the Norfolk firemen. The special car was taken from the Creighton depot at 7:30 Monday evening and at the Junction it was coupled to the regular train and taken west at 8 o'clock.

Henry Lorandean, the Frenchman who sustained a crushed foot as the result of one wheel of a box car passing over that member when he endeavored to climb underneath a moving train in the Northwestern yards some time ago, was taken to the poor farm yesterday. The crushed leg has entirely healed. Lorandean has been taken care of for the past month at the Otto boarding house. It is not believed he is connected with wealthy relatives in Canada as he reported. A letter to an address furnished by the injured man has not reached its destination.

Five Norfolk people became ill and dizzy from inhaling gas that escaped from a leaking main. They were: August Helleman, Janitor Citizens National bank; Edwin Macy, at the I. M. Macy home; H. H. Parson, cashier American Express company office; two boys, pinsetters in Kauffman bowling alley. A mysterious leak in some main emptied the gas pipes at 2 a. m. They were refilled by 9 a. m.

The Mayor Runs Amuck.

Like two bulls in a china shop, a mayor and a city attorney ran amuck at the city council Monday evening, and in a short space of time had established new rules of legislative procedure, had done their utmost to annihilate a proposed new industry in Norfolk, and had all but foisted a bonded indebtedness upon the city for an institution that is neither needed nor practical. The bulldozing tactics of the mayor and city attorney by which they succeeded in browbeating the council into action that the members did not intend, was the coarsest work of the kind ever pulled off in the city, and they carried their points in a manner that outraged Cannon and would put to shame Tom Reed in his balmy days.

Throwing to the four winds of heaven all accepted versions of parliamentary laws, the mayor, aided and abetted by the city attorney—or more correctly speaking, the city attorney, followed and upheld by the mayor—

stood the council off and defeated the wishes of that body.

The clava began to show when an ordinance, which had been carefully prepared in advance by the city attorney, was brought before the council condemning the proposed new plant of the Norfolk Oil and Chemical works, a concern that has but recently located here in opposition to the Standard Oil company, and an enterprise that common business decency would say should be encouraged by the city.

The ordinance was read and a motion was made to suspend the rules and pass it on its second reading. This motion lacked enough votes to suspend the rules, but the mayor announced that it had carried just the same, and at the same time gave out the information that while he had anything to say no factory of that kind should be put up inside the city limits. So while the Commercial club and citizens generally are urging people to come here with new industries, the mayor proposes to defeat the work of enterprising citizens unless their plan meets with his approval.

But it required the consideration of the municipal electric light proposition to show what atrocities may be committed in a supposedly civilized government. The sight of the mayor and the city attorney with their heads together at the head of the table defying the city council was a gifted and recent work of handiwork on the Union Pacific was the crudest kind of ruffianism. A petition and remonstrance were before the council, one asking that a special election be called to vote bonds in the amount of \$55,000 to construct a municipal lighting plant, and the other protesting against such action. A committee was appointed to see the petition contained the names of fifty freeholders. This committee returned and reported that the petition contained the names of 151 freeholders.

Play Neat Trick.

A motion was then made to place the petition and remonstrance on file. The mayor seemed to be in considerable hurry to put this motion, and when Councilman Blakeman asked if the motion was not open for discussion, the mayor gave the impression that the motion was simply intended to accept the report of the committee and get the papers on file. This looked innocent enough, and every man on the council voted for it, not a councilman nor a man in the large audience considering that it was other than a move to relieve the committee and get the question formally before the council.

The matter was then discussed by the council, and upon invitation of the Mayor, C. E. Burnham, acting as spokesman for protesting property owners gave clear, concise reasons why it was objectionable to call such an election at this time, when the taxes are as high as it would seem that they should be, and when the city is engaged in other enterprises that are more important for the growth of the community than could be an electric light plant. After considerable discussion, a motion was made that the petition be not granted and that no special election be called.

The mayor announced that the motion was out of order, that the petition had been placed on file and could not be considered further at that meeting. The mayor asked the city attorney to confirm this ruling, and he did. Then Councilman Kauffman, in a voice that showed that he was not pleased with the snap judgment, moved that the former action be reconsidered. This motion the mayor declared out of order, and his ruling was again confirmed by the attorney, and the mayor very flatly refused to put the motion to a vote. In the mixup which followed, the reins of government passed into the hands of the city attorney and he dictatorially told the council that the petition had now got in such shape that it could not further be considered at this meeting, in which of course he violated all heretofore accepted legislative rules governing reconsideration of a question, and he further told the council that as long as the petition contained the names of fifty freeholders the election must be called and that the remonstrance of other freeholders could not be considered. It is the duty of the council, according to the attorney, to involve the city in the expense of a special election whether the council deemed it a wise thing to do or not.

Having allowed the attorney to "lay down the law" to the council, the mayor echoed amen to the profound wisdom of the learned legal gentleman, and still refused to call the roll on the motion before the house.

Who's Roberts, Anyway?

On order of the president of the council, which was really an appeal from the ruling of the mayor, the role was called, but owing to the confusion that the council had been thrown into by the attorney, it lacked sufficient votes to reconsider.

Roberts' Rules of Order, section 27, page 72, gives the following law of reconsideration: "It is in order at any time, even when another member has the floor, or while the assembly is voting on the motion to adjourn, during the day on which the motion has been acted upon, or the next succeeding day, to move to 'Reconsider the vote,' and have such motion 'entered on the record,' but it cannot be considered while another question is before the assembly. It must be made, excepting when the vote is by ballot, by a member who voted with the prevailing side."

But who is Roberts, anyway? Hasn't Norfolk a Friday and a Barnhart to make new rules when old rules do not conform to their desire to have things their own way?

The arduous duty of voting the city council as he wants it, is conceded as worth the salary that the city attorney gets for it. But why is it necessary to maintain the expense of a council, so long as the city attorney dictates what they shall do and how they shall vote?