

NEBRASKA

NORFOLK is to be paved and provided with a system of sewerage and drainage. Some further improvements needed, according to the Press, are:

A system of street grades, and the parking of residence streets.

Before the city grows much older, and before property becomes more valuable, a park committee should be appointed who will look to it that space is purchased and set aside for breathing spaces and beauty spots. Norfolk has grown so rapidly that these matters have been given little thought.

A few acres should be secured for a city park, and something should be done toward improving and beautifying it.

The fire bell tower should be taken down. It makes an unsightly appearance to passengers coming in from the north and north-east. The fire bell can be placed on the city hall if necessary, but we hope the day will soon come when a modern fire alarm system can be installed.

Do not forget to raise our crossings; they are entirely too low.

Get away from the cross roads village idea and get the city habit.

The new municipal waterworks at Alma will make a flat rate of \$8, and each user of city water is entitled to 40,000 gallons for this amount of money. For each 1,000 gallons over 40,000 an additional charge of twenty cents per 1,000 gallons will be made. This rate is about one-third higher than that charged by the municipal water plant in Lincoln.

The approach of Arbor day brings the following Nebraska law into notice:

Section 2 of article 4 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska: "That the corporate authorities of the cities and villages of the state of Nebraska shall cause shade trees to be planted along the streets thereof."

Sec. 4. "For the above purpose a tax of not less than one dollar, nor more than five dollars, in addition to all other taxes, shall be levied upon each lot adjacent to which trees are to be planted as aforesaid and collected as other taxes."

Sec. 5. "Trees shall be annually planted when practicable on each side of one-fourth of the streets in each city and village in the state of Nebraska, until all shall have shade trees along them not more than twenty feet apart."

Sec. 6. "The corporation authorities aforesaid shall provide, by ordinance, the distance from the side of the street that trees shall be planted and the size thereof."

Sec. 7. "Provided the owner of any lot or lots may plant adjacent thereto where ordered as above in the manner and of the size prescribed, and on making proof thereof by affidavit to collector, said affidavit shall exempt said owner from the payment of the aforesaid tax."

Sec. 8 provides a penalty for injuring or destroying shade trees and Sec. 9 exempts business lots.

Madison county was organized in 1868. Its area is 576 square miles. Population 16,976. Miles of railway 68.46. According to the Norfolk Press the prices of best tillable land are, \$50 to \$90 an acre. Grazing land, \$15 to \$30 an acre. Population of towns: Norfolk 3,883; Madison, 1,479; Newman Grove 996; Battle Creek 506; Tilden 533; Meadow Grove 237; Warnerville 67. Crop average in 1906: Corn 96,580; wheat 6,437; oats 75,816. Improved land, 283,885 acres. Unimproved land, 55,636. Government land, none. School land, 10,675 acres. Shipments of miscellaneous products for 1906: Butter 29,644 pounds; dressed poultry 3,523 pounds; flour 4,344,000 pounds; eggs 240,000 dozen; live poultry 207,864 pounds; mill feed 240,000 pounds; fruit trees: apples 45,894; pear 814; peach 3,100; plum 11,097; cherry 14,596.

George Douglas and Harvey Meyers, residents of Box Butte county, took a ten days' vacation trip into the southeastern part of the county. For amusement they took along a few traps. Their vacation netted \$173 for 1,019 muskrat skins.

Chase county, on the Colorado border, has experienced its share of the rise in farm values. Little land is now offered for less than ten dollars an acre. A few offers from a real estate advertisement are as follows: Eight hundred acres 1-2 miles south of Imperial, 320 deeded, 480 school lease running 15 years, nothing but rich black soil clear down to water, no finer wheat land in Nebraska. Price including cheap lease on school land, \$5,000.

Three hundred and twenty acres on Frenchman river, 2 miles west of Champlin, 60 acres under good ditch, good 7-room, 2-story house, good barn, sheds, etc., close to school house and

one of the best grain and stock farms in the county. Price for 30 days, \$4,500.

Two hundred and forty acres fine level land, unimproved, 4 1-2 miles from Imperial. Price \$10 per acre.

Six hundred and forty acres improved with a good 7-room house, barn for 8 horses, granary, corn crib, milk house, sheds for 50 cattle, all under good wire and farm ground fenced out; 180 in cultivation, brings one-third of crop delivered in town, good well, windmill, tanks, cistern; 70 feet to water, 9 miles to town. Price \$10 per acre.

Fifty quarter sections from 3 to 10 miles from Lamar, \$1,400 to \$1,600 each.

Nine hundred and sixty acres all in one body 6 miles north of Chase, most all good level farming and no improvements. Price \$7 per acre.

Nine hundred and sixty acre ranch 11 miles northeast of Imperial, 480 acres deeded, 480 acres Kinkaid homestead, well improved, good 5-room frame house, good barn 28x45, sheds, corrals, well, windmill, all under fence. Deeded land is level black sandy loam. Homestead is handhills, but fine grazing land. Price, \$4,000.

One hundred and sixty acres unimproved level hard land, one mile north of Chase. Price \$1,300. Most of this land lies in the valley of what is called Dry creek, 10 to 15 feet to water and would make a fine alfalfa farm.

Two hundred and forty acres one-half mile from school house in Imperial, all level land, black sandy loam, good improvements. A good home for anyone. Price \$4,000.

County Surveyor Joel Hull of Kearney county, warns the farmers to preserve their landmarks. He says: "I desire to call your attention to the universally acknowledged fact that the old land marks made by the United States surveyors are fast disappearing; that at the present date not many of those original marks made more than forty years ago to perpetuate the section and the quarter section corners, even after a most critical and careful search can now be found."

"It is for the public benefit and for the general welfare of your community that those corners be plainly and permanently marked for several reasons—one is, for the more correct work of your road overseers who can thus have undisputable lines to work on; another, for the more accurate lines for the setting of telephone poles, planting permanent fences, hedges and ornamental

trees along road lines; another, the avoidance of local disputes, neighborhood quarrels and hard feelings arising from mistaken or disputed lines of public highways and of division lines of quarter sections."

Could Nebraska have done two years ago what has been done within the year past, her name and the names of her leaders would have filled the magazines along with Wisconsin and Missouri, LaFollette and Folk. Of all the legislatures in the country in this year of more or less free legislatures, the Nebraska legislature has put through the program called for by the temper of the times with the greatest thoroughness and the best grace. Two years ago this would have been revolutionary. As it is the new medicine is text for such roaring from the direction of Wall street that a New York paper thinks Nebraska has all the railroads of the country terrified or else they are doing a skilful bit of acting. The Nebraska legislature has done nothing to injure any legitimate business, but it has lifted the state into the group of the four states best equipped by legislation to control their political affairs through the common citizens: Wisconsin, Oregon, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

Scotts Bluffs county will not have a saloon next year in any of its incorporated towns. This county was the home of Sam D. Cox, murdered for his opposition to licensing saloons in his town. In this connection it is worth relating that the brewers doing business in Texas seem to have grasped the close connection between saloon bred lawlessness and prohibition. The brewers' association have filed with the state of Texas a bond for \$500,000 guaranteeing the enforcement of the new anti-gambling law so far as it concerns the saloons. They have raised a fund of \$100,000 to maintain an inspection service, and will see to the prosecution of any saloon keeper who allows a

PETTER THAN SPANKING.

Spanking does not cure children of bed wetting. If it did there would be few children that would do it. There is a constitutional cause for this. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 414, Notre Dame, Ind., will send her home treatment to any mother. She asks no money. Write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child. The chances are it can't help it.

gaming device of any sort to be displayed in his place of business. There were until recently under county option eighty dry counties in Texas. There are now seventy-two. The gain for the brewers is said to have come from the fact that they drove out the dives where they existed in prohibition territory. This convinced the people of the willingness of the liquor dealers to operate according to law if allowed to run under legal auspices. By taking on themselves the extra expense of law enforcement caused by their business the brewers put the entire cost of the liquor business upon the persons who buy their goods and those dependent on them, a policy that will doubtless save them from the opposition of some non-drinking tax payers.

Among the good bills that failed to get through the legislature at the last moment were measures regulating the Pullman company, prohibiting the issuance of franks, providing for reciprocal demurrage and preventing the watering of corporation stock. But so many good bills were passed that nobody is scolding over the failure of a few minor measures to squeak through.

A bill that received very little attention during its course through the legislature was the one prohibiting the brother or other near relative of a judge from practicing in his court unless by consent of all parties. There is gossip around the capitol that this was aimed at Mike Harrington and his brother "Jim."

LONG SERVICE IN THE HOUSE

Record Held by Late Representative Ketcham

WASHINGTON—The high records of service in the lower house of congress made by the late John H. Ketcham of New York and Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, within the last three years, compel the reconstruction of the tabulation of long tenures in the national house of representatives.

For many years the name of Representative Holman of Indiana held the place of honor at the head of that

list. He was the only representative in more than a century of congress with thirty years of house service to his credit.

Eventually Mr. Ketcham supplanted his thirty year record with one of thirty-three years. Both died in office. With occasional lapses their constituencies stood by them to the last. So these two long tenures are finished fixed quantities.

Your Right To Good Clothes

It's a man's natural right to wear good clothes—to wear clothes that make him look as well as other men,—clothes that make him look his best. And it is his natural right not only to get such clothes, but to get them at proper, low prices.

Only all wool materials find their way into CLOTHCRAFT—no shoddy, no unreliable fabrics are good enough for you or good enough for CLOTHCRAFT. The shrinking of CLOTHCRAFT material is thorough, by the special CLOTHCRAFT process. Every detail of the designing, making and finishing—from first to last—is what it ought to be to give you satisfaction. Snug collars, flat lapels, modern concaved shoulders, unbreakable fronts are all marks of CLOTHCRAFT quality.

Your own eyes will show you when you come to look,—your own experience of their wear will further convince you. But remember the CLOTHCRAFT label—it's your clothing insurance policy.

And call for a copy of the Clothcraft Spring Style Book.



SPEIER & SIMON, We Save You Money

104-106 No. 10th St.