

RAID A PEDDLAR'S WAGON

Jos. Sayoor Is the Victim of a Robbery.

WAGON IN KRANTZ' BARN.

Peddler Thinks Harry Flynn is Guilty of the Theft and He Gets in Jail While Discussing the Matter, Charged With Disturbing the Peace.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The livery barn of John Krantz was the scene of considerable excitement this morning, which culminated in the jailing of one of his helpers on the charge of disturbing the peace.

Last evening a number of Italian peddlers requested permission of Mr. Krantz to haul their wagons into the barn for the night and he allowed them to do so. This morning they discovered that one of the wagons had been opened and a quantity of goods, valued at about \$16, taken.

The lock had been broken and was replaced with a new one which the key of the peddler would not fit. The peddler soon had a number of his friends on hand and they began making imputations at random. Mr. Krantz told them that he knew nothing whatever of their goods as he had gone home early last evening and left the barn in charge of his helpers. His supposition was that the barn had been entered some time during the night and the goods taken. He offered his assistance in an effort to locate the stolen property and the lower floor of the barn was searched without result.

They then went up to the haymow. Harry Flynn was there engaged in throwing down hay for the horses and was observed to take a bundle from the hay and deposit under a screen door. This was found, on examination, to be part of the peddler's property.

At first he admitted to knowing where the rest of the property was and it was promised that nothing should be said or done about it if the goods were recovered.

The young man, however, became unwilling to produce the goods or was unable to do so and began a tirade of abuse against the peddlers. Mr. Krantz sought to stop him, but he only became more vehement and finally directed his wrath against his employer whom he called some vulgar names.

Mr. Krantz took hold of him and a scuffle ensued in which a bull dog owned by J. Romine took an active part.

About this time Officer Kane arrived on the scene and with considerable effort succeeded in landing Flynn in the city jail, the prisoner resisting arrest quite vigorously.

This afternoon a complaint was drawn up charging Flynn with the theft of the goods and was signed Jos. Sayoor, H. Sayoor going security for the costs.

ABOUT OSTEOPATHY.

Dr. J. H. McKay Gives a Physician's Views Concerning the Treatment.

Norfolk, Neb., Dec. 15, 1900.—Editor News: Our friend Childs' discussion of osteopathy and the regular medical profession, and his invidious comparisons illuminate but one fact, namely, the sublime assurance with which certain newspaper men express conclusions on all sorts of subjects, when even angles are reticent. Wilfully or ignorantly he conveys the idea that medical laws are enacted for the protection of physicians. The average physician cares not a farthing, so far as it affects his practice, whether the state enacts a law or not and only in recent years, and since public opinion constituted him a conservator of the health of the community, has he taken any interest in medical legislation. The law was intended as a protection for the ignorant, superstitious and gullible and not for the medical profession.

There are two or three so-called osteopathic colleges in the United States, the foremost of which is located over a vinegar store in the obscure village of Kirkwood, Mo., where its graduates receive their training in a course of six weeks, and for a consideration. I know of no school at Kirkwood, Mo. The writer evidently confounds it with Kirkeville, Mo., where the original school is located. Instead of the room over the "vinegar store," this school has a home of its own. Its building is one of the largest and best equipped school buildings in the state, containing sixty-eight rooms, making a floor space of 30,000 square feet, and it cost the neat sum of \$100,000. The apparatus and paraphernalia of the various departments are the best that money could buy, and the school would compare favorably with any medical institution in the United States. The members of its faculty number fifteen—men of ability, and an honor to the institution. Its curriculum embraces everything taught in the average medical school with the exception of "Materia Medica," for which we have no use, and in place of which we have our "Principles of Osteopathy," etc. There are now over 700 students in attendance at this school. The course of study comprises four terms of five months each, or an actual attendance of twenty months—a slight difference from a "six weeks course of study over a vinegar shop." I have stated simple facts which any one who cares to investigate can find out for himself.

The gentlemen mentions three cases where injury was done, and in two of them death resulted from osteopathic treatment. I challenge the truth of this statement. I do not believe there is a case on record in which osteopathy has been responsible for a death. Can your medical practitioners and surgeons say as much? If space would allow, I would like to mention some cases of mistaken diagnosis and useless operations that have come under my own observation. Osteopathy can stand on its merits, and courts investigation. It has been legalized by legislative acts in nine different states, and decisions of the courts in many other states permit its practice. Its practitioners are men and women of intelligence, and the usual cry of "ignorance" raised by the medi-

cal profession eventually rebound to their own disadvantage. SADIE HART MILLER, D. O. I heartily endorse the above. S. E. SCORER, D. O.

One Retailer Against Four Railroads. Discrimination in freight charges is a worrying subject to tackle, especially when the alleged offenders are four powerful railroad corporations.

The formidable task has apparently no terrors for Charles H. Johnson, furniture dealer of Norfolk, Neb. He is ambitious to carry on a jobbing business, but the freight is against him, though other towns in the same section, he claims, have more favorable rates than Norfolk.

On the 21st ult. Mr. Johnson argued his case, single-handed and alone before the entire Interstate Commerce commission, which was sitting here. On January 26th and 27th he was represented by an attorney before one of the commissioners at Norfolk, and on April 23d at Omaha before three, the case being finally set up to the full commission for a hearing. A decision will be announced from Washington, D. C.

On Saturday Mr. Johnson ran over to Benton Harbor to see the Spencer & Barnes Co. line, and Monday went through the Sheboygan chair factories. William R. Shick, who is very much interested in the Johnson case, believing its settlement will affect all furniture shipments westward out of Chicago to that growing section, will endeavor with the gentlemen address the Chicago Furniture association, Tuesday evening, on the question.—American Cabinet Maker.

For several years Mr. Walker Whiteside has devoted himself almost entirely to the Shakespeare and other classic plays. His several New York city engagements were given over to magnificent scenic productions of the bard's great tragedies. The Hamlet production, it will be recalled, was a splendid one, gorgeous and complete in every detail. Last season Mr. Whiteside made a notable presentation of Stanley Weyman's "Man in Black" and in this he will be seen in what is said to be one of the strongest and most romantic plays written. The title of this new play is "Heart and Sword" a translation from the German. The play is neither tragic nor bombastic in tone. It is a pure love story, modern treatment and containing much comedy of the higher order. The company in support of Mr. Whiteside is said to be an excellent one, including Miss Lelia Wolstan.

NO COMFORT FOR STRIKERS.

Trainers Will Not Go Out in Sympathy With Telegraphers.

Chicago, Dec. 20.—The committee representing the engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen of the Santa Fe railway system declared last night that they would not advise a strike in sympathy with the telegraphers. The committee consisted of J. F. Roddy and Irving Wellman, representing the engineers; Thomas Burke, representing the firemen; H. C. Scott, representing the trainmen, and W. W. Hutton, the conductors.

The request made by the committee to Mr. Barr was that he now reinstate as many of the striking telegraphers as possible and take back the others as rapidly as possible. The request was made in the face of the fact that the telegraphers had told the committee they would not go back until their demands had been complied with. Mr. Barr refused the request, saying he had promised permanent employment to the men engaged to take the place of the strikers.

TELEGRAMS TERSELY TOLD.

James J. Jeffries and Gus Ruhlin have signed articles of agreement to box 20 rounds at Cincinnati, Feb. 15. The cruiser Dorothea has been donated by Secretary of the Navy Long to the Chicago naval militia for use as a training ship.

Two freight trains collided Wednesday on the Chicago and Alton railway at Drummond, Ill., injuring four persons. All well recovered.

Peter Sells, of the Sells Brothers & Forepaugh shows, was granted a divorce from his wife at Columbus, O., Wednesday, on the ground of gross neglect of duty.

Senator J. K. Jones, according to reports in Democratic circles, will soon call a meeting of the national Democratic committee in Washington for the purpose of resigning as chairman.

General Fitzhugh Lee, commander of the Department of the Missouri, was Wednesday night the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Kansas City Commercial club, given in commemoration of the signing of the John Jay treaty.

SUGAR CAMPAIGN CLOSES

Last Pan Dropped at 1 O'Clock Yesterday Afternoon.

RUN OF 70 DAYS AT FACTORY

Not a Break or Stop During the Campaign—Contract for 1901 Meeting Approval of Farmers, and Good Average Promised for Next Year.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Norfolk Beet Sugar factory dropped its last pan of sugar and the campaign of 1900 was at an end. The last beets went into the factory Sunday night at 12:30. This has been one of the smoothest, if not most successful from a financial standpoint, of any campaign since the establishment of the factory.

The campaign lasted 70 days, the factory having been started October 9. During that time the machinery has performed its functions without a hitch of any kind, not a moment having been lost through breakage of machinery or any other cause, but every hour beets have been carried into the factory at one end and come out at the other about 18 hours later in the form of a finished product of fine granulated sugar. The sugar manufactured this year is of an especially good quality. Much of this is due to the ability of W. A. Connolly, the new superintendent, who is well versed in sugar making and understands thoroughly how to keep a plant in operation so that it will do the best work that it is capable of.

The factory has presented an unusual appearance of cleanliness during the campaign, which has been commented upon by many who have paid their regular yearly visit to the plant. Mr. Connolly is a popular as well as capable superintendent, and it is hoped that he may be considered a fixture with the Norfolk plant. The campaign can not be said to have been as successful financially as some of those of former years. This condition was brought about by the low grade beets which were used, the late rains causing the crop to deteriorate in saccharine quality very materially from early prospects. This was the fault of no one, the unfavorable weather causing a loss to both factory and farmer. As soon as the condition developed, the factory came to the rescue of the farmer and made the burden as light as possible for him by paying him more than the contract price for low grade beets.

The contract which the factory is offering the farmer for the year 1901 is the most liberal in its provisions of any yet made, and E. H. Gesecke, the agriculturalist, who is already making contracts, is meeting with unusual success for this season of the year. The first man to sign a 1901 contract was one who raised beets in 1897 and none since, but who was so well pleased with the terms of the new contract that he agreed to grow 20 acres of beets next season. The prospect now is that the factory will have the crop from a largely increased acreage to work up next year.

The terms of the contract have been mentioned before, but it may not be amiss to remind people of them again. It provides that a flat rate of \$4 a ton will be paid for all sound beets testing 14 per cent or less, 25 cents additional will be paid for each one per cent increase and the farmer will receive an addition on each fraction of a per cent increase in sugar content. In addition the farmer who delivers his beets at the factory by team will be entitled to 25 cents a ton for hauling, while the factory will continue to pay the freight on those shipped in by train. For those beets that it is necessary to silo the farmer will receive an additional compensation of 20 cents a ton, making in all a most liberal price for the crop. Should next season be favorable to beet culture there is no reason why this will not be the most profitable crop grown in this section.

This contract is the result of careful study on the part of the company and is in response to the demand on the part of the farmers that a flat rate be paid. Its terms are even more liberal than had been hoped for, and it is said that it is the utmost limit as to price. This article should not close without a reference to the manner in which Mr. Bundick has conducted the business of the factory at this place during the campaign just closed. When Mr. Baird was transferred to the Rocky Ford factory last July the business of the Norfolk factory was placed in charge of Mr. Bundick, who had been acting in the capacity of cashier. He was at that time an unknown quantity as a business man. During the months following, he took hold of the business like an old hand, and has handled all questions in a manner satisfactory to those with whom he was dealing, and no doubt to the company. Instead of giving him charge but a few months, as was perhaps originally intended, he has been allowed to continue until now he emerges from the campaign with the good will of the farmers with whom he has come in contact, as well as the business men of the city, who hope to see him in a short time made manager of the Norfolk plant. It is true he is still a young man, but people generally believe that he has shown a business ability which apparently merits the position.

Dr. Frank Saiter—Diseases of children.

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Railroad and Business Directory.

R. R. TIME TABLE. Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Valley. Union Pacific. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha. Includes departure and arrival times for various routes.

Time is Money. THE QUICK TRAINS ARE VIA THE UNION PACIFIC. Missouri River to Salt Lake City. Missouri River to San Francisco. Missouri River to Portland. F. W. JUNEMAN, Agent.

The Norfolk Cash Store SELLS Staple and Fancy Groceries, GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE, CROCKERY. A. G. BOHNERT, Prop'r.

Before the Strike. NOW IS THE TIME AND... THIS IS THE PLACE. H. E. HARDY. EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH. Better than a Piano, Organ, or Music Box, for it sings and talks as well as plays, and don't cost as much.