

TASK FACES NEW MARSHAL

BOOTLEGGERS OF HIS OWN SECTION NEED LOOKING AFTER.

THEY SELL LIQUOR TO INDIANS

People Living in the Neighborhood of the Reservation See Hope in the New Marshal, Who is Familiar With All the Conditions.

Dakota City, Neb., Dec. 22.—This is the home of the newly appointed United States marshal for Nebraska, Judge William P. Warner, and interest in his administration of the office in this corner of the state will be centered in his attitude toward the illicit liquor traffic which has degraded, almost beyond hope of reclamation, the Winnebago Indians, whose reservation extends almost to the home of the new marshal. The Omaha Indians, whose reservation adjoins that of the Winnebagoes, are losing the good effects of their unusual progress toward civilization, through the influence of the bootleggers and unwashed border liquor dealers.

Judge Warner knows the situation like a book. As county judge he has sat in numberless preliminary hearings growing out of crimes committed by the whisky-mad reds. He knows that his predecessor, Marshal Mathews, whom President Roosevelt summarily dismissed for collusion in land cases of illegal fencing of government domain, has winked at the lawlessness on and about the reservation. He knows that even some of the deputy United States marshals have been under investigation and removed for flagrant misuse or abuse of their powers. Judge Warner is popular as has been attested by his repeated selection to offices of trust, the latest place in which he distinguished himself being that of chairman of the republican state central committee. But he is a politician and Indian affairs have for a great many years been more or less unfavorably mixed up with Nebraska politics.

There is strong hope here that the new marshal will feel that his duty demands a rigorous enforcement of the federal statutes regarding the peddling of liquor within the borders of the Indian reservations.

WEDNESDAY SIFTINGS.

D. F. Hall of Wayne was in the city over night.

W. T. Ellis is a Fremont visitor in town today.

Geo. Wehre of Wisner was in town over night.

H. H. Heerman of Wisner was in town last night.

A. J. Durland was a Pierce passenger this morning.

E. A. Metlin of Plainview was in town over night.

Miss Josie Johnson of Stanton was in the city yesterday.

D. Leonard of Columbus arrived in the city this morning.

L. S. Needham of Winside did business in Norfolk yesterday.

Miss Ida Reiland was home to Humphrey to spend Christmas.

R. T. Evans of Carroll was in Norfolk over night on business.

Miss Ophelia Priley of Fullerton was a Norfolk visitor last night.

L. C. Gildersleeve of Wayne was transacting business in town yesterday.

R. B. Hall and W. F. Hall went to Neligh today and will return tomorrow.

Peter Lief of Genoa was a business visitor in the city last night.

Miss Oliver of Battle Creek visited friends in the city yesterday.

Andrew Johnson was a Madison visitor with his sister Christmas.

J. H. Farlin of Madison was registered at the Pacific last night.

W. A. Witzigman was a business seeker in Meadow Grove today.

J. T. Stewart of Tilden was a visitor to the city yesterday and today.

O. H. Nelson, a business man of Winnetonka, was in the city over night.

Sheriff J. J. Clements and Dan Sheer of Madison spent the night in the city.

Miss Leon Eller of Omaha is a guest of her friend, Miss Nina Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. Branaman of Concord were in the city yesterday visiting and shopping.

Misses Maud and Jenny Osborn of Battle Creek were visitors in the city over night.

Mrs. Charles Hibben has gone to Randolph to visit with a sister, Mrs. R. E. Howe.

Sol G. Mayer and family are in Lincoln to visit for the remainder of the holiday week.

William Allman and family of Pierce were in the city yesterday the guests of relatives.

Theodore Uecker of Stanton came over yesterday for a short visit with his son William.

E. Perry of the business college staff, is laid up for repairs, being somewhat indisposed.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Patras, who have been up to Neligh for a few days, have returned home.

Miss Nora Letto of Mullin is in the city the guest of relatives and friends during the holiday season.

Mrs. H. A. Pasewalk and daughter are visiting relatives at Merville, Iowa, during the holiday week.

Robert Hopkins of Lincoln, clerk in the office of the secretary of state, spent the night in the city.

Miss Myrtle Boyer has returned from Battle Creek, where she made a Christmas visit with her brother.

Miss Pauline and Mr. Emil Fechner of Stanton were guests of Mr. and

Mrs. W. A. Moldenhauer Christmas day.

E. W. Hayes of St. Louis arrived last evening to visit his father and sister, Col. S. W. Hayes and Mrs. J. S. McClary.

John Davenport and wife of Elgin, who have been visiting relatives and friends at Sioux City, arrived here today to visit friends before proceeding home.

Mr. and Mrs. Bud Sprague of Iowa, who have been the guests of her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Light, left for Omaha this morning. They are seeking a new location. Mr. Sprague is a druggist.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Braasch returned to their home in St. Paul, Minn., today. C. W. Braasch has made his son an offer to come here and live and it is believed he will accept. Ralph did not pass so comfortable a night last night, owing to the excitement incident to his brother and sister-in-law leaving on the early train this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stoner of Highmore, S. D., are here, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Lambert. It is twenty-five years since these gentlemen have seen each other and they have a great many experiences to relate of events that have occurred to each since that last meeting. Mr. Stoner is a G. A. R. man, and he can relate experiences of the struggles in the early sixties which make a patriotic citizen doff his hat to the soldier who protected "Old Glory" when our country's hours were filled with threatening clouds.

J. G. Collins, who has been here to visit with relatives and friends, returns to his Rock county homestead today. He says he is located twenty-five miles from the railroad, Newport being his nearest station, but that the country is all right. His claim is being contested by four other parties, but he has hopes of winning out as he was first man on the premises to claim that they are finding flowing wells at a depth of 80 to a 100 feet, and that plenty of water can be had in wells twenty-five to a hundred feet in almost any part of the section in which he is located. He is farming some and picking up a nice bunch of cattle.

Little Hazel Kryger is on the sick list. It is to be hoped the little lady will soon be about again.

One of the finest Christmas presents made in Norfolk was a set of new International Encyclopedia in twenty volumes, which was presented by his parents to Bartie Elseffer. The young man is very proud of the gift.

This evening Misses Maud Rees and Rosella Cole will give a masquerade to a number of their young friends, at the home of the former. Every person who accepts the invitation is expected to come in costume and a jolly time is anticipated.

The U. S. weather officials at Sioux City have arranged to place in the drug store of F. F. Ware & Son the daily weather map of the department, giving temperature and barometric pressure all over the country. It is an interesting work and well worth careful study and reference.

After being confined to the house for a week with a broken leg, Dr. J. H. Mackay was able to appear on the streets yesterday wearing crutches. He received the injuries on a Main street sidewalk one of those frosty mornings last week, when the surface of the walk was like a glare of ice.

"An Aristocratic Tramp," with Kilroy and Briton heading a big company of first class talent, will appear at the Auditorium on the evening of Wednesday, January 3. This play is said to be different from the usual run of plays with tramp titles, and it will undoubtedly draw a good house in Norfolk.

Everybody is busy at the Dickover store this week taking the annual invoice to learn how the business has fared during the past twelve months. This is the time of the year that all business men feel that they ought to undertake that tedious job, but it is the invoice that tells where some people are "at."

Yesterday was the last day for John Tannehill in the Norfolk postoffice. He will take a trip up the Bonesteel line with a mail clerk on Saturday and on the 30th he will leave for New York, and on January 6 will sail for Panama, where he goes as a postmaster in one of the stations of the Canal zone.

The stores were generally complaining of the dull day after Christmas, yesterday. The trade has been so extraordinarily large this year that it seems the bottom dropped out all at once. It is a good time, however, to clean up the odds and ends by advertising them at reduced prices rather than to pack away and carry over until next season.

Misses Mary Johnson and George Blakeman entertained fifteen young people at a five-course 6 o'clock dinner last evening. The dinner was served at the home of Miss Johnson, and then the happy crowd went to the Blakeman home where they spent the evening in a very pleasant manner. The dual party was a pleasing innovation and every guest present had a good time.

The Eagles of this city are preparing to have an immense time on the first night of the new year, at a ball to be given at the Marguardt hall. Oscar Uhle presented the lodge with a wagon load of evergreen trees with which to make eagle nests, and from all reports the Sugar Aerie will grow during 1906. A large number of invitations have been issued for the event next Monday night.

The several ticket agents at the local railroad offices say that the holiday

travel to date, this year, has eclipsed all records. The rates are the same as in previous years, but the distances of within 200 miles during the past, were this year made over the entire systems west of the Alleghenies and east of the Rocky mountains on all railroads. This may account for the extraordinary travel this year.

The local weather is so fine these days that the remarks of a well known Missouri editor appeals to all people. Here is his story and it will interest you whether you have a thermometer or not: "Most of the trouble these days is caused by the thermometer. The man who invented the thermometer has much to answer for. Without it temperature is a matter of guesswork. Only when the thermometer comes in with its grim accuracy of figures is there known what the exact temperature is or whether anybody or anything has any temperature. The thermometer comes in to disturb the peace of the family, and cause extra amount of wrestling with the stove or the furnace. The modern individual who hangs a thermometer on the gas jet and consults it frequently has a hard time. He is never able to get heat regulated to the aimed point. He is continually too hot or too cold. The man who has no thermometer has a much easier time. He may not live so long but he has more fun. There are no thermometers in heaven. At least, that is the way the description of heaven reads to the East Window."

WHITEMORE IS CLEARED

CASE AGAINST STATE BANK EXAMINER IS CLOSED.

JURY FIND FOR DEFENDANTS

Action Grew Out of the Collapse of the Elkhorn Valley Bank in O'Neill Last November.—Whitemore Sued Because He Didn't Discover Condition. O'Neill, Neb., Dec. 26.—Special to The News: The jury found for the defendants in the case of Bridget Corigan vs. Fred Whitemore, state bank examiner, and the Fidelity and Guarantee company of Maryland.

The case went to the jury Saturday evening just at the supper hour after a wearying trial lasting all week. After taking their evening refreshments the jury returned to the court house and were closeted in the jury room for about half an hour when a verdict was returned. The verdict was read in open court and Judge Harrington dismissed the jury from further service.

This closes an important suit, not only to this community but to the entire state. Bridget Corigan was one of the heavy losers by the collapse of the Elkhorn Valley bank here in November, 1904. The president and cashier of the bank fled, the president being apprehended in a short time at Phoenix, Arizona, and brought back to O'Neill, where he is now in jail. While the majority of the depositors were endeavoring to get at the facts connected with the failure and recover their money by legal procedure against the bank's president, some ten or a dozen of the depositors were induced by the county attorney and the attorney for McGreevey to begin suit against the bank examiner for the amount of their losses. The plaintiffs claimed that Whitemore made false reports to the state banking board and by reason of these false reports a bank which they alleged to be insolvent was kept running and depositors induced to put their money into it. To make out that the bank was insolvent in December, 1903, when Whitemore last made an examination of and a report on the institution, a bunch of alleged fictitious notes aggregating some \$22,000 was introduced in evidence as the strong hand of the prosecution.

The defense made a strong showing along the line that certain covert frauds cannot be detected by a bank examiner in the performance of the functions of his office. To illustrate, two notes, one of them found as an asset of the defunct bank and the other held by a private person, were introduced in evidence by the defense. The notes were identical in every respect and the man whose name was signed to both swore on the witness stand that he had never signed but one note with that bank but that he could not tell which of the two he had signed, so near alike were the signatures.

FIRE AT LITTLE ROCK

PRACTICALLY A WHOLE BLOCK BURNED THIS MORNING.

THE ESTIMATED LOSS IS \$100,000

Fred Roesch is the Heaviest Loser. His Four Story Carriage Repository Being Totally Destroyed, Causing a Loss of \$50,000.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 25.—One of the most disastrous fires in the history of Little Rock visited the city at an early hour this morning. With the exception of two small buildings, every building on the block bounded by Second, Third, Louisiana and Center streets, is destroyed. The heaviest loser is Fred Roesch, whose four-story carriage repository burned to the ground, causing a loss of \$50,000. The total loss of the fire is estimated at \$100,000.

THOSE BIG HOMESTEADS

EFFORT TO DISCREDIT NORTHWEST NEBRASKA.

LAND MEN OF EAST BEHIND MOVE

Advertise the Country as Having Disadvantages That Do Not Exist—One Hard Luck Picture That Did Service in Several Capacities.

It is strange how much outside advertising the Sixth congressional district has received regarding its disadvantages. Instead of its advantages, not only in the eastern and Mississippi valley states, but also in Canada. It was only a short time ago that a pamphlet was sent out by the Canadian government containing a half tone of eighteen or twenty covered wagons each being drawn by from two to six horses. Under the picture were the words, "Immigrants Trekking from the Sand Hills of Nebraska to Northwest Canada." Somewhat later the same picture was shown in a Canadian publication in the northwest, with the following words under it, "Mormons Trekking from Utah to Alberta, N. W. T."

That is just about the way the Vandees down east are accused of doing things. The puzzle is, how many other expeditions that picture has illustrated.

Being somewhat familiar with some of the conditions of the northwestern part of the Sixth district several years since when there was a tide of immigration from that portion, it may not be out of the way to tell the eastern and people of other states that there was a time when some mistakes were made in that part of the country and that the big cattle men and corporations never suffered, but that the small farmers who tried to farm as they had done east of the Mississippi river, made total failures of the job, as others did before them in southwestern Nebraska, the western half of Kansas and the eastern portion of Colorado, and as they also did in southern Alberta, and are still doing in some parts of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, N. W. T., when they try mixed farming instead of cattle raising.

The government has had great hopes for northwest Nebraska, and all who have followed their advice and experiments have been successful.

It was only a year ago last July when the Kinkaid act became effective to give each actual settler a tract of land of 640 acres as a homestead, instead of the 160 acres given in other parts of the country.

It is a well known fact that the publicity the act received outside of Nebraska was of the most limited variety. For some cause the real estate men seemed to keep it quiet, and when a real estate man from Lincoln was interviewed over in Des Moines, Iowa, he stated that he thought the conditions attached to the entry were of such a nature that it would not amount to much. He didn't say that one man in Nebraska said to a prospective settler that in five years time the land would be worth \$5,000. A visit to the land office at Alliance or O'Neill will show that a large number of homesteaders for the mile square farms all came from within the district and that new settlers did not rush for the big pieces of land as it was generally supposed they would. Men who already had good farms simply added 480 acres to their tax list, and when a stranger came to any point west of Valentine on the Northwestern, or west of Broken Bow on the Burlington, he would readily find that the only available land was thirty to fifty miles from the towns, and as recent developments have shown, that was fenced by the cattle barons who had representatives in each town ever ready to discourage actual settlement of the country. It is possible the president may have some knowledge of these facts, which are just now causing official heads to fall.

At Hyannis last summer the picture referred to was posted in a real estate office, and at Dakota Junction it was to be seen in the waiting room of the station. It is that advertising and undercurrent which has been a detriment. They raised fine potatoes and other things at Hyannis, Hemingford and Gordon, all towns within that portion which the Canuck called the sand hills. The stock shipments according to the shipping receipts were enormous, and everything seemed to be as prosperous there as elsewhere, except that the population is thinly scattered. The public land grabber is the worst enemy that Northwest Nebraska has to contend with, and it is probable that with a Methodist preacher in one of the important land offices of that district, together with President Roosevelt's big stick, some reforms and exposures will be made which will make the Kinkaid act a real benefit to the actual settler who is seeking a home in the best western state in Uncle Sam's great country.

How to Cure Corns and Bunions.

First, soak the corn or bunion in warm water to soften it; then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily, rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn a few days to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by Leonard the druggist.

OPPOSE UNION OF CHURCHES

Some Cumberland Presbyterians Meet at Nashville to Protest.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 27.—The first general session of the Cumberland Presbyterian council, organized at St. Louis in the latter part of 1904 for the purpose of combatting the movement for union between the Cumberland Presbyterian church and any of the other Presbyterian bodies, will be held at the First Presbyterian church today. The "Loyal Cumberland Presbyterians," as those opposing union call themselves, assert that the only "union possible is individual with withdrawal of members who may wish to ally themselves with other Presbyterian bodies," and that they intend to keep up the general Cumberland Presbyterian body and prevent it from either union or disruption.

"Those who join the Presbyterian church will be bidders, not 'unions,' said one of the officers.

THE TEACHER OF TODAY

HE MUST BE FAR IN ADVANCE OF A DECADE SINCE.

GOOD TEACHERS ARE SCARCE

A Condition That Prevails all Over the Western Country, Where the Grading of Certificates Has Been Raised Materially in Late Years.

One of the capital city papers a few days since contained a special from the county seat of this county complaining of the shortage of teachers and wondering what will come of this scarcity from year to year. There seems to be a shortage of teachers in all of the eastern states as well as in the west. There is probably good reason for this scarcity when one takes a sheet of the examination questions used ten or fifteen years ago and compares them with the questions of today.

Higher education is the demand of the leaders. That can not be met by third grade teachers. The result is the salaries are too low to tempt college and university people to take up school teaching and therefore those who would teach are looking to higher salaries and positions, and of course their ability counts and they secure the coveted better pay places and the schools are left with the third graders.

A scarcity of teachers must eventually raise the salaries or the schools must close for want of the "school-master."

The city schools have discovered this condition of affairs in the east and everything possible is being done to raise the grades and make the salaries to correspond with the service secured. The western educational people have taken the cue, and those who five or ten years ago were the possessors of first grade certificates now find difficulty to get a third grade permit. They are therefore compelled to take a country school at a salary of \$25 and upwards, and a term of six months. They refuse, as they can make more money and have steady employment for twelve months in the year at more congenial work.

School teaching appears to those who know nothing of the work as a rather easy job. They do not stop to consider that modern methods are not confined to the "three R's" as in years gone by. Most of the work is written. All this work must be taken up by the teacher after school hours and inspected and marked. Then there are the monthly examinations, all of which must be marked and the report cards must also correspond.

The county and state superintendents are working together to improve school methods and they are each aware what the other is doing and they keep posted on the teaching in each hamlet, village and city. The per cent. is occasionally raised. The grades have been improved, and teachers applying for certificates must prove that they have attended the normal schools or been workers and students at the county institutes. There are many obstacles in every avenue which lead to a teacher's position in these days of progress. Experience is necessary as well as knowledge. The primary rooms show that in the local schools; higher salaries are paid the primary than are received by the intermediate teachers.

The scarcity of teachers will continue until salaries are raised as the methods for higher education can not be carried out until the very best educated men and women can be induced to take up the profession of teaching.

In Chicago, Cleveland and other eastern cities the efficient teacher after a campaign of a certain number of years is retired on a pension, a very good plan, for it offers an inducement, above the excellent salaries paid in those cities to become a teacher.

An Iowa dispatch a few days since announced a scarcity of teachers in no less than twenty-three counties, and said that good teachers could secure positions at from \$33 to \$45 per month, but it did not state that the terms would be from four to six months with nothing else in sight for the remainder of the year, and that the grading of certificates had been raised some twelve per cent. during the past two years. It is about the same in Nebraska, South Dakota and other western and northwestern states. The school teacher of today is far in advance of the teacher of a decade since. There will still be high-

er grades and the teachers will be eventually paid what they are worth.

ALLEN TO BE CHAIRMAN

TO TAKE THE PLACE OF W. P. WARNER ON COMMITTEE.

HE HAS BEEN A SECRETARY

Mr. Allen, Who is Gov. Mickey's Private Secretary, is Thoroughly Conversant With the Political Situation of the State.

Lincoln, Dec. 27.—It is announced that Secretary A. B. Allen of the republican state central committee, may succeed Hon. W. P. Warner as chairman of that committee. Mr. Warner withdrew from the management of the affairs of party to accept the position of United States marshal.

Mr. Allen's experience as secretary of the committee thoroughly qualifies him to assume the duties as head of the committee, as he is fully conversant with the political situation of the state. Mr. Allen is also private secretary to Gov. Mickey.

Nebraska Makes an Investment. Lincoln, Dec. 27.—Nebraska will accept the \$50,000 of Idaho state bonds recently contracted for as an investment for the school funds of the state.

You Must Not Forget

We are constantly improving in the art of making Fine Photos.

Newest Styles in Cards and Finish.

We also carry a Fine Line of Mouldings.

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FARM LOANS

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Will, by request, visit professionally NORFOLK, NEBRASKA, OXNAIRD HOTEL, THURSDAY, JAN. 11. ONE DAY ONLY.



returning every four weeks. Consult her while the opportunity is at hand. DR. CALDWELL limits her practice to the special treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat, lungs, female diseases, diseases of children and all chronic, nervous and surgical diseases of a curable nature. Early consumption, bronchitis, bronchial catarrh, chronic catarrh, headache, constipation, stomach and bowel troubles, rheumatism, neuritis, sciatica, kidney diseases, Bright's disease, diseases of the liver and bladder, dizziness, nervousness, indigestion, obesity, interrupted nutrition, slow growth in children, and all wasting diseases in adults, deformities, club feet, curvature of the spine, diseases of the brain, paralysis, heart disease, dropsy, swelling of the limbs, stricture, open sores, pain in the bones, granular enlargements and all long standing diseases properly treated.

Blood and Skin Diseases. Pimples, blotches, eruptions, liver spots, falling of the hair, bad complexion, eczema, throat ulcers, bone pains, bladder troubles, weak back, burning urine, passing urine too often. The effects of constitutional sickness or the taking of two much injurious medicine receives searching treatment, prompt relief and a cure for life.

Diseases of women, irregular menstruation, falling of the womb, bearing down pains, female displacements, lack of sexual tone, Leucorrhoea, sterility or barrenness, consult Dr. Caldwell and she will show them the cause of their trouble and the way to become cured. Cancers, Gonor, Erysipelas, Piles and enlarged glands treated with the subcutaneous injection method, absolutely without pain and without the loss of a drop of blood, is one of her own discoveries and is really the most scientific method of this advanced age. Dr. Caldwell has practiced her profession in some of the largest hospitals throughout the country. She has no superior in the treating and diagnosing of diseases, deformities, etc. She has lately opened an office in Omaha, Nebraska, where she will spend a portion of each week treating her many patients. No incurable cases accepted for treatment. Consultation, examination and advice, one dollar to those interested.

DR. ORA CALDWELL & CO. Chicago, Ill. Address all mail to 332 Building, Omaha, Neb.