

PLEASED WITH NEW DITCH

ENGINEERS APPROVE MANNER IN WHICH WORK IS DONE.

TO BUILD ROADS NEXT SUMMER

Contractor Dixon, Who Has Been Digging the Ditch and Who is Preparing to Finish it, Says There Will be Much Work on Roads Next Year.

Engineer Schwarthaus, who had supervision over the ditch drainage work for Madison county, arrived in the city from Omaha and, in company with County Surveyor Thatch went over the new drainage ditch on a trip of inspection. Both pronounced themselves well satisfied with the work as it has thus far been executed. The county commissioners are also well pleased. It is said, with the manner in which the work has been done.

Contractor W. P. Dixon, who is doing the work, is having made a machine which will cut the frost and with which he hopes to dig the ditch considerably south of the present terminal before the ground freezes hard.

The ditch has been dug over a territory extending 500 feet north of Norfolk avenue and 2,550 feet south of that street. It is six feet deep in the deepest place and gets as shallow as twenty-two inches in other points. The water, if a flood came now, would run into the Haase meadow south of the city, and this will be remedied by the contractor with the new frost cutting machine so that no meadow will be damaged.

Much Work for Next Summer.

Contractor Dixon says that there will be more work for laboring men next summer than there was this summer and he predicts that there will be more roads built out of Norfolk in all directions than there have been during the past nine years put together.

In twelve days 15,000 yards of dirt were removed from the ditch.

HARVARD PICKED TO WIN

Greatest Game of the Year Will be Played Saturday on Yale Grounds.

It has been five years since Harvard has been a pronounced favorite over Yale for the annual game between the two colleges, and that long since she won a big foot ball match from the Blue. This year the Crimson finds herself looked upon as the probable winner of the game, though it is thought the contest will be close. The difficulty with Harvard has usually been with the spirit of the team, but this year the eleven has played with rather better spirit than has Yale. If anything is gained, therefore, by the ability to rise to the emergency it will probably be the Crimson that secures it.

The game at New Haven next Saturday is not going to be an easy one by any means. Yale's chances to play a stronger game than against Princeton are excellent. She has just that much more time to whip her backfield into shape and remedy the difficulties she has met with in consequence of the long indisposition of Roome. The injury to Morse is also likely to have improved. This will give Yale something like her true strength, which she undoubtedly lacked for the Princeton game.

It has been thought that Yale has had no offense. That she has failed often to display any strength is true, but early in the year, when her backfield was working well together, she had it, and she ought to have improved it by placing Forbes at the end, where he could be used in attack. She has not been credited with the variety in attack that some other teams have been conceded, yet it is a fact that she has more plays than any other team in the field.

Yale has as much straight running ability as any team on the field. Were she playing the same style of game as was possible under the old rules last year, she would unquestionably be able to force her way through any line. But line plunging against a good defense cannot gain enough under the ten-yard rule to make it dependable, and the success of such new-fangled plays as forward passes and quarter-back kicks, depend on perfect execution and surprise for their success. Any team may be fooled at times, and Yale has several very clever forward passes, but Harvard's defense has been strong enough to justify the expectation that she will be able to defend against them successfully.

On the other hand, there has been no attack that has been so much underrated as Harvard's. The reason for this is that she has in Wendell, Foster and Lincoln in the backfield a set of backs who have been shifted because of injuries until they have not worked together enough to show their real ability when playing together. In practice they have been seen oftener than in public games and they are really mighty effective men. Wendell is especially strong in line breaking, and both Foster and Lincoln are strong in skirting tackle, with enough line plunging ability to make them effective inside of tackles if driven in. Their ability to gain is probably not quite so great as Yale's on straight running, but their excellence in the ramifications of new foot ball, fake kicks, quarterback runs and trick plays, forward passes and onside kicks, is comparatively much greater and makes their general offense rather stronger than is Yale's.

In defense Yale has nothing on Harvard in line defense. If anything, the Crimson is slightly the stronger, while in the open field Yale may be a bit

better. The game resolves itself, as most other games between reasonably evenly matched teams have this year, into a question of the excellence of their relative kicking ability, and in this Harvard is distinctly superior.

Yale, with Veeder playing, has a slightly stronger kicking game than with Roome, though the difference is not great enough to substitute Veeder for Roome in the general attack. Even Veeder, however, is not the effective kicker that Burr is, either for distance or for place kicks. Foster, Wendell and Starr can all kick as well as Roome, and possibly as well as Veeder. Harvard is generally better equipped than Yale, therefore, to play the kicking game.

But the kicking game requires more than mere booting the ball. A good punter must have good ends to follow the ball to hold the advantage he gains. He must have good catchers to handle return punts safely, if he is not to lose more than he gains in exchanges. And he must have catchers who can run punts back quite as well as his opponent, else again his efforts are vitiated. Harvard's ends are as good as Yale's in following the ball, though Yale is a little better in blocking and protecting for the catcher, and Harvard has safer catchers than Jones has shown himself to be. Yale has the advantage, if Jones does not fumble punts in running the ball back, for both Jones and Knox, and especially Knox, are exceptionally strong running in the open field. With Starr and Newhall playing back, Harvard is almost as well equipped but it is asking a lot of Starr to demand regular catching of him in addition to his multitudinous duties at end. On the whole, however, Harvard is better prepared for a kicking game than Yale, and on this her main dependence really lies.

She is especially apt in covering the ball on fumble. All the men have been well coached in this and many a fumble has been saved and many a fumble gained by this ability. In this preparation for exigencies, Harvard is especially well equipped, since she is also apt in goal kicking and other valuable points she may find use for.

It is Harvard's great smoothness and her superior kicking, however, that gives her the better chance.

CONTROVERSY OVER DOG

CAN NON-RESIDENT OWNER BE LEGALLY TAXED.

POINT RAISED AT AINSWORTH

Dog Trainer of Omaha, Temporarily Stopping in Town, Resists Payment of Tax on His Dog and is Fined. Case Appealed to District Court.

Ainsworth, Neb., Nov. 23.—Special to The News: An interesting point was raised in Justice Potter's court here yesterday, involving the question of whether a city has the right to assess a dog tax against a non-resident owner. The case was brought by the marshal against Theodore Wiseman, a dog trainer from Omaha, who came here last July and practiced his profession in the country south of town. Last Saturday the defendant was making arrangements to go to his home in Omaha, when the marshal tried to take his dog and kill it or else payment of \$1.00 license. Wiseman claimed that the city had no right to collect this tax as he is a non-resident, and the ordinances say that all resident owners must pay a tax or have their dogs killed. Then the marshal had Wiseman arrested for resisting an officer and the court fined him \$5.00 and costs. J. A. Douglas of Bassett, who represented Wiseman, appealed the case to the district court, which convenes on the 23rd of January, 1907.

MRS. BURL REED BADLY BURNED

Fighting Fire in Her Home, She Inhaled Flame, Resulting Seriously.

Mrs. Burl Reed was quite seriously burned while fighting a fire that broke out in the second story of the home southwest of Norfolk Friday afternoon. She ran into the fire and, in putting it out, inhaled the flame. Her condition, according to Dr. J. H. Mackay, is quite serious. The fire evidently resulted from the contact of clothing with a hot pipe from the stove. The clothing carried the flame into bedding and a bad blaze resulted. Mrs. Reed succeeded in putting out the fire. Mr. Reed, who is just recovering from a broken leg sustained in a fall at Battle Creek during the races, was unable to climb the stairs and assist in the fight against the fire.

HAY MAY QUIT POLICE FORCE.

Taking a Leave of Absence—Some Friends Believe Will Resign.

Chief of Police James Hay, who left the city some days ago, is said to have gone to the southern part of the state to visit his parents, but some of his friends believe that he intends to give up his position as chief of police. He asked for a leave of absence until December 1.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Aids Nature.

Medicines that aid nature are always most successful. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. It allays the cough, aids expectoration, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, thereby aiding nature in throwing off a cold and restoring the system to a healthy condition. It is famous for its cures of colds and croup and can always be depended upon. For sale by Leonard the druggist.

BOTH JAILED AT MADISON

FRED BUSHNELL AND WILLIAM COMBS BOTH TAKEN.

THEY CAN NOT FURNISH BOND

And So The Man Charged With Robbery, Together With the Man Who is Said to Have Been Robbed, Will Both Lie in Jail Till December.

Fred Bushnell and William Combs, failing to furnish the \$200 bond asked by Justice Eiseley, have both been taken to Madison where they will remain in the county jail, pending the district court hearing in December. Bushnell is the local fellow charged with robbing Combs. Combs is a railroad laboring man from Bonesteel who came to town with money and who has none now to tell the story. Bushnell was bound over on the robbery charge and Combs was jailed in order to hold him as a witness.

Bushnell has a brother in Omaha whom he had hoped might put up the bond, but it was not forthcoming.

The pair were taken to Madison by Officer Ueher and turned over to Sheriff Clements. Combs was not in favor of going to jail, but there was nothing else to do. He is a cripple, having one paralyzed hand.

It is said that as soon as this case against Bushnell is finished, other charges may be preferred against him. There has been considerable petty thievery during the past few months, kept from the public by the police force, and it is said that charges may be filed against him in connection with some incidents.

Bushnell was formerly associated with B. Meyers, the junk dealer whose store burned out and who left the city.

At one time Bushnell was in police court for beating his wife and he has now left her. It is said that she will testify against him as to incidents in his past career.

FRIDAY FACTS.

William McAllister was down from Neligh Friday.

A. E. Chambers is at home after one of his long trips.

Mrs. F. Pilger of Pierce was in the city visiting Friday afternoon.

Mrs. A. E. Chambers has returned, after an extended trip to Troy, Kansas.

Attorney W. O. Meserve of Creighton was in the city between trains Friday.

Frank Nelson, banker of Niobrara, was in the city on his way home from Lincoln.

H. H. Miller from Omaha, a special insurance agent, was in the city yesterday.

John Bridge returned Friday from a trip to Long Pine.

L. A. Simms made a business trip to Hoskins Friday morning.

A. T. Lagger was a passenger for Emerson Friday morning.

Mrs. L. C. Taylor returned last evening from a short visit in Omaha.

John Fetter made a business trip to Battle Creek Friday morning.

Mrs. J. Benner of Creighton was visiting in the city during the day.

Miss Minnie Rouse of Meadow Grove was in the city visiting Friday.

Miss Minnie Haskell of Lynch was visiting the city Friday between trains.

Dr. Holden left last evening for Wyoming, to look after business interests near Lusk.

Joe Stoddard of Creighton was a business visitor in the city during the day Friday.

J. W. Harder of Gracie, Neb., was a business visitor in the city during the day Friday.

G. H. Robertson of West Point stopped in the city Friday for a short visit between trains.

Miss Luella Clark of Newman Grove stopped in the city between trains Friday for a short visit.

Mrs. E. T. Farr arrived from Sioux City Tuesday evening, called by the illness of her sister, Mrs. E. D. Jollette.

H. E. Mock and Frank Mullen of Burke, S. D., were business visitors in Norfolk Friday morning.

Mrs. George H. Spear has returned from a visit at Clarks, Neb. Mr. Spear is at home with an attack of tonsillitis.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Welsh and son left at noon for a short visit in Missouri Valley.

Mrs. B. W. Colwell and daughter left at noon for Oakdale to spend Sunday with Mrs. Colwell's parents.

Mrs. William Thurber, formerly of this place but now of Fremont, is in the city for a short visit.

Miss Bessie Hutchinson of Oakdale is in the city visiting friends.

The little daughter of Mrs. Chas. Holtman is very sick.

Miss Lela Craft left at noon for a short visit with friends at Missouri Valley.

Oliver Wood left at noon for a few days' visit with friends at Missouri Valley.

Mrs. E. P. Olmstead and daughter Doris left Friday noon for a few days' visit with Miss Rena Olmstead, who is teaching school at Wayne.

Mrs. L. M. Keen, jr., of Fremont, arrived in the city last evening to visit until after Thanksgiving with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McClary.

Miss Nora Schelley left Friday morning for Omaha, where she goes to attend school.

Mrs. Sol G. Mayer will leave Sunday for Lincoln, where she will spend Thanksgiving with her sister.

R. H. Reynolds and son Marcus returned at noon from Pilger where they have been working the past three

months. They have finished their contract there.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Moeller arrived in the city last night from Omaha, where they were married this week, and are at the Eble home on North First street. The groom has kept his presence in the city a secret and many of the friends who might otherwise have hastened to extend greetings, believe that he has not yet arrived.

A son was born at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Alexander on The Heights, last night.

Aug. Pribnow has completed his new house north of town and will move into it some time next week. His son Robert will take possession of the farm southeast of town.

J. Koelnigstein has traded his home on Koelnigstein avenue and Eighth street to Mr. Thomas of Page, Neb., for farm land. Mr. and Mrs. Koelnigstein are at present making their home with their daughter, Mrs. R. A. Mittelstadt.

At the regular business meeting of the Loyal Mystic Legion held last night at the G. A. R. hall, it was decided that at the election night of the order, which will occur on December 27, that a supper would be given after the close of lodge meeting, to which all married members of the order would be entitled to invite their husbands or wives, as the case might be, and have a social time. All members will please take notice.

NEW OFFICIAL ARRIVES

ASSISTANT GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT IS HERE.

MR. HUGHES TAKES VACATION

On the Arrival of an Assistant, General Superintendent Hughes Left the Office and Will be Absent Two or Three Weeks.

Stanley M. Braden, the newly appointed superintendent on the Nebraska & Wyoming division of the Northwestern railroad, arrived in Norfolk last night from Chicago to take up the duties of his new office. He was formerly superintendent on the Galena division of the Northwestern and has been promoted to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Frank Walters, who was assistant superintendent, to the position of assistant general manager in this division. Mr. Braden's family are still in Chicago.

General Superintendent C. C. Hughes, who has been without an assistant for several months and until the arrival of Mr. Braden, left the city on the morning train and will be absent from the office for two or three weeks.

FREMONT HILL LEAVES TOWN.

Railroad Man Representing the Yankton-Gulf Line Has Departed.

Fremont Hill, representing the Yankton & Southern railroad company, who claim that they intend to build a line from Yankton to Galveston, and who was in Norfolk to make a proposition and ask a bonus from the city, has departed. He did not say he intended to return.

PEOPLE CENSURE OFFICER.

Policeman Who Struck Intoxicated Man Severely, Freely Criticized.

Herman Felhaber was fined \$10 and costs in police court by Judge Westervelt for being drunk. Public sentiment among people who saw the arrest of Felhaber by Special Officer Potras is universally censuring the officer for his treatment of the man. Felhaber was paralyzed with drink and was as helpless as a child but in spite of this fact Policeman Potras struck him several times severely and then dragged the man to jail like a sack of flour. The little daughter of Felhaber, while anxious that her father should be jailed so that he could not come home and create a disturbance, is said to have begged the officer not to strike the man and bystanders who saw the beating say that but for Felhaber's condition he would have been injured by the blows.

Potras claims that Felhaber struck at him when he attempted first to make the arrest.

DR. ALDEN TO CALIFORNIA.

Former Norfolk Insane Hospital Superintendent to the Coast.

Dr. J. M. Alden, formerly superintendent of the Nebraska state hospital for the insane in Norfolk, together with Mrs. Alden, arrived in Norfolk from Pierce and will leave Saturday noon for an extended visit in southern California. Dr. Alden's health has been rather poor during the past few months and he goes in the hope that the balmy air of that section will benefit him.

They will make the trip on the new Los Angeles Limited train over the new Union Pacific and San Pedro lines.

FOR NOT BURYING HORSE.

Ezar Nethaway Was Arrested at Noon For Hauling Carcass to Dump.

Ezar Nethaway was arrested at noon by Officer Ueher, charged with hauling the carcass of a horse to the city dump grounds without burying the animal. It is said that this offense has become frequent in the dump grounds but this is the first arrest that has ever been made on a charge of the kind. He was fined \$6.50. He claimed he buried the horse and that dogs uncovered it.

"Who ventures nothing has no luck" even in advertising!

NORFOLK BANKERS HOME

GOOD SIZED DELEGATION ATTENDED OMAHA CONVENTION.

AGAINST CURRENCY REFORM

Ideas Which Had Been Expressed in Norfolk Several Days Before the Convention, Prevailed in the Meeting—Burnham Member of Council.

Norfolk bankers who attended the state convention in Omaha, have returned. They were: C. E. Burnham, W. A. Witzigman, George D. Butterfield, L. P. Pasewalk and J. B. Maynard. C. E. Burnham of this city was made one of the new members of the executive council for four years.

While Norfolk bankers have hesitated in the matter of giving their views on the proposed currency reform, some of the opinions as expressed in this city prior to the Omaha convention were very much in line with the resolutions as adopted against the proposed reform. The principal objection to the reform, as expressed several days ago, was the fact that speculation might ensue. The west now has money enough to run it and enough to loan to the east; idle funds from the west find their way to New York in the summer; the New York banks use those funds for various investments: the crop season comes on and the west calls for its own money. Then the New York City banks, having the surplus funds to work, feel a shortage and complain. It was thought that the currency reform was desired by the New York banks for the purpose of relieving this very normal and harmless "shortage" as it is called, though it is in reality merely a call by the west for its own money. The fear has been expressed that, by increasing the currency at those times, no real relief would be brought, as the New York banks could easily pay the high tax for the sake of the money and, having invested the surplus that they could secure, another and more serious "shortage" would present itself for solution. It would be a means some said, of simply going deeper and deeper, and there might be inflation as a result.

"It is Bryan's Idea."

The idea of creating a surplus currency for critical moments," said one business man, "seems to me to be a return to the idea of Bryan in 1896 that what we needed was more money. Bryan suggested more silver, at 16 to 1, while the present proposed reform suggests banknotes loaned on banks' credit by the government, and the government means the taxpayers of the country. In 1896 everybody was condemning the scheme but now, in a new dress, it is receiving endorsement in New York. It might be all right for New York, but the west doesn't need it. It is the safest plan to let the money system alone."

These ideas, after lengthy debate, prevailed among Nebraska bankers. The action of the Nebraska convention is notable in that this is the first state to take action on the recently proposed plan. The report of the resolutions committee, which was adopted, follows in part:

"We recognize the great differences between stringent money situations brought about in the ordinary course of business and the critical conditions which exist in times of bank panics, when money needed in commercial business is arbitrarily withdrawn and locked up by frightened bank depositors. In such times an extra money supply is imperatively demanded to prevent business stagnation and its attendant bankruptcies and losses.

"We therefore ask the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we are opposed to the issue in time of financial peace, like the present, of any bank note currency, except that now authorized secured by a deposit of United States bonds.

"Resolved, That we favor legislation by congress authorizing the issue of an emergency circulation which will be taxed so heavily that it would not be issued except in time of great commercial stringency and impending panics and would be retired when the conditions requiring its issue no longer exist.

"We further recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we favor the repeal of the provision in the national banking law limiting the redemption of national bank notes to \$2,000,000 a month."

NORFOLK PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We speak of industries which turn out bread and furniture and other material things as productive or constructive. We spend little time thinking over the constructive or productive power of our modern public school system. The schools of Norfolk are one of the most vitally constructive factors in the whole community, and as an industry it takes first rank.

Some institutions turn out things to wear or things to eat. Schools turn out young men and young women more highly trained than they could have been without the schools, more efficiently prepared to earn their way in the world and to think out their own salvations.

They polish brains, though, and train them in such a way that the contribution of the school system to society is inestimably valuable.

The whole American continent pats itself on the back because of its schools—when it thinks about it. Too

often there is not the attention given to the schoolhouses and their armies of young people that ought to be. But on special occasions the American continent points with pride to its educational institutions.

And Norfolk is better equipped in this regard than most of the American continent. Larger cities have larger schools, of course—but few have better. Smaller places can not so well equip for student training and development.

The Norfolk high school—the top ripened fruit on the tree of Norfolk's Schools do not manufacture brains; public school system—stands high among others of the commonwealth.

Norfolk is not so large as Omaha or Lincoln or several other cities, but Norfolk takes a back seat for none of them when it comes to school houses and school teachers and school work. If the Norfolk school student fails to get the right sort of a start, it is his own fault—or that of his parents. The public is doing all that it can toward pushing him along in the right direction.

And this all costs money. Norfolk taxpayers spend more than \$20,000 every year—or rather for each school term of nine months—for the education of its children. There are 1,156 children in the schools today. About \$20 per year for every pupil is spent to maintain this service. The public pays this money, it is paid out to teachers to buy winter wraps and pay their board bills. And teachers are always good about that.

The salaries alone amount to \$15,000 per year and that, with other expenses, amounted last year to \$20,430.

As a result of this expenditure and this effort, there go forth every year classes of creditable graduates. Norfolk can not be ashamed of the records which have been made by dozens of young men and women who at one time or another stood on the church platform here and received a neatly tied diploma. Many of them have done remarkably well in the various professions and trades, and there are still futures ahead of them.

Many will reflect genuine credit upon their alma mater before another score of years.

Norfolk is fortunate in its teaching and executive force. Superintendent E. J. Bodwell, who came last year from the county superintendency of Douglas county to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Superintendent D. C. O'Connor to the position of Canal Zone superintendent, is one of the ablest educators in all the west and his energy goes forth each day toward a more and more substantial, conservative and enduring school system here. Under his direction many important changes have been inaugurated and under his supervision is an able corps of teachers.

Today the Norfolk high school is an accredited institution so far as the state university is concerned. There was a time when this was not the case.

The schools have been built up here under the guidance of a conservative and thoroughly capable board of education. Regardless of politics, the members of the Norfolk board of education have been chosen for their business judgment, their intelligence and their worth as guides in so important a work.

There are six school buildings, the high school having been built at a cost of some \$20,000. It is a monument to Norfolk's pioneers.

Following are the teachers now doing the work of upbuilding character and mind in the city:

Superintendent, E. J. Bodwell. High school: Ida Von Goetz, Gertrude Watson, A. G. Kennedy, Charles Weigand, Belle Thorngate; Pearl Reese and Minnie Fleming, eighth grades; Pearl McCormick and Mary O'Connor, seventh grades.

Grant school: Rena Dunning, Louise Mathewson, Harriet Mather, Mae Olney, Ellen Mullen, R. V. Mason.

Lincoln school: Nettie Cowan, Otella Pilger, Lena Mills, Clara Bruggeman, Nellie Dingman, Clara Rudat, Nina Walker, Rose Shouka.

Washington: Carrie Brush, Maude Boyd.

Jefferson: Fay Widaman.

Following are the board of education: Dr. P. H. Salter, M. C. Hazen, H. C. Matrau, C. J. Hibben, A. H. Vield, Dr. H. J. Cole.

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