

**A Wash Day Explosion.**

Neligh, Neb., March 15.—Special to The News: At one time the beautiful home of W. G. Romig was threatened with destruction by fire Monday morning, and only by the prompt action of his wife was this prevented. It was wash day and gasoline was used in the cleaning of the clothes when an explosion took place, completely destroying all the linen that had been prepared and by the presence of mind of Mrs. Romig in smothering the flames with a blanket, was the home saved. No fire alarm was turned in.

**A Bigger Building.**

J. C. Engelman has bought another lot west of the Queen City hotel and will build just twice as big a building as he had originally planned. The new structure, whose plans are already in the hands of the contractor, will be two stories high and forty-four feet wide.

There will be two store rooms, seventy feet long, on the first floor and modern living apartments upstairs. The building will be all brick.

Mr. Engelman some time ago bought one lot, and has just purchased the second from Mrs. Zitkowsky.

**Bricks Seem to be Favored.**

Vitrified brick paving material for Norfolk avenue seems to be in general favor among property owners as well as the city council and mayor, and at present it seems probable that the property owners will waive their right to select the material and allow the mayor and council to do this after the thirty days has expired.

That there will be no difficulty in settling the ground, following its digging up for sewer, gas and water connections, is declared by a number of councilmen who have studied the problem. Tamping of the dirt, without flushing with water, will be the means employed for this.

"Last summer my lawn was dug up for gas pipes," said Councilman Blake-man. "The men tamped the dirt back into the five-foot trench and as a result the sod was replaced precisely in its original position, without the slightest sort of ridge. By the right kind of tamping, every particle of the dirt taken out can be replaced, without leaving any kind of a ridge above the level of the solid ground."

There is less fear today than ever that the bonds will be defeated. It is practically certain, it would seem now, that the bonds will carry by an overwhelming majority.

"It wouldn't look well," said one man, "for the entire seven blocks to be paved, save the intersections."

**Refrigerator Fell on Him.**

Theodore Warnsted may die as the result of falling from a wagon with a heavy refrigerator on top of him, breaking his collar bone, in the alley in the rear of the Friday Hardware store, this morning.

Warnsted, who is a tinner in the employ of the Friday store, was hauling away a refrigerator when the horse was suddenly frightened and man and the refrigerator were jerked from the wagon to the ground. The heavy refrigerator lit on top of the man. Besides having his collar bone broken Warnsted sustained severe bruises over the ribs and internal injuries are feared.

Warnsted was removed to his home at 418 South Third street, where he lies in a critical condition.

**Bonesteel Changes.**

Bonesteel real estate changes are becoming numerous. Monday M. P. Walker purchased the A. P. Hendrickson home in the west part of the city. In the deal Mr. Hendrickson comes into possession of the Walker residence.

On the same day E. H. Hoffman sold his property on the corner of Mellette street and First avenue north, now occupied by the E. E. Yarrington bakery, to A. P. Hendrickson. Mr. Hendrickson also purchased the Hoffman residence property.

Mr. Hoffman and family will depart the last of the month for their farm in North Dakota where they will reside in the future.

Monday Dr. Craft purchased the H. H. Coonan property in the eastern part of town and will move his family to this city in the near future. The Coonan family will move to Dallas, where Mr. Coonan has business in.

**Langan is Rearrested.**

Burke Gazette: It will be remembered that last fall John Langan living northeast of Gregory shot and killed a man named Wood out in Tripp county, and owing to the strong showing of self defense there was no prosecution at that time, the case being kept out of court. However, Langan has now been arrested by the Tripp county authorities and at a preliminary hearing before the county judge he was ordered to be held for trial at the next term of circuit court.

**TUESDAY TOPICS.**

W. Z. King returned from Dallas. W. S. Butterfield is here from Wau-sa.

Fred Braasch went to Gregory on business.

Miss Hattie Heitman has gone to Gregory for a few days' visit with friends.

A. W. Finkhouse went to Page on business.

H. F. Barnhart went to Hartington on business.

Miss Mellie Bridge has returned from the east.

Rev. Mr. Press of Winside was in the city calling on friends.

Attorneys Burt Mapes, C. H. Hazen and M. D. Tyler were at Madison.

Miss Mayme Kleiberger has returned from a month's vacation with friends at Grand Island.

Miss Adella Buchholz expects to leave for the western coast in a few days. She will visit friends and relatives in Oregon, Washington and California.

**Mr. and Mrs. F. Schulz returned to Pierce.**

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Pofahl, a son.

Mrs. G. Friederich of Pierce was in the city.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Compton, a son.

Mrs. Peter Kautz of Hoskins was in the city calling on friends.

R. H. Reynolds has taken a crew of masons to Highmore, S. D., where he has four brick buildings to put up this summer.

Miss Francis Crosby of Hoskins visited with friends here.

Misses Frieda and Frances Becker of Stanton were here visiting with friends.

Rev. and Mrs. Aaron and daughter of Hoskins were here calling on friends.

J. S. Cotton, internal revenue inspector from Washington, passed through the city.

A special meeting of Mosaic lodge, No. 55, is called for tonight for work in the E. A. degree.

The directors of the Commercial club held a regular weekly meeting at the Oxnard hotel at noon.

Ed Becker has gone to Texas, where he is interested in land. R. Beswick has charge of his store in Mr. Becker's absence.

Miss Elsie Marquardt resigned her position with the A. L. Killian company and will leave for Denver, where she expects to spend a few weeks with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Butterfield and their daughter, Miss Edith Butterfield, are on their way to Norfolk from Omaha with their new seven-passenger Pierce-Arrow automobile.

Charles Ahlman returned from Lindsay, to which place he traveled in an automobile. Mr. Ahlman reports having been stalled in the mud on three occasions enroute to Lindsay.

William Soeneker of New York city, formerly owner of property on Norfolk avenue, was in the city transacting business. "What Norfolk needs," said Mr. Soeneker, "is paved streets."

Th Carnegie library is already looking like something of a building. The contractor has been "on the job" ever since the good weather set in and the work of the busy masons can already be noted.

J. N. Wicks, formerly district plant chief for the Bell telephone company in Norfolk, has been promoted to the position of district plant chief in Omaha. Mr. Wicks' successor here has not been named.

A. Bucholz, who has returned from Madison, where bills of the Ulie estate have been approved, says that the heirs of the estate will receive their share of the remainder of the money on March 20.

Conductor Napps, formerly of Beatrice, has arrived in Norfolk to take the Union Pacific run between Norfolk and Columbus, held for eleven years by W. S. Fox. Mr. Fox takes the Columbus-Spaulding run.

Councilman E. E. Coleman has written Norfolk friends from Los Angeles saying he has entirely recovered his usual health and is starting to return to Norfolk immediately. He is expected to arrive here about Wednesday.

Another sure sign of spring is seen in the busy property owners who are getting their lawns cleaned up. A number of property owners are busy having black dirt spread over their lawns and other general cleaning up of yards is being done.

George Knapp has resigned his position with the Northwestern railroad bridge gang and accepted a position with the Nebraska Telephone company. Mr. Knapp will furnish the team for the linemen who are here constructing several new telephone lines.

The following contracts have been let for the new stable addition to the city hall, for the five horses: Mason work, Klug & Heckendorf, \$85; lumber, Chicago Lumber Co., \$49.50; carpenter work will be done by Street Commissioner Uecher and E. Monroe, fire team driver No. 1.

Edward Scates of Omaha, formerly an automobile dealer, has purchased the Crystal moving picture theater from A. Koyen and has already taken possession. Mr. Scates will make a number of improvements in the theater, enlarging the stage and seating capacity. The Overland Four will still continue with the Crystal.

Gus Bathke is renewing his trapping work west of town on the Elkhorn river, after having quit during the cold weather. He now has eighty-eight traps set and has ordered three dozen more. He catches on an average of from twelve to eighteen muskrats a day, which sell at 85 cents a skin, and besides this, catches mink and skunk in large quantities. He caught one mink measuring forty-eight inches from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail. This brought \$8.

Many new homes are being built in Norfolk, among them being the elegant residence of Burt Mapes on North Tenth street, Ray Park's house on South Twelfth, and Frank Lenzler's house on South Eleventh, the two Ernest Raasch cottages on North Eighth and the Ferdinand Henkel and John Maas cottages east of town. A large number of new buildings are proposed.

**Northwest Deaths.**

George Howell died at Burke. Opal Wriedt died at Wakefield.

D. H. Reynolds died at Witten. W. H. Patterson died at Pilger.

Griffith Williams died at Carroll. John Wullschlegler died at Leigh.

Rosamond Browlow died at Ewing. Mrs. Mary Kennedy died at O'Neill.

Herman Borneman died at Bradish. Herman Gulke died near Creighton.

Mrs. K. E. McVay died at Clearwater. Emma Albers Sullivan died at Battle Creek.

August F. Bogenhagen died at Pierce.

Mrs. J. H. Whipperman died near Wakefield.

**THE BANK OF BELGIUM.**

Charles A. Conant Tells of System Used in Monograph.

Washington, March 16.—Both advocates and opponents of the central bank idea, recently brought into public discussion in this country by the speeches of President Taft, will find material for study and argument in the monograph on "The National Bank of Belgium," by Charles A. Conant, the well known banker. This monograph by Mr. Conant was issued by the national monetary commission.

The National Bank of Belgium dates only from the year 1850 and was afterwards made the model of the revision of the Charter of the Bank of Netherlands and of the National Bank of Japan. The foundation of the National Bank of Belgium followed the collapse of the system of issuing bank notes through banks which engaged largely in financing instead of basing their issues upon liquid assets. The errors of previous banking experiments were thus avoided in the enactment of the charter of the National Bank and, as Mr. Conant declares, the institution "bears the stamp of the two or three characteristics which are regarded by many economic students as belonging to the ideal bank of issue."

It was the banking crisis of 1848 which led to definite action by the government. In this crisis both the Societe Generale and the existing Bank of Belgium were compelled to suspend payments. The government aided them for the moment by making their notes legal tender, but having demanded that they restrict their investments to commercial paper and this demand having been refused, the government was in a position to lay the foundations of the new institution. From these conditions sprang the national bank, which was established by a law of May 5, 1850, for a term of twenty-five years with a capital of 25,000,000 francs (\$4,825,000). The charter has been continued by subsequent extensions, with some amendments, until 1929, and the capital is now 50,000,000 francs.

The bank was subjected to a serious test of its solvency and ability to handle business by the war between France and Germany in 1870. Belgium was close to the route of the contending armies but, as a neutral country, was availed of as the agent of many financial transactions conducted by French and German financiers. The bank met the pressure resolutely by reducing its holding of foreign bills, importing gold, and raising the rate of discount.

The basis upon which the notes of the bank are issued is convertible commercial paper maturing within short terms. The note issue unlimited in amount and is not restricted by the charter as to the proportion of cash reserve required to be held. The proportion of reserve was left to be fixed by the statutes of the bank, which are a subject of mutual agreement between the minister of finance and the administration of the bank. By this authority the proportion of cash notes has been fixed at 33 1/2 per cent, but the minister of finance has power to suspend this requirement in an emergency. Foreign bills of exchange have long been counted as the equivalent of gold in the reserve and have proved useful on critical occasions in maintaining control of the exchanges.

Interest is not paid upon deposits in the national bank, in order that such deposits are attracted shall be those growing out of commercial operations and not those partaking of the nature of investments made for the sake of the interest earned.

Regulation of the money market is attained in part, as in other European countries dowered with a central bank of issue, by changing the discount rate. The problem of money and exchange in Belgium has been complicated by the large amount of silver coins which were issued before the suspension of free coinage by the Latin union in 1873, and by the fact that this silver has degenerated into the position of a token coin, kept at gold par largely through the control exercised by the national bank over exchange. Gold has practically disappeared from circulation, partly by reason of the issue of notes in large amounts down to the denomination of twenty francs (\$3.86), and partly as the result of some hesitation on the part of the bank to raise the discount rate sharply to offset the adverse current of exchange. The bank has preferred to a large extent the policy of the Bank of France of replenishing its gold reserve at its own expense rather than by the elevation of the discount rate.

The organization of the National Bank of Belgium is not unlike that of the banks of France and Germany. The governor of the bank is appointed by the king; but the government has no share in the ownership, and the administrative boards are chosen by the shareholders. The state has kept its hands clean from dipping into the resources of the bank by loans, but it has from time to time, with the renewal of the charter, added to the burdens imposed upon the bank by the way of gratuitous service and taxation.

The bank was organized with a view of performing the fiscal functions of the treasury, and its thirty-nine agencies have been distributed in the chief places of Belgium, as much to facilitate this end as for the convenience of the commercial community. So large is the work performed for the state, that payments in and out of the bank for the public treasury have come to exceed \$1,000,000,000 annually, exclusive of the many other operations in the payment of coupons and conversion of the debt which have been imposed without compensation upon the bank.

**A Long Controversy Ends.**

Washington, March 16.—The supreme court of the United States announced a decision in the long controversy over the title to certain land in Minnesota in favor of Peter Froyest and against the trustees of the Hastings and Dakota railway company.

**IN A \$12,000 A YEAR FLAT.**

New York Suites Have it All From Wine Vaults to Valet Service.

New York, March 16.—If it is true that the place in which one dwells is an expression of one's self, then the twentieth century New Yorker who makes his home in certain apartment houses of Manhattan, is an exceedingly luxurious and pampered individual. One of the new "apartment houses de luxe," just completed, displays this notice:

"For Rent—Suites of fourteen rooms and five baths to suites, to suites of thirty-four rooms and nine baths. Rentals \$6,500 to \$12,000."

Half a dozen liveried attendants are ready to conduct you through elegant halls and costly apartments. The building is twelve stories high and the apartments are arranged so that only one or two are on a floor. More than 2,000 square feet of floor space may be thrown together for entertaining.

Each apartment is equipped with vacuum cleaners, with plate glass shelves, and compartments with individual wine vault, parquet floors, long and long distance telephones, combination locks, wall safes, cedar lined closets, call bells with annunciator, a mail chute, a filtering plant, electric fans from the ceiling, storage room, laundry with steam clothes dryers, and other conveniences too numerous to mention.

The entrance hall and reception rooms are spacious and finished with elegant Italian marbles, mosaics and stained glass windows. The decorations, furnishings and rugs blend. There is a constant elevator service, and a conservatory on the mansard floor is used as a sun parlor by the tenants. There is a billiard room, a cafe, a first class barber shop and dressing parlor, and valet and tailor service.

**Business Changes.**

James Haire has opened confectionery parlors at Albion.

A new automobile garage building is being constructed at Beemer.

C. J. Brown has purchased the Gross-Rudolf feed barn at Lynch.

J. G. Conn has purchased the D. C. Coops dry business at Spencer.

C. E. Spencer has opened a dyeing and cleaning establishment at Gregory.

Miss Eva Glandon has sold her studio at Beemer to Mr. Johnson of North Bend.

W. F. Kinney has purchased an interest in the Torrence, Kinnie company, at Burke.

**HUSBAND MUST SPEND MORE.**

The Relative Necessities Judicially Determined in New York.

New York, March 16.—Does a husband need more money to live on than a wife? A New York court has ruled that he does, in the case of Platek against Platek.

Mrs. Platek brought her husband in court on a summons charging non-support. The court awarded her \$3 a week.

"I can't live on that," said Mrs. Platek. "Anyway, a woman needs more money than a man."

"I don't think so," answered Magistrate Corrigan.

"It is so. For instance, a woman has to buy many hats."

"But a man has to buy many hats, too."

"But a woman has to buy many skirts."

"And a man has to buy many trousers."

"Well, a woman certainly has to buy many things that a man does not."

"And the reverse is also true," was the magistrate's parting shaft as he waved the complaining wife aside.

**Northwest Weddings.**

George Napier and Miss Mary Young were married at Ewing.

Frank Coon and Miss Dora Prosser were married at Ewing.

Viola Rodgers and Earl A. Binning were married at Osmond.

Jake Erlon and Miss Edna Marvin were married at Niobrara.

Herman Cohrs and Miss Sophia Carstens were married at Pierce.

Miss Ann Krohn and Frank Mundschek were married at Albion.

William Lamoreaux and Miss Pearl Lester were married at Herrick.

Miss Ida Elvera and Gustaf S. Fleetwood were married at Wakefield.

William L. Neiman and Miss Clara Zipp were married at West Point.

Miss Ethel Chapman and George Travis were married near Oakdale.

Charles M. Knight and Miss Matilda Klautz were married at Springview.

Miss Bessie Herrington and Maurice L. Gardner were married at Monon.

Harvey Allen of Page and Miss Bessie Johnson were married at Calhoun.

William Schumacher and Miss Augusta Grothe were married at Wisner.

**A STENOGRAPHER HIS BRIDE.**

And His Friends Expected Julian Gerard to Marry a Fifth Avenue Girl.

New York, March 16.—Julian M. Gerard, brother of Justice James W. Gerard, and widely known in New York society because of the old-time social prestige of the Gerard family, has married his stenographer, who was born and reared in Hoboken. She was Miss Elizabeth Schedel, the daughter of a German contractor.

Although the wedding took place last September, it was such a quiet affair and the event was guarded so closely by the Gerard family that the secret did not get out until today. Mr. and Mrs. Gerard are now at the Manhattan hotel, having just returned

from a honeymoon which extended beyond the Andes.

The news of this romance has excited peculiar interest in the exclusive circles of New York society, because the rumor had been that Julian M. Gerard was to wed a daughter of one of the wealthiest families of the upper Fifth avenue section.

**"Polly of the Circus."**

Margaret Mayo wrote "Polly of the Circus" and freshened rather conventional material and sentiment by new handling and a new environment. Then Miss Fay Wallace lent Polly her own charm and the pretty simplicity of her acting. Frederic Thompson, who is expert in such things, set the two glimpses of the circus on the stage and the play finally came into shape and substance in which it will take the stage.

Polly is a veritable child of the circus. Her mother, grandmother and all her uncles and aunts knew only the life of the sawdust ring. Polly herself had been practically brought up by Big Jim, the boss canvasser, and Uncle Toby, the clown. Her riding act was the "feature" of the show and when in a small western town she fell from her horse and broke her ankle, the whole troupe was in confusion. But the show had to go on and Polly was left at the house of the Rev. John Douglas, the village preacher. Here she learned her first lesson of the world outside of the circus and in the eleven months that she remained there she developed from an ignorant child who could neither read nor write into a young woman of many charms and a desire to learn, prompted more by the preacher than by the pure love of learning. But the preacher's congregation, or certain members of it, were not wholly satisfied with the continued residence of the young and charming girl at the home of their young preacher, nor even under the chaperonage of the excellent colored housekeeper, Mandy, and Polly made up her mind to return to the circus. Some time later when it came back to the village, the manager taunts her with her poor riding. Determined to show him that she is as good a rider as ever, she attempts to turn, falls again from her horse is picked up by the young minister who rushes into the ring. The last scene shows the circus wagons winding their way off over the hills in the night, with Polly and the preacher standing in the deserted ring, quoting aloud to each other from the Book of Ruth.

"Polly of the Circus," which comes to the Norfolk Auditorium Friday, March 25, will be one of the big treats of the theatrical year.

**TAFT PLANNING FOR 1912.**

An Explanation of the Administration's Interference in New York.

New York, March 16.—With the departure of Senator Elihu Root for Washington to inform President Taft of the result of his conferences with the local republican leaders on the question of Woodruff's retirement from the chairmanship looms a political situation which, in its larger meaning, bears directly, not only on the coming state campaign next fall, but on the national campaign of 1912.

The administration, through Senator Root, has made it clear to those now in the party's leadership in this state that New York must not be lost to the democrats in the gubernatorial elections, for such defeat would endanger the party's success two years later.

To this end Senator Root informed Chairman Woodruff that the opposition to Governor Hughes and his measures must cease, and the suggestion is said to have been directly made that the federal power would be used to thwart such opposition if it continued.

Whether Senator Root sought to force Mr. Woodruff from the state chairmanship as an initial step to remove from the control the so-called "machine" leaders was the subject at republican state headquarters today.

"I am still here," said Chairman Woodruff today and then made it evident that he would, at least, continue as chairman until the end of his term.

"There's much more than the chairmanship of the state committee involved in this matter," said an up-state leader today. "President Taft and his friends are setting the stage for the national campaign of 1912, and the administration feels that unless the present state organization joins with Governor Hughes a party split will follow that will give the state to the democrats next November and seriously jeopardize the party's chances of capturing New York's thirty-nine electoral votes for the republican presidential nominee."

"Woodruff will remain chairman and the opposition to Governor Hughes will, in a large measure, cease so that no split may take place if the Root plan is carried out; but the election of Senator Cobb as president pro tem. of the state senate has so strengthened the hands of Woodruff and his friends in the organization that they may elect to advance such legislation as they please at Albany and, so doing, will split the party wide open."

"Then our hope lies, in that event, in Theodore Roosevelt, who will be asked to assume the leadership of the party—and his return is only three months away."

The Woodruff adherents assert that the efforts of the administration in the present situation constitute an invasion of the rights of the state political control.

Chairman Woodruff indicated today that the Aldis case would be judged solely on its merits and informed his callers he had not even been able to learn how the Brooklyn senators stood in the matter. A close adviser of Mr. Woodruff said at the head-

quarters this afternoon:

"The situation is thoroughly understood by Senator Root and the chairman. The telephone and telegraph will be placed under the public service commission but probably under the up-state department of the commission."

"The Hinman-Green bill for direct nominations won't go through, but the bill drawn by the special committee, which is a modification of the Hinman-Green measure, will be accepted. Chairman Woodruff tells me that the stories told by certain congressmen in Washington that Senator Aldis is to be whitewashed have no basis in fact, and that the case will be fairly passed on."

**WIRELESS SOON.**

Chief Electrician of Union Pacific Says New Era Dawns.

Omaha, March 16.—Superintendent Sheldon is authority for the statement that on the main line of the Union Pacific, a distance of 720 miles, between North Platte, Neb., and Ogden, Utah, all of the equipment will soon be installed. Immediately after this, the work of installing the telephone system between Omaha and North Platte, a distance of 280 miles, will begin.

Superintendent Sheldon states that the telephone lines between Omaha and Cheyenne, a distance of 500 miles, are used for transmitting train orders and upon occasion, when it is necessary to get "hurry" messages through, the train dispatcher uses the telephone lines between Omaha and Rawlins, Wyo., a distance of 680 miles.

He says it has been shown that the telephone has three times the speed of the telegraph, even where the messages and orders are sent without being relayed.

Dr. Fred H. Milner, the chief electrician of the Union Pacific, says the wireless telegraph and perhaps the wireless telephone will be the next system to be adopted, adding that the former will come within the next few months and be put into general use along the main line of the Overland system. He contends that with the instruments he is perfecting, the ordinary telephone switchboard can be used for either wireless telegraph or wireless telephone. Even at this time, the doctor says that in the Union Pacific shop yards the movement of engines is being directed by wireless.

**A Norfolk Wrestler.**

Albion News: A wrestling match of more than usual interest was pulled off at the opera house last Wednesday night between Fred McNally of Rogers, and a Mr. Watts of Norfolk. McNally proved the better of the two, taking two straight falls. The match was to have been between McNally and Chingway, the Walthill Indian mat artist. Chingway, however, could not appear, so sent Watts in his place. Another match has been scheduled between McNally and Watts for the latter part of March, to be held here.

**Reported Fake Fires.**

Madison, Neb., March 16.—Special to The News: The entire day yesterday and the entire day today were consumed in district court by the Peter Unruh forgery case. Unruh, formerly postmaster at Tyndall, S. D., is charged with sending in fake reports to the Menonite Aid society, a mutual insurance organization, and of receiving checks to cover the losses, forging endorsements to the checks. He is alleged to have operated out of Norfolk for some years.

Letters were introduced to show that Unruh had reported the loss of a barn at Anoka by fire, belonging to one C. F. Thomas. J. E. Haase of the Citizens National bank of Norfolk testified to Unruh's cashing the check, with the alleged forged endorsement. Postmaster Pachen of Anoka swore there never was a person named C. E. Thomas living at Anoka and that no barn belonging to a man of that name burned. Testimony was introduced to show that Unruh went under the name of Thomas in Norfolk, receiving letters addressed to Thomas.

Evidence was introduced to show that Unruh worked the same fake fire game at Emmett. Postmaster Inglehaupt testified that no person lived there whose barn fire Unruh is alleged to have reported.

The drafts and checks which Unruh is accused of having illegally obtained and cashed by forgery, were introduced.

Testimony was introduced to show that at Sioux Falls, February 2, 1908, Unruh admitted to officials of the Menonite society that he had thus been working. He will probably deny this on the stand.

Witnesses examined were David Ewart, general secretary of Menonite aid society, also president of the Mountain Lake bank, Mountain Lake, Minn.; D. J. Mendall, treasurer of the Menonite Aid society; Jacob H. Dickman, cashier of Mountain Lake bank, Mountain Lake, Minn.; Postmaster Inglehaupt of Emmett, and Postmaster Pachen of Anoka; Julius Haase, cashier of Citizens National bank, Norfolk; and Welch Kingsley, proprietor of the Pacific hotel, Norfolk. The case is being prosecuted by County Attorney James Nichols, assisted by Burt Mapes of Norfolk. The defense is in charge of M. B. Foster and Allen and Dowling.

**NEW NEBRASKA "DRY" PARTY.**

Prohibitionists of the State Launch Campaign for County