

SOCIETY

Pleasures of the Week. Mrs. H. E. Warrick will leave the latter part of January for a trip to southern California.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Blakeman entertained at 6 o'clock dinner on New Year's day. Places were laid for Mrs. Louise Asmus, Fritz Asmus, Mrs. Rudolf and daughter Dorothy, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Koehnstein and Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ramer.

Miss Gladys Cole and Miss Mildred Rees were hostesses at a New Year's eve watch party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Rees, and Miss Nadene Cole and Miss Buford Rees entertained similarly at the home of Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Cole.

Mrs. S. E. Hewins was hostess at a New Year's dinner. Covers were laid for twelve. The house was decorated in carnations and ferns. The dinner was in honor of Mrs. Hewins' fifty-fourth birthday.

The Norfolk Chess club enjoyed a pleasant evening in the home of Miss Minnie Maas on Thursday. A nice punch, which was thoroughly enjoyed, was served by the hostess at the close of the games.

Miss Mae Johnson entertained the Buster Brown girls at her home. An enjoyable evening was enjoyed by the young ladies. Miss Johnson served refreshments.

The ladies of the First Congregational church met with Miss Elvira Burland Thursday afternoon. Miss Burland was assisted by Mrs. H. J. Cole.

Miss Opal Corvill was hostess at a watch party New Year's eve. A pleasant evening was enjoyed. Light refreshments were served.

A large party of dancers enjoyed the assembly at Marquardt's hall on Thursday evening.

The ladies of the Methodist church met on Thursday afternoon in the church parlors.

Personals

Dr. E. L. Brush and bride have arrived in Norfolk and will be at home to their friends at 208 North Tenth street.

Wayne Normal Notes

Miss Kingsbury spent her vacation in Ohio, the guest of her parents. She returned Tuesday morning to school work.

Floyd Jeffrey and bride of Martinsburg made the college one of their stopping places while on their wedding tour.

The commercial department, as well as the manual training department, has a large enrollment this term. A number in the manual training department are preparing to become teachers.

Credits made at the Wayne normal will be accepted when the school comes under the control of the state of Nebraska.

The new term opened up on January 3 with a large enrollment. Among the number are a great many young people who spent some time last winter in the school.

Miss Lottie Robertson returned to Wayne Monday from the student volunteer convention, which was held in Rochester, N. Y. While there she was the guest of Helen Pile Newton, whom she says is beautifully located, well and happy.

The scientific class has had several additions this term, as well as has the professional class. Many are old students who are here to complete this work while it is under the present management.

House Burns at Newport

Newport Republican: The dwelling house in the west part of town owned by Fred Penkay and occupied by Miss Pearl Zehner burned to the ground Monday morning about 2 o'clock. A small part of the household goods was saved. The fire is thought to have started from the chimney, and, as Miss Zehner was at Bassett at the time, it did not attract attention until it was burning brightly. The building was insured.

Pitchfork Strikes Boy

Boyd County Register: Nick Seiler returned from his Keya Paha ranch with his family Thursday on account of a dangerous accident which happened to their little boy. The boy was riding on a hay rack with the hired man. The man threw the pitchfork into the rack and the tines of the fork were stuck into the little fellow's cheek. It is not yet known how serious the injury may be.

Berlin's Fine Police System

Mac Harding, formerly of Norfolk and now studying in Berlin, has written another interesting letter to his grandmother, Mrs. M. A. McMillan of this city, in which he says, regarding conditions in Berlin:

It rather surprised me to find, when I came here, that Berlin is such a modern and up-to-date city, in the sense that American cities are up-to-date. Of course, she is infinitely better governed than American cities, and the effects of that government began to show about three days after arrival, for a summons arrives from the police

asking you to appear and show your reasons for existing. You fill out a big blank in triplicate, giving your age, color of your eyes, name of your great grandmother, past, present and future occupations; whether you earn money or have inherited it, or have it presented to you. The last named question is put to you so that they can tell whether to tax you or not, because, whether you are a German citizen or a native of the cannibal islands, if you have any money of your own you have to support the government. And then you are registered in countless big books and depart. This naturally taxes American patience, for such an idea as card indexing their records hasn't yet appealed to them, and as pay is cheap and lots of people need work, they prefer fifty books with an equal number of men to keep them.

The effects of that police system, however, are admirable. Nobody can come to Berlin and lose himself. They know who you are before you know yourself. It is no hiding place for the scum of the earth, the crooks and desperados and disappointed people who want to lose themselves, such as London or New York. For that reason, Berlin is a pretty clean city as far as crime is concerned.

However, the police system only has begun with you when it has registered you. Suppose you want to rent a house in Berlin. The police regulations provide just how you shall do it, prescribed everything about the transaction. It is literally true that you cannot make a single alteration, no matter how trifling, without notifying the police. You have to have permission to change your front porch or to hang a blind, or even to repair a shutter. It is a police regulation, too, that when you want to move from a house you must give six months' warning, just exactly six months' notice. To move out of a boarding house, you have to notify on or before the fifteenth of the month, and can move only on the first, and so it goes. The minutest details of the relation between landlord and tenant have been foreseen and regulated, and, consequently, very few such disputes get into the courts. It is worthy of notice, too, that these relations are always in favor of the landlord. The tenant has practically no rights. If you don't stipulate in your contract the degree of heat he is to give you in your flat, he can give you just enough to keep you from really suffering and your only redress is to notify him that you will never next summer.

I have never seen the police regulations of the city of Berlin, but they must be most interesting reading, for they govern other things than relations between landlord and tenant. They govern all building operations, for example, and disastrous fires are very rare. There hasn't been a fire entailing \$5,000 loss in Berlin since 1870, and here—three months. Compare that with New York's record and you'll see that it pays to have police regulation. The elevators are well inspected. The theaters are perfectly safeguarded and one never reads of Iroquois disasters here. The height of buildings is regulated, and in all Berlin there is no building over five stories high, which gives it an unusually pretty rather than a mischievous appearance.

One of the most interesting police regulations is that concerning married and servant. Every servant girl has her book in which she is described and in which her previous experience is written. From each place that she has gone the mistress has signed a little statement as to her capabilities (this, however, can be only negatively bad, but in direct criticism of even dishonest activity is not allowed, on the assumption that such would spoil that person's whole future career). With this book the servant goes to her new mistress and on the strength of it she is employed. This always comes through a bureau, which brings the unemployed and those seeking help together. The lady of the house has eight days to try the girl, at the end of which time she must decide whether or not she will keep her. If she decides to keep her, the girl is assured of her position for the month, and, likewise, the housewife is assured of a girl. If one wants to discharge a girl one must give her two weeks' notice and that must come before the fifteenth of the month, and if a girl wants to leave she must give her mistress equal notice.

Having hired this servant, the lady then has to pay 20 pfennigs a week (5c) to the great laborers' insurance that the government runs in Germany. That means that the servant, if permanently disabled, draws a government pension and also after the age of 65 years, if unable to work, is taken care of by the government. Moreover, the housewife is obliged to insure the girl in the hospital insurance protective association (it's almost impossible to translate these names because we in America haven't progressed far enough to have corresponding institutions). If that servant is taken ill she is then cared for by the state in state hospitals. If the mistress fails to insure her, she must pay all the bills for the servant while she holds the position open and keep paying the salary. These latter clauses also hold for a certain length of time—until the first of the following month—in all cases.

Commissioners' Proceedings

Madison, Neb., Jan. 5, 1910, 1 p. m.—The board of county commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Commissioners Burr, Taft, Henry Sunderman and John Malone.

The minutes of December 13, 1909, were read and approved. On motion the following bills were audited and approved, and the county clerk directed to draw warrants for the same:

Western Bridge and Construction Co., on contract, \$1,600.00. J. A. Pence & Son, hardware, road district No. 15, 3.50. The Geneva Gazette, supplies for county superintendent, 7.50. Battle Creek Hardware Co., merchandise, road district No. 6, 5.65. James Nichols, fourth quarter salary, 200.00. Howard Miller Lumber Co., lumber, road district No. 6, 105.62. Geo. E. Voss, draying, 12.15. Geo. E. Richardson, fourth quarter salary, 100.00. T. B. Leonard, boarding pauper, 8.64. Wm. Tiedke, work, road district No. 7, 11.50. C. S. Smith, court bailiff, 10.00.

Geo. E. Richardson, office expenses, 20.80. J. I. Boesch, merchandise, road district No. 4, 4.50. Thos. J. Taylor, work, road district No. 6, 97.00. Walter Planck, merchandise for county clerk, 5.50. Wm. Church, work, commissioner district No. 3, 13.50. L. R. Frichard, merchandise for pauper, 3.30. H. F. Barney, rent of G. A. R. hall for election, 5.00. F. M. Young, land for road, 15.00. Chas. Springtube, damages moving fence, claimed \$35, allowed at \$10, 10.00. I. S. Carter, damages moving fence, 10.00. Peter Boyce, damages moving fence, 10.00. Lew Bickley, damages moving fence, 10.00. Madison Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F., rent, two elections, 10.00. Madison Post, supplies, claimed \$78.55, allowed, less overcharge in bill audited August 9, 1909, allowed at, 70.55. J. B. Stuart, work, road district No. 4, 2.00. H. P. Barney, soldiers' relief funds, 200.00. Wm. Dietrick, work, road district No. 3, 6.00. Henry Raasch, work, road district No. 1, 3.00. James Brown, work, road district No. 3, 3.00. James Sullivan, work, road district No. 3, 3.00. Gus. Kaul, salary, 60.00. N. A. Housel, office expenses, 15.65. Coleman & McGinnis, work, road district No. 1, 5.85. Obed Raasch, work, road district No. 1, 33.80. Wm. Meissner, work, road district No. 3, assigned to H. Barnes, 4.50. Wm. Degner, work, road district No. 1, 1.00. Frank Herda, work, road district No. 11, 6.00. E. E. Dodge, work, road district No. 4, 6.00. John Friday, merchandise, road district No. 1, 3.25. Ed. Uecker, work, road district No. 1, 4.50. Gaidbos & Sherrard, attending pauper, 19.00. Julius Heckman, work, road district No. 1, 3.60. Coleman & McGinnis, nails, bridge fund, Tiedke, 2.08. F. McWhorter, work, commissioner district No. 2, claimed \$13.25, apply on tax, \$10.65, warrant to claimant, 3.20. E. W. Halgren, merchandise for pauper, 31.90. James Cloyd, work, road district No. 3, 6.00. T. Moore, work, commissioner district No. 2, apply on tax, \$10.10, warrant to claimant, 7.40. C. D. Schmitt, work, road district No. 15, 1.50. L. W. Lyon, work, road district No. 16, 16.50. G. O. Schmitt, work, road district No. 15, 28.00. Frank Schwartz, work, road district No. 15, 6.00. Hammond & Stephens Co., supplies for county superintendent, 55.30. G. O. Schmitt, grading, road district No. 15, 70.00. L. C. Mittelstadt, lumber, bridge fund, 17.40. L. C. Mittelstadt, lumber, bridge fund, 11.31. L. C. Mittelstadt, lumber, bridge fund, 1.92. Coleman & McGinnis, merchandise, bridge fund, 12.00. John Friday, merchandise, bridge fund, 3.25. L. M. Johnson, work, road district No. 13, 10.50. C. R. Hinman, merchandise, bridge fund, 10.30. L. C. Mittelstadt, lumber, bridge fund, 20.68. Frank Ambroz, work, road district No. 11, 15.00. John J. Ambroz, work, road district No. 11, 6.00. Jacob Ambroz, work, road district No. 11, 99.25. L. W. Wachter, work, road district No. 1, 1.50. W. H. Field, salary, fourth quarter, 100.00. N. A. Housel, salary for December, 100.00. Wahl Brothers, live stock for Housel, 18.50. W. H. Pinney, draying, 7.50. E. W. Rowland, mowing weeds, road district No. 7, 2.00. T. B. Hord Grain Co., coal, Salter Coal and Grain Co., coal for pauper, 31.20. Coleman & McGinnis, repairs for grader, 7.75. Coleman & McGinnis, merchandise, general fund, 4.25. J. A. Pence & Son, merchandise for court house, 29.90. E. A. Peterson, office expenses, 122.88. C. F. Eiseley, fees, state vs. Ingham, 8.45. W. B. Fuert, fees, state vs. Kennedy, 15.15. John F. Flynn, fees, state vs. Ingham, 6.25. John F. Flynn, fees, state vs. Kerber, claimed \$10.25, allowed at, 5.75. Henry Sunderman withdrew from the board, and the session was continued with Burr Taft and John Malone present.

On motion the following bills were wholly disallowed as not being proper charges against the county: Fred Heckman, road work, road district No. 2, 7.50. Anton J. Huebner, road work, road district No. 2, 7.50. Fred Ewald, work, road district No. 2, 6.00. Tillman Waller, damages, injury to horse, 25.00. C. F. Eiseley, fees, state vs. Stroms, Housch and Emery, 11.95. On motion the claim of Walker township, Platte county, Neb., of \$41.08 for bridge on county line, allowed on November 23, 1909, was reconsidered and disallowed, same having been previously paid, and county clerk was directed to cancel warrant issued in payment of same. On motion the claim allowed to the Looman Lumber company on December 13, 1909, for \$42.25, was reconsidered and disallowed, same having been previously paid, and the clerk was directed to cancel the warrant issued in payment of same.

Nebraska as to the weather and winter here in Lyman county, I take this method of replying to all which may be of interest to other readers of The News, who have not taken the trouble to ask personally. To begin with, I will state that we have had snug winter weather for the last five or six weeks, snow from ten to fifteen inches deep on the level. While the weather has been quite frosty, the thermometer having registered as low as 18 below zero about three weeks ago, we have not had a particle of wind. There is not a snow drift in this whole country and I never saw better sleighing in my life. There is not a bare spot of ground in Lyman county that I know of, not even on the wagon bridges, though they have not been so fortunate further east in South Dakota and other places. However, as I stated, it has been crisp frosty weather, but there being no wind at all it is the most delightful winter I have experienced in a long time. There is no chill whatever in the air. In the fall I purchased three fur coats for the accommodation of land seekers who might come unprepared and we have not used one of them for several weeks, not even to drive in the country five or ten miles. It thawed some a few days ago for the first time in several weeks still there has not been a single day but what a person could drive most anywhere. It will be noticed that the weather is not so severe at Denver as it is a few hundred miles east of there and the same is true in this country, also of Nebraska. Of course since winter set in and the ground became covered with snow we have not had many land seekers and I hope that we will not have any more until the snow is gone, and we have invited several parties in Iowa and Illinois and a few in Nebraska to postpone their trip to Lyman county for the present, however, we are expecting the biggest rush of land buyers the coming spring and summer that this country west of the Missouri river has ever experienced. I have within the last six weeks made two trips through the eastern border of Nebraska and western Iowa and it seems to be Presho and Lyman county everywhere. The fast is the confidence of the investors and home-seekers has become so well established in this country that nothing could stop them now. I am firm in the belief that any person investing in this country at prices now, say \$25.00 to \$30.00 per acre (we have cheaper land though not so well located) can realize a profit of at least \$5.00 per acre before the first day of July or August because the May and June business is going to be enormous. I purchased, during October and November, thirteen quarter sections of land in the vicinity of Presho and Vivian and knowing at the time that I would be unable to handle all of them I sold, at a reasonable profit, all but seven quarters, six of which are not on the market and will not be until about June or July when I am confident they will sell for at least \$600.00 to \$1,000.00 per quarter more than they would have sold for last fall or will sell for in the early spring. Of course what I purchased were real bargains but there are many such bargains here and I am not prepared to handle all or even one tenth of the land that is for sale at from \$800.00 to \$1,000.00 per quarter less than it will bring next summer. I hope that any person who cares to know more about this country will not hesitate to write to me for information which I will gladly give with as much accuracy as it is possible for me to do. I have for sale two elegant half sections, both well located, wherein a person can buy one or two quarters by paying from one third to one half cash, the balance on good time at six per cent. These terms will enable a person who could ordinarily handle only one quarter section to handle two quarters. There is from forty to sixty acres under plow on each quarter, with fair improvements on one half section. I have other opportunities where a person can buy ridiculously cheap any time now before spring by paying the cash. I hope the weather is as pleasant down there in dear old Norfolk and eastern Nebraska as it is up this way. I shall always have a warm spot in my heart for Norfolk and my numerous friends in that part of the country, but it is Lyman county for business and Presho is the sweetest little city of four years existence that I ever saw. Sincerely yours, J. H. Conley.

LET 'EM LOVE ALONE.

In Real Courtship a Chaperon Isn't Needed, a College Expert Says. Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 8.—The amount of attention a "co-ed" should receive from a young man, the time of his arrival and departure and the necessity of a chaperon depend entirely on conditions." Dean Lebaron R. Briggs of Harvard university says regarding "How to Court a Coed." "The college girl like other women, craves company and social entertainment. To my mind it is perfectly proper that the co-ed should entertain men callers while at college if they do not interfere with her studies. A man in the true sense of the word always knows when it is time to go so there is no need for the college girl to burn midnight oil to make up for time lost in entertaining a friend which could have been given over to study. "A chaperon is, of course, a necessary evil, and, while I approve of them in the house when a young lady receives callers I can hardly imagine one seated in a room when a young man calls to see a young woman with serious intent."

TO PRINT POET'S LOVE LETTERS

French Government to Publish Manuscript Deposited by Woman. Paris, Jan. 8.—Seventy-nine autograph love letters of Poet Alfred de Musset, which were deposited thirty years ago with the National Library by the recipient, were opened today. They will be published shortly. The letters were given the French nation by a woman to whom they were addressed on promise that they would not be printed until a certain time had elapsed after her death. She is described as Mlle. X., and it has been stipulated that her real name be kept secret. The dates of the letters run from 1837 to 1848.

A LETTER TO THE NEWS.

Of Interest to Citizens of Norfolk and Vicinity. Presho, S. D., Jan. 5, 1910.—Norfolk Daily News, Norfolk, Neb., Gentlemen: In as much as we have had numerous inquiries from Norfolk, Tilden and Fremont and other places in northeast

Nebraska as to the weather and winter here in Lyman county, I take this method of replying to all which may be of interest to other readers of The News, who have not taken the trouble to ask personally. To begin with, I will state that we have had snug winter weather for the last five or six weeks, snow from ten to fifteen inches deep on the level. While the weather has been quite frosty, the thermometer having registered as low as 18 below zero about three weeks ago, we have not had a particle of wind. There is not a snow drift in this whole country and I never saw better sleighing in my life. There is not a bare spot of ground in Lyman county that I know of, not even on the wagon bridges, though they have not been so fortunate further east in South Dakota and other places. However, as I stated, it has been crisp frosty weather, but there being no wind at all it is the most delightful winter I have experienced in a long time. There is no chill whatever in the air. In the fall I purchased three fur coats for the accommodation of land seekers who might come unprepared and we have not used one of them for several weeks, not even to drive in the country five or ten miles. It thawed some a few days ago for the first time in several weeks still there has not been a single day but what a person could drive most anywhere. It will be noticed that the weather is not so severe at Denver as it is a few hundred miles east of there and the same is true in this country, also of Nebraska. Of course since winter set in and the ground became covered with snow we have not had many land seekers and I hope that we will not have any more until the snow is gone, and we have invited several parties in Iowa and Illinois and a few in Nebraska to postpone their trip to Lyman county for the present, however, we are expecting the biggest rush of land buyers the coming spring and summer that this country west of the Missouri river has ever experienced. I have within the last six weeks made two trips through the eastern border of Nebraska and western Iowa and it seems to be Presho and Lyman county everywhere. The fast is the confidence of the investors and home-seekers has become so well established in this country that nothing could stop them now. I am firm in the belief that any person investing in this country at prices now, say \$25.00 to \$30.00 per acre (we have cheaper land though not so well located) can realize a profit of at least \$5.00 per acre before the first day of July or August because the May and June business is going to be enormous. I purchased, during October and November, thirteen quarter sections of land in the vicinity of Presho and Vivian and knowing at the time that I would be unable to handle all of them I sold, at a reasonable profit, all but seven quarters, six of which are not on the market and will not be until about June or July when I am confident they will sell for at least \$600.00 to \$1,000.00 per quarter more than they would have sold for last fall or will sell for in the early spring. Of course what I purchased were real bargains but there are many such bargains here and I am not prepared to handle all or even one tenth of the land that is for sale at from \$800.00 to \$1,000.00 per quarter less than it will bring next summer. I hope that any person who cares to know more about this country will not hesitate to write to me for information which I will gladly give with as much accuracy as it is possible for me to do. I have for sale two elegant half sections, both well located, wherein a person can buy one or two quarters by paying from one third to one half cash, the balance on good time at six per cent. These terms will enable a person who could ordinarily handle only one quarter section to handle two quarters. There is from forty to sixty acres under plow on each quarter, with fair improvements on one half section. I have other opportunities where a person can buy ridiculously cheap any time now before spring by paying the cash. I hope the weather is as pleasant down there in dear old Norfolk and eastern Nebraska as it is up this way. I shall always have a warm spot in my heart for Norfolk and my numerous friends in that part of the country, but it is Lyman county for business and Presho is the sweetest little city of four years existence that I ever saw. Sincerely yours, J. H. Conley.

Still Hope for Electric Line.

Butte Gazette: In a personal interview with C. H. Cornell last week he informed the writer that the electric railroad from Valentine to Butte was still a very live wire and things were progressing at a satisfactory rate. Mr. Cornell expected to leave for the east, the first of the year to lay the plans before the capitalists and he felt sanguine of being successful in interesting them in the project. The residents of Boyd, Keya Paha and Cherry counties are anxiously waiting the results and stand ready to assist the promoters any way in their power.

IN A 'HOUSE FROM THE SKIES.'

How a White Man's Revolver Let Light on Andree's Fate. Prince Albert, Canada, Jan. 8.—Bishop Pascal of the Roman Catholic church announced that he had several official dispatches from the Rev. Father Turquetit, missionary for the northern Saskatchewan and McKenzie river districts, about the finding of Andree's balloon one hundred miles north of here near Reindeer lake within the arctic circle by the Eskimos and Indians. Many are of the opinion that the "large white house covered with

ropes which fell from the heavens," as described by the Indians, is the balloon in which Andree, accompanied by Dr. S. T. Strindberg, and Herr Fraenckell, sailed when they left in quest of the north pole over twelve years ago. Father Turquetit speaks Cree, Chipewew and Blackfoot fluently, and readily understands the Eskimo language. He is stationed at Reindeer Lake, a settlement which is inhabited almost entirely by Chipewew Indians, and is within about six days' travel by dog sleigh from Reindeer Lake, or seven days' traveling in a northerly direction from Fort Churchill in the Eskimo land. This territory is almost fifteen days' dog sleigh traveling from here. The missionary was very anxious to visit this new territory. Many Chipewew Indians offered to accompany him and the trip was made, the distance being reached after about eight days' traveling. Turquetit carried with him a small revolver, and this is the instrument by which he first received information of white men having before visited the country. The natives were greatly interested in the weapon and examined it closely. Indians are fond of anything that looks new, and Father Turquetit, after showing them its use by killing birds which were flying about the thickets landed it to one of them for examination. "That looks like the thing that white man had," said one of the Eskimos in his own language to his companion. "What white man?" inquired Father Turquetit, becoming interested and anxious to know who his kind had ever before explored the Eskimo land. The Indians handed back the revolver and drew away without saying anything. They refused to speak of the white man and appeared superstitious about the new visitors, but the Chipewewes again talked with them and found out as best they could information about the mysterious men who had been seen. "They were told that 'a white house' had fallen from the sky, that it was covered with ropes and that three men were in it." The Eskimos also told where the house had fallen, adding that the men who hungry had died shortly after their arrival. The Eskimos said they had used the ropes and were still using them in padding their canoes and fixing their tents. All the time they appeared to be hiding something and were not at all anxious to speak of their former visitors. Father Turquetit, in relating his story, said that he was of the opinion that the white men had shot some deer or other animals after they had arrived, and the Indians becoming angry, killed them, as the natives claim all animals in their reserve.

ENGLISH PICKS JEFFRIES.

"Negro Isn't Built Right to Stand the Gaff," Says Welterweight. Kansas City, Jan. 8.—Clarence English, who used to travel around under the high sounding title of the "Omaha Kid" is in the city and is anxious to meet Harry Brewer of this city. English and Brewer fought a six round draw here as a preliminary to the Teddy Peppers-Ad Wolgast bout several months ago. English did not make any special preparation for this match and he and Brewer had a lively mixup with little damage resulting on either side. Neither man had any trouble in hitting his opponent. "There was a time when English was a lightweight, and he fought a good fight here with 'Battling' Nelson in the days gone by, and now he is fighting as a welterweight and says he will be glad to take on Brewer at 142 pounds and is willing to bet some loose change on his chances to stop the local boy. "They don't have to look for Harry Lewis, Jimmy Gardner or anyone else to fight Brewer," English said yesterday. "I'll accommodate them with a match at any time or place, but would prefer to come here. English has been in Wyoming for several months and his last fight there was with 'Curley' Ulrich, whom he put out in four rounds in Sheridan, Christmas day. He is matched to meet Pete Shaughnessey of Fort Worth on January 10 and probably will leave here tomorrow morning. He expects to stay here over tonight to see the Jeffries-Gotch-Roller show, as Jeffries and he are old friends.

Wants Pledges to Be Fulfilled.

Washington, Jan. 8.—President Taft is as far removed as possible from a desire to quarrel with members of congress, writes W. W. Jermaine of the Minneapolis Journal. He realizes that he is charged with certain responsibilities as the official head of the republican party, and that he will not be held blameless if the present session of congress should adjourn without important constructive work in the way of legislation, making good the pledges given the country by the party in its last national platform. The president is therefore determined that there shall be action on the part of congress, so that the party may have something with which to go before the country in the approaching campaign. This determination is expressing itself, among other ways, in the direction of some insurgent members of the two houses, more particularly those of the lower house, for the legislation which he hopes to secure probably will be put to a vote in that body first. The president, while not saying that he will refuse to recognize the rights of insurgents to secure appointments in their districts and states, wants those insurgents, before appointments are made, to demonstrate by their official conduct that they are supporting the measures they have pretended to stand for. In other words, the president is determined that this shall not be a do-nothing session of congress. The democrats, he of course knows, will do

all that they can to embarrass him, but from men claiming to be republicans he expects support for the carrying out of his great constructive program. This attitude on the part of the president shows that he has been somewhat skeptical regarding some of the insurgents. While their primary cause for insurgency is the speaker, a few of them have made a variety of threats against the administration. This is not pleasing to the president, who is trying his best to secure enactment of the laws demanded by the people. On the highest authority, the correspondent is permitted to say that the president has no special interest in the controversy between the insurgents and the speaker over the rules. He has taken no sides in that fight and will not do so. But he insists that this fight shall not go on during the present session to a point endangering the legislative program which, as a party leader, he has mapped out. He wants the insurgents to quit their quarrel with the speaker until the administration bills can be put through the house. If, after that, they see fit to renew it, well and good, and he is likely to take a hand against Cannon. The continuation of this fight against the speaker at a time when the entire republican party has so much at stake in a national way, in the opinion of the president, takes the men making it entirely out of the republican party for the time being. These men, when coming to him for appointments, come as republicans, he being the leader of the party. The appointments, he makes under these conditions are party appointments. He, therefore, feels that as such a leader, he ought not to recognize them as long as they are maintaining an attitude which, if permitted to go unchecked, will wreck the party on the rock of unfiled pledges. Should they fall in with him in an effort to give the country what the Chicago convention of 1908 promised, he will give them everything in the way of offices they are entitled to. The president regards the present crisis as one of the most serious the party has faced for years, and he sees party defeat unless there can be important constructive work before the present session adjourns. He expects that men claiming to belong to the republican party will unite with him in seeing that certain important and solemn platform pledges are kept. The effect of the agitation, in the judgment of the president and his advisers, is to injure the republican party, to weaken its power and to generally prevent the realization of the policies upon which Mr. Taft has set his heart. These circumstances have forced the president and his advisers to reach the following conclusions: First—There are certain measures upon which the party will stand or fall, and which, therefore, should command the support of all good republicans. Second—The republican party is committed to these measures by the pledges made in the last campaign, and, in order to ask for a continuance in power, it must enact them into law. Third—Republicans who fail to realize this paramount duty are guilty of violating the tenets of the party, and, consequently, do not deserve republican support. Fourth—It would be contrary to wire political doctrine to furnish such men with ammunition which would enable them to wax strong, prevent the party from executing its promises, and thereby injure its chances of future success. Fifth—The administration will not punish any men for what they did in connection with the tariff law, but it will insist that they give proper support to pending and future legislative recommendations of the president. Sixth—The administration in no way will pledge itself to support Senator Aldrich in the senate or Speaker Cannon in the house. KILLS SELF FOR INSURANCE. New York Jobber Takes out Policy, Then Turns on the Gas. New York, Jan. 8.—Moses S. Nathanson, partner in the firm of Gold & Co., clothing jobbers, 58 Walker street, took out a \$10,000 life insurance policy two weeks ago. His widow and the police found his body in the loft used by the firm on the second floor of the Walker street building. Nathanson killed himself with the utmost deliberation, wrenching the tip off a long iron gas tube which hung suspended from the ceiling, sitting down in a low chair, tying himself to a flimsy scantling which supported a table covered with piles of clothing, and waiting until death came. May Not Apply to Senators. Lincoln, Jan. 8.—The primary law which provides for the nomination of candidates for office next August is so worded that a doubt exists as to whether candidates for United States senator can be nominated at that time. The paragraph relating to the officers to be nominated omits two commas, otherwise it would be exactly a duplicate of the 1907 law. It probably will be a question for the courts to answer whether these commas were left out intentionally or accidentally. Governor Shallenbaker will ask the attorney general for an interpretation of the law before he issues his primary election proclamation sixty days before the primary. Find a cook who is sufficiently awake to read and answer ads. Your favorite store may be advertising your favorite bargain today. Find a partner, a clerk, a teacher, a baker, a buyer, a tenant—by want ad.