

LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN

VOLUME XXV

LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1908

NUMBER 13

THE KING MURDERED

PORTUGUESE MONARCH AND CROWN PRINCE ASSASSINATED.

SHOT TO DEATH IN CARRIAGE

A Band of Desperate Men, Two of Whom Were Killed, Fire Volleys From Carbines.

Lisbon—King Carlos of Portugal and the crown prince, Luiz Phillippe, were assassinated and the city is in a state of uproar. The king's second son, the Infant Manuel, was slightly wounded, but Queen Amelie, who strove to save the crown prince's life by throwing herself upon him, was unhurt.

A band of men waiting at the corner of the Praco de Commercio and the Rua de Arsenal, suddenly sprang toward the open carriage in which the royal family was driving to the palace, and leveling carbines which they had concealed upon them, fired. The king and crown prince, upon whom the attack was directed, were each shot three times and they lived only long enough to be carried to the Marine arsenal nearby, where they expired.

Almost at the first shot, the king fell back on the cushions dying, and, at the same moment, the crown prince was seen to half rise and then sink back on the seat. Queen Amelie jumped up and threw herself toward the crown prince, in an apparent effort to save his life at the cost of her own, but the prince already had received his death wound. The police guard fired upon the assassins and killed three of them.

The royal family were returning from Villa Vicosa, where they had been sojourning, and were on their way from the railroad station to the palace. A strong guard was in attendance, because of the recent uprising in the city and the discovery of a plot to assassinate Premier Franco and overthrow the monarchy. But the band of murderers had selected the most advantageous spot for the commission of their crime, for they were concealed from the eyes of the police until the carriage had wheeled into the Praco de Commercio, a large square.

THAW IN ASYLUM NOW.

Jury Finds White's Slayer Not Guilty on Ground of Insanity.

New York—Adjudged not guilty of the murder of Stanford White by reason of insanity at the time the fatal shots were fired, Harry Kendall Thaw on Saturday was held by the court to be a dangerous lunatic and was whirled away to the state hospital for the criminal insane at Matteawan. It was a quick transition from the dinky little cell in the Tombs, which had been the young man's home for more than eighteen months, to the white-headed wards of the big asylum tucked away on the snow-covered sloping banks of the Hudson river fifty miles above the city. The verdict came after twenty-five hours of waiting, when everyone connected with the case had abandoned every hope of an agreement ever being reached in this or any other trial.

Thirty Men in the Plot.

Madrid—According to news received here the assassinations of King Carlos and the crown prince were executed under the republican Ferreira, and the intention was to assassinate the whole Portuguese family. Premier Franco had an intimation of these intentions, and fearing that the police would be unable to give the royal family adequate protection at Villa Voca, had had them return to Lisbon, taking many precautionary measures for their safe journey along the route.

Pollard Dines Congressmen.

Washington—Representative Pollard of the First Nebraska district gave a dinner to the Nebraska delegation in congress, including Senators Burkett and Brown, and about twenty others. Among the other guests were Speaker Cannon, Representatives Overstreet, Mann, Fondney, Smith of Council Bluffs, Scott of Kansas, Townsend and Ellis of Missouri, McKinley of Illinois, Dalzell, Charles B. Landis, Davidson, Gardner, Rodenburg, Currier, Wilson, Dawson and Cole, Auditor Andrews of the treasury.

London Awaiting News.

London—Official announcement of the tragedy at Lisbon was received at the Portuguese legation. The details of the tragedy differed but little from those given in the newspaper cables previously received here. Three of the regicides were killed and three others captured.

Chileans Will Visit Ships.

Valparaiso, Chile—A steamer has been chartered here to take 200 passengers out into the Pacific ocean to greet the American battleship fleet when it arrives off the Chilean coast here.

TO AMEND HOMESTEAD LAWS.

Kinkaid Offers a Measure in the House.

Washington—Congressman M. P. Kinkaid has introduced a bill in the house to amend the "homestead laws as to certain unappropriated and unreserved lands in Nebraska," or what is commonly known as the "Kinkaid law." The text of the measure follows:

"That entrymen under the homestead laws of the United States within the territory above described who own and occupy the lands heretofore entered by them may, under the provisions of this act and subject to its conditions, enter other lands contiguous to their said homestead entry, which shall not, with the land so already entered, owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate 640 acres; and residence continued and improvements made upon the original homestead, subsequent to the making of the additional entry, shall be accepted as equivalent to actual residence and improvements made upon the additional land so entered. Provided, that if there is not a sufficient amount of public land contiguous for the particular entry, then entry may be made of non-contiguous land with the same privilege as to residence and improvements thereon as if the same were contiguous, but final entry shall not be allowed of such additional land until five years after first entering the same, except in favor of entrymen entitled to credit for military service.

"That the fees and commissions on all entries under this act shall be under the present law for a maximum entry at a minimum price. That the commutation provisions of the homestead law shall not apply to entries under this act, and at the time of making final proof the entryman must prove affirmatively that he has placed upon the lands entered permanent improvements of the value of not less than 40 cents per acre for each acre included in his entry. Provided, that a former homestead entry shall not be a bar to the entry under the provisions of this act of a tract which, together with the former entry, shall not exceed 640 acres. Provided, that any former homestead entryman who shall be entitled to an additional entry under section two of this act shall have for ninety days after the passage of this act the preferential right to make additional entry as provided in said section. Provided, that said sections two and three as so amended shall in all respects be construed to apply to unperfected entries as well as those hereafter made.

"Section 4. That such portions of the lands of the abandoned Fort Sheridan military reservation and of the abandoned Fort McPherson military reservation which were added to the original Fort McPherson military reservation by executive order dated April 19, 1878, title to which remains in the government and have become subject to homestead entry, be and the same are hereby exempted from the payment of the appraised values imposed by the act of congress approved July 5, 1884, and this provision shall include existing unperfected entries."

A SPUR FOR CONGRESS.

President Roosevelt Sends Special Message to Lawmakers.

Washington—The special message of the president to congress on the subject of employers' liability act, injunctions in labor cases and power of the Interstate Commerce commission, was presented on Friday. Great attention was given to its reading, and when striking passages were reached many of the senators looked around the chamber and exchanged smiles. Mr. Tillman seemed especially pleased with the document.

The reading of the message in the house was listened to with intense interest by the members of whom there was an unusually large number in attendance. Numerous members were heard to explain, "Most unusual," "This is red hot," etc. The president's vigorous denunciation of wrongdoers was greeted with loud applause, as was his defense of federal judges who punish offenders for violations of the law.

PASS THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

House Puts It Through Without Much Change.

Washington—The urgent deficiency appropriation bill was passed by the house. The total amount carried by it is \$23,664,450, or \$410,000 less than as reported by the committee. The largest reduction was that of \$200,000 in the clothing fund for the army.

MANUEL IS NOW KING.

Younger Son of Murdered Portuguese Monarch Formally Proclaimed.

Lisbon—A boy king, who henceforth will be known as Manuel II, is now ruler of the kingdom of Portugal, and the revolution into which the instigators of the bloody events of Saturday had hoped to plunge the country has not up to the present time engulfed the nation.

AMERICAN GIRL NOW A COUNTESS.



Miss Gladys Vanderbilt Who Was Married to Count Laszlo Szechenyi of Hungary in New York City the Other Day.

THAW CASE IS NOW CLOSED NEW YORK BANK FAILURES

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY MAKES A MASTERFUL PLEA.

Declares Thaw and White Two Degenerates Quarreling Over an Unfortunate Woman.

New York—William Travers Jerome, representative of the people, made a masterly plea that justice be done in the case of Harry Kendall Thaw. Vindictiveness and sneers were lacking; logic, analysis and a calm consideration of the facts were all substitutes. It was no blind appeal for the vengeance of the law that Mr. Jerome addressed to the jury, but ever and always there was the note of fairness, even at times of mercy.

The year that has elapsed since the first trial had wrought a wonderful and startling change in the prosecutor. No longer attempting to shield the name of Stanford White, he accepted the story as told by Evelyn Thaw as true—all but the drug-ging, and he made frank confession to the jury that the velvet swings and mirrored rooms of the studio houses described by the girl were, indeed, a miserable reality. No longer attacking Evelyn Thaw as a skilled adventuress, Mr. Jerome pleaded for the girl, because she never had had a chance for any of the higher, cleaner, sweeter, things of life. The climax came, however, when Mr. Jerome denounced both Thaw and White in one breath and classed them as "two degenerates quarreling over a woman," and the woman, the prosecutor declared, "knew no more—had been taught no more by the world, than to play one against the other until in jealous rage, in blindest hatred, in vengeance of an indeniably gross wrong done to his wife, Harry Thaw shot and killed the architect."

District Attorney Jerome turned a willing ear to the testimony of insanity placed before the jury and emphasized it in a number of instances. He admitted that Thaw had always been physically weak and that at times his mind had been unstrung. And while at no point was the direct offer to compromise in the prosecutor's speech, there was notably an indication that he would not feel that justice had been misdirected if a verdict of some lesser guilt of murder in the first degree should be the culmination of the jury's deliberations. He denounced Harry Thaw in bitter terms as "a coward skulking behind the petticoats of his wife who is trying to shield his worthless life behind her shame."

"Twice in his sanity," declared the prosecutor, "he had sat in this court room and had her bare her shame, in all its pitiful nakedness, to all the world. Is such a man worthy of even the slightest consideration at your hands?"

TWO LARGE INSTITUTIONS PULL DOWN THE BLINDS.

The New Amsterdam National and the Mechanics and Traders Suddenly Quit Business.

New York—Two financial institutions of New York City, one a national and the other a state bank, will not open their doors Thursday.

The New Amsterdam National bank, capital \$1,000,000, was taken in charge by the representative of the comptroller of the currency early Wednesday evening, and the Mechanics and Traders' bank, a state institution, capital \$2,000,000, announced shortly before midnight the decision of the directors not to open tomorrow. Both banks announce their ability to pay all depositors. A statement of the New Amsterdam National shows individual deposits of \$2,965,272. No statement of the liabilities and assets of the Merchants and Traders' could be had Wednesday night. Both institutions had been known as in the Morse-Thomas chain of financial institutions, but both had undergone a reorganization of the directorates.

The Mechanics and Traders bank has two branches in Manhattan and ten in Brooklyn. All these branches will remain closed Thursday. The New Amsterdam National bank, capitalized at \$1,000,000 and situated at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, was closed by the order of the comptroller of the currency, and National Bank Examiner Charles A. Hanna was placed in charge. The institution's liabilities are placed at \$4,482,016 of which \$2,965,272.49 are due depositors. The bank's officers assert that not only will every depositor be paid in full, but the stockholders will receive a substantial dividend.

The New Amsterdam National was formerly one of the chief links in the chain of national banks established by Charles W. Morse. President Frank W. Kinsman, jr., declared in a statement issued Wednesday night, that "the closing of the National Bank of North America, attracting renewed attention to the interests which had previously dominated both institutions in their past administrations, started fresh reports of an exaggerated and sensational nature, which necessitated the liquidation of the bank."

President D. A. Sullivan of the Mechanics and Traders' bank, announced shortly before midnight, that the institution would not open its doors Thursday. This decision was reached at a meeting of the board of directors lasting four hours.

Program for Aldrich Bill.

Washington—The Aldrich financial bill will be taken up for debate about February 10 and kept steadily before the senate as the unfinished business until it is disposed of. Senator Aldrich is of the opinion that not more than two weeks will be consumed in discussing the measure.

FRAUDERS ON TRIAL

PENNSYLVANIA GRAFT SCANDAL CASES TAKEN UP.

ARCHITECT MAY GET IMMUNITY

Rumor That Joseph M. Huston Will Testify for the State and Give Inside History of Deal.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The feature of the first day of the trial of the capitol prosecutions, which began in the Dauphin county court before Presiding Judge Kenkel Monday morning, was the agreement of the commonwealth to a separate trial for Architect Joseph M. Huston. The commonwealth objected to the motion of Huston's four co-defendants for separate trials, which motions were overruled by the court. The action of the commonwealth in agreeing to a separate trial for Huston has given rise to a rumor that the architect will turn state's evidence and tell all he knows of the alleged frauds in the furnishing of the new capitol.

Counsel for the commonwealth decline either to affirm or deny this rumor. "Wait and see," is all they will say. George S. Graham of counsel for Huston said that it was not unusual for the court to grant a severance in conspiracy cases. Mr. Graham also said that Huston had been subpoenaed by the other defendants and must remain here during the trial of the cases. "If Mr. Huston is called to the stand knowing himself to be an innocent man," Mr. Graham continued, "and as we know him to be, he will tell the truth. He has not yet been subpoenaed as a witness by the commonwealth. Of course we know nothing about the way the commonwealth will conduct the case."

The alacrity with which the commonwealth agreed to a separate trial for Huston evidently was a surprise to the attorneys for the defendants. Contractor John H. Sanderson, former Auditor General William P. Snyder, former State Treasurer William L. Mathews and James M. Shumaker, former superintendent of grounds and buildings. The attorneys for these defendants immediately asked that the court take a recess for fifteen minutes to give them an opportunity to consult.

After the consultation the attorneys for Sanderson stated to the court that they would not ask for a severance for their client. The attorneys for the other three defendants then moved for separate trials on the plea that it would prejudice their cases to be tried jointly with Sanderson.

In overruling these motions, Judge Kunkel said the defendants would be afforded their constitutional right to have their cases fully presented and argued, and that the reasons for separate trials were not sufficient to justify the court in granting motions.

CHILE SENDS ITS WELCOME.

Battleship with Officials and American Minister Abroad Arrives.

Punta Arenas, Chile—The Chilean cruiser Chacabuco, with the United States minister, Mr. Hicks, and a number of Chilean officials on board, arrived here Tuesday evening. The cruiser comes to welcome the American fleet of battleships to Chilean waters.

Ten Thousand Miners May Strike.

McAlester, Okla.—A strike involving 10,000 coal miners is expected to result April 1 from failure of the mine operators to grant an increase of wages asked for by the miners.

COAL ROADS BEGGING DELAY.

Vice Presidents of Many Lines Have Interview with President.

Washington—The operating vice presidents of many of the large railroads of the country were received by President Roosevelt and presented a request that in executing what is known as the comity amendment of the railroad rate law but one case be brought against the roads by the government, his case to be finally disposed of by the supreme court of the United States. This, if agreed to by the government, would mean that the railroads owning coal producing properties would not sell them by May 1, as required by the law, but could operate them as heretofore until the disposal of the test cases.

COURT RULES ON UNION LAW.

Holds Act Prohibiting Railroads from Discriminating Unconstitutional.

Washington—The constitutionality of the act of congress on June 1, 1893, prohibiting railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce from discriminating against members of labor organizations in the matter of employment was called into question by the case of William Adair versus the United States, which was decided by the supreme court of the United States favorable to Adair.

BARGAIN COUNTER MARRIAGES.

What Representative McGavin Says of Them.

Washington—National politics, international marriages and government expenditures formed the themes of discussion in the house. Incidentally, it was the longest sitting of the house this session. The urgent deficiency bill was up for consideration, but in several instances it was ignored under the license of general debate. The presence of William J. Bryan in the lobby of the house furnished inspiration to Mr. Wallace of Arkansas for a vigorous speech in which, while admitting that Mr. Bryan had made mistakes and had been charged with talking too much, he said that the Nebraskan was worthy of the honor and suffrage of all the states.

International marriages of American heiresses to titled foreigners were denounced by Mr. McGavin of Illinois. His remarks evoked applause and laughter. He attacked the custom of American heiresses marrying European noblemen. Declaring that he had no particular person in view, he asserted "That women are sacrificing their souls and their honor on the altar of snobbery and vice."

He asserted that almost every day there is a bargain day in New York "where you can buy anything from a yard of ribbon to a pound of flesh."

Mr. McGavin was speaking on the bill of his colleague, Mr. Sabath, to tax all doweries and titled husbands. His remarks were made under the license of general debate and at times they provoked laughter and applause.

The house, he said, was in committee of the whole on the state of the union, but he wanted to know what the state of the union was and what it was coming to, "in view of these international unions between American heiresses and alleged nobilities from abroad."

He wondered what the early pioneers would think and say if from their graves they could look back and see so many of the women of this country "sacrificing their souls and honor upon the altar of snobbery and vice." He expressly stated that he had reference to no particular American girl nor had he prejudice against all titles, but he referred "only to those who have a monocle on their eyes and an idiotic look upon their faces—those who have neither the disposition to do good nor the ability to do harm."

Mr. McGavin said his curiosity had been aroused to know the right committee to which the bill should have gone, but he had heard that it had properly gone to the committee on ways and means because it sought to levy a tax. And then he said he was curious to know whether the present tariff schedule included dukes, earls, lords and counts.

SIBLEY FILES HIS COMPLAINT.

Railroad Commission May Now Consider Nebraska Grain Rates.

Lincoln—State Senator C. A. Sibley of Frontier county has complained formally that grain rates charged by the Burlington road in Nebraska are too high. He asks the railroad commission to reduce them 15 per cent below the reduction of 15 per cent already brought about by the Aldrich bill. A day for hearing will be fixed soon.

BIGGEST U. S. ARMY DEPOT.

Federal Authorities Take Definite Steps to Secure Site.

San Francisco—The Examiner says that the federal authorities have taken definite steps to secure a site here for the biggest United States army depot in the country. It is to be located on part of the existing army reservation at Fort Mason and then run northly on land at present submerged. This submerged land is owned by the Dore family of this city and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs and her sister, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr., of New York.

Guarantee Deposit Bill.

Topeka, Kas.—The house passed three bank deposit bills; a guarantee deposit bill prepared by a committee, a bill providing for insurance of deposits above the capital stock. The guaranty deposit bill provides for an annual assessment of one-fifth of 1 per cent of the average daily balance for the last preceding year till a fund of \$1,000,000 is secured. The insurance bill provides for the formation of a \$1,000,000 company to insure depositors.

Lane for Crow Creek Agent.

Washington—The president nominated Thomas W. Lane to be agent for the Indians of the Crow Creek agency, South Dakota.

Urge Tariff Revision.

Chicago, Ill.—It was announced by the Chicago Association of Commerce that one of the most influential and representative industrial committees organized in recent years will assemble on February 2, in Washington for the purpose of urging tariff revision without the interference of politics, after the next presidential election.