



Nebraska was visited by a record breaking rain. Beginning at eight o'clock one evening and lasting until 6 o'clock the following morning, measuring 8.38 inches.

The hearing of charges in Chicago against former employees of the Illinois Central railroad, charged with car repair frauds develops sensational testimony, showing that the frauds were carried on an extensive scale.

Senator Dolliver of Iowa, speaking at Milwaukee, said that the republican party needed no bosses, but rather leaders like LaFollette.

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington says: "Approximately 79,555 acres of land in Arizona and New Mexico, eliminated from the na-

tional forests by President Taft as being chiefly valuable for agricultural purposes, have been opened to settlement under the homestead laws by authority of the secretary of the interior. The lands will become subject to settlement November 22, but not to entry until December 21. The list follows: From the Coconino national forest, Arizona, about 283,344 acres lying along the eastern and northern borders of the forest in Coconino county; about 38,390 acres eliminated from the Coronado national forest, Arizona, lying in Pinal, Pima and Cochise counties, Arizona, and about 51,057 acres in Grant county, New Mexico, and approximately 6,240 acres in Cochise county, Arizona, eliminated from the Chiricahua national forest. Lands reaching the grand total of 1,737,000 acres in California and

Nevada will be opened to settlement on November 21 and to entry one month later. This area was restored to entry today by Acting Secretary of the Interior Pierce. The lands were originally withdrawn for the Truckee-Carson irrigation project, but have been restored owing to the fact that they are not easily irrigable.

The 1910 census gives New York a population of 4,766,883, an increase since 1900 of 38.7 per cent.

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington, D. C., says: "Secretary MacVeagh's ruling on the term 'commercial paper' in the treasury department's interpretation of the emergency currency law, became known in its full import here today. The way now is made clear for the banks of the United States to put into circulation \$500,000,000 in emergency money at the first sign of a financial stringency. The law provides that commercial paper upon which emergency currency may be issued shall include only notes representing actual commercial transactions which shall bear the names of at least two responsible persons, and have not more than four months to run. A large proportion of the banks hold the notes of reputable individuals and corporations which have been bought from note brokers. These notes bear only the name of the maker. Secretary MacVeagh has decided that the endorsement of the holding bank on such notes will constitute the second endorsement which the law calls for. Mr. MacVeagh also holds that notes issued by reputable persons for the carrying on of bona fide business, and which are discounted at banks, represent actual commercial transactions and are distinct from what is known as accommodation paper. The latter is strictly barred from being used as the basis of an issue of emergency currency. In making a liberal interpretation of the term 'commercial paper' the secretary of the treasury holds it to be what banks themselves consider it, and has endeavored to construe the 'w' so as to meet the needs of the business and financial world. Thirty years ago, it is pointed out, a note which was taken by a bank for a mere loan to a depositor might not have been held to represent an actual commercial transaction, while a note given by a farmer for the purchase of a threshing machine would. Nowadays business men take the method of selling their notes to brokers and taking advantage of cash discounts by paying cash for their transactions and under such bona fide conditions the treasury holds they are good for the basis of emergency currency."

jury. The report concluded with an arraignment of Licking county voters for electing such officials. The defendants will be arraigned next Tuesday morning."

Governor Deneen, of Illinois, opened the campaign at Taylorville in which he favored the right of "recall," primary election, election of senators by the people and purity in politics particularly in legislatures.

Vice President Sherman took part in the republican campaign in Missouri and Oklahoma.

A Hanover, Germany, cablegram carried by the Associated Press says: "Major Henry Ree Rathbone, who was an aide to President Lincoln and received a stab wound in attempting to save the life of his chief on the night of the assassination is near death in the criminal ward of the insane asylum at Hilderslime of which he has long been an inmate. Many years ago while occupying the post of American consul here Major Rathbone murdered his wife. He was convicted but declared to be insane and was committed to the institution where he has since remained and lived in luxury. For a long time he made periodical attempts to secure his freedom and is awaiting the end with some tranquillity. The physicians of the asylum state that the major is failing rapidly and can not survive long."

An Associated Press dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., says: "C. P. Welsh, a discharged special agent of the Great Northern Railway company, entered the office of Chief Special Agent A. G. Ray and fired five shots at the latter and missed him each time. Ray pulled a revolver and shot Welsh dead. Welsh was about 45 years old and had been discharged by Ray about two months ago for shooting a man at Duluth. Since then Welsh had threatened to 'get' Ray. Shortly after Ray entered his office Welsh opened the door, drew a revolver and began to fire. All the bullets went wild. At Welsh's fifth shot Ray got his own pistol into action and killed Welsh. Welsh was shot at least four times, one bullet went through the head and another through the stomach. Just before he fell dead, Welsh pulled a pint bottle of nitro-glycerine, with a fuse and cap attached, from his pocket, hurled it to the floor and staggered through a door. It failed to explode, due to the fact that it was wrapped in heavy paper."

Emil Seidel, mayor of Milwaukee, declined to serve on the reception committee to Theodore Roosevelt. He wrote the managers of the reception a letter in which he said: "In view of the unscholarly and unfair position that Mr. Roosevelt has taken in the discussion of the movement for which I have spent all my spare time and energy, it is impossible for me to accept the intended honor. However, I wish to assure you that as chief executive of the city, I extend to your guest the courtesy that every man is entitled to in a republic. Hoping that it will be possible for me to serve you and our city in other capacities in the future."

Governor Shafroth will be a candidate for a second term as governor of Colorado.

A New York dispatch, carried by the United Press, says: "Seventy-one men and thirteen women, striking cloakmakers, were arrested when the police broke up their parade on Fifth avenue, and each were fined \$3. Not one of the prisoners had sufficient money to pay the fine and all were sent to jail for three days.

New York dispatches say that there is an impression at republican headquarters that Vice President Sherman will withdraw as a candidate for temporary chairman of the republican state convention and that Mr. Roosevelt will be chosen without a fight.

A boy was born at Kansas City, Mo., to Mrs. Hyde, wife of Dr. Hyde, now in prison, convicted of having poisoned Colonel Thomas Swope. The child died soon after its birth.

A Newark, O., dispatch carried by the United Press says: "Declaring that if Sheriff Linke, Mayor Hert Atherton and Chief of Police Zergleel had performed their respective duties, the mob outrages would never have been committed, the grand jury which investigated the lynching of Carl Etherington, anti-saloon league detective, today returned fifty-eight true bills. Twenty-five persons were indicted for first degree murder, twenty-one for rioting, ten for assault and two for per-

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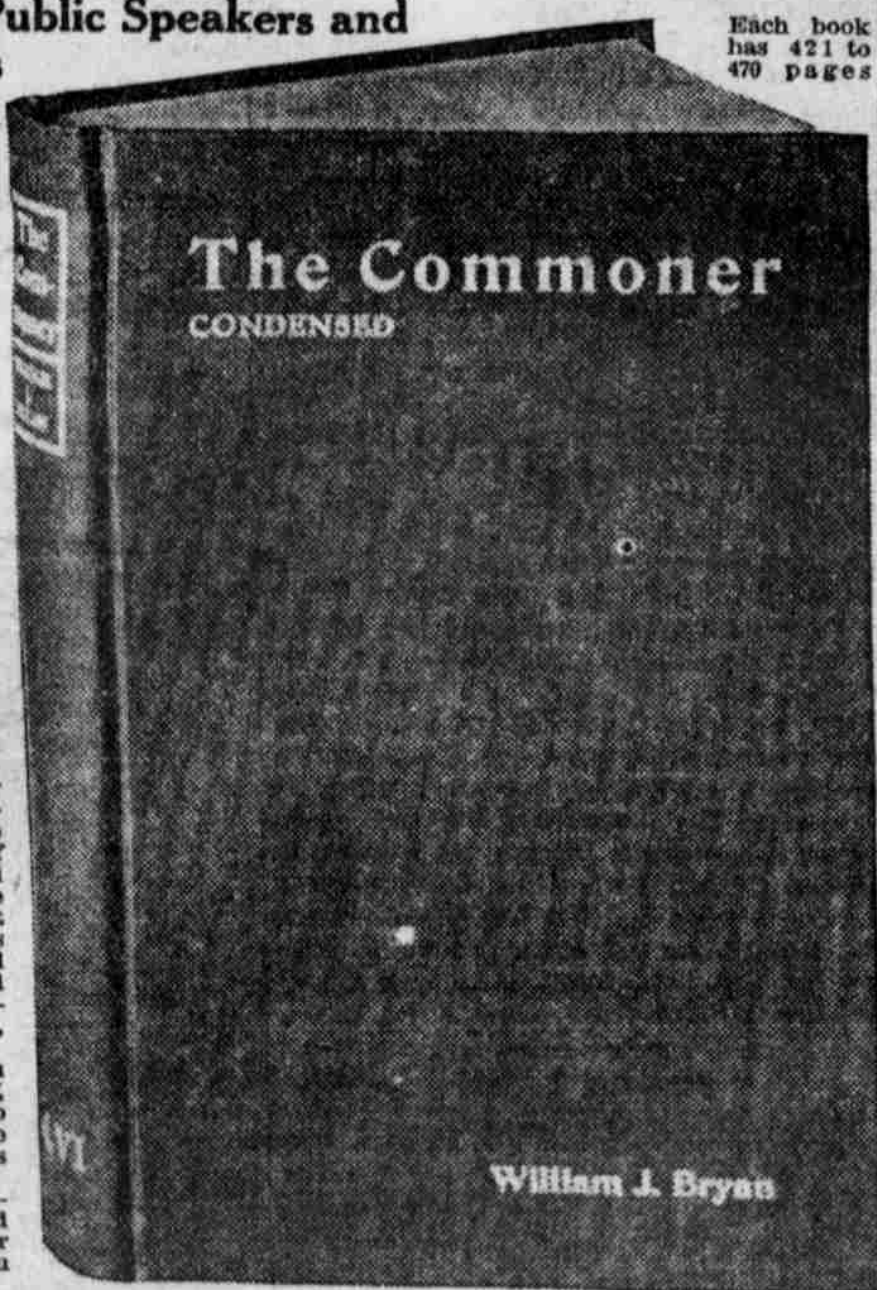
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