

NEBRASKA NOTES

Miles Harnley has sold his farm of 120 acres located near Adams to Jacob Behrens for \$10,400, or about \$85 per acre.

J. H. Duntz of Beatrice has sold his farm of 333 acres, located five miles east of Ok-to, Kan., for \$16,675, or \$50 per acre.

Four fountains, secured by the Mercantile club, are at Geneva and will be placed two on Main street and two in the park.

The elevator of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator company at Arapahoe has been completed and the structure is one of the best of its kind in that part of Nebraska.

The S. A. Foster Lumber company of Wood River has started a force of men at work on their corn crib machine, as the orders for this product are coming in fast.

Thieves have raided the home of Mrs. Uriah Swigart at Beatrice during the absence of the family and stole a lot of canned fruits and tea gallons of lard from the cellar.

The new Union Pacific depot at Wood River is nearly completed, and it is a fine structure in every respect. The building formerly used as a depot will be torn down and moved away.

While driving under a tree a limb struck J. M. Stone, president of the Nebraska bank of Nehawka in the eye, cutting the covering of the ball. It is not determined yet whether or not he will lose the sight.

The Wood River Roller Mills have just added several thousand dollars worth of new equipment to its mill, being compelled to do this on account of the increase in its business.

Ella Schensmen, a girl 12 years of age, has been taken to the institution for the Feeble Minded at Beatrice and died the next day. She had been in ill health for some time. The remains were taken to her home in Lincoln.

Joe Larkins, a farmer of near Beatrice, is now in jail charged with attempting to kill his wife and two children, who made their escape to the home of a neighbor. Larkins shot at his brother George but failed to hit the mark.

August Laugen, late of the Monterey store Monterey has sold her business in Monterey to Herman Wolfson and has moved with her family to West Point where she will in future reside.

The Nebraska Hardware company has been incorporated in Lincoln with a capital of \$3100,000. The incorporators are W. E. Jackway, Allen Crosby, John Forrest and W. Patterson.

J. B. Smith, proprietor of the Jersey dairy, southwest of Beatrice, disposed of the largest and most valuable herd of Jersey cattle ever sold in that county to Alfred Lent of Utah, a stockman and dairyman of that state.

Charles Amburg, a contractor on the Great Northern grading had several fights with his men at Fremont while he was intoxicated and was fined each time in sums ranging from \$1 and costs to \$5 and costs.

Thomas Whitehead, a brick mason, fell into a cistern at Mason City and dislocated his shoulder. He was brought to the surface by friends and taken to his home, where he rested easily. It was thought at first that the man was internally injured.

Charles Marsh of Grafton has been killed by a horse that he was riding. His neck was broken and his skull fractured. He and Al Radford were in W. A. Stackey's north pasture looking for some of Radford's cattle. Their horses became entangled in some loose barb wire and Marsh's horse became unmanageable and finally fell to the ground throwing the rider underneath.

Mrs. Gilbert Wright of Fremont has been seriously injured while out riding in a light buggy by colliding with a heavy team driven by an unbridled party. Mrs. Wright saw that the team was coming at a reckless speed and apparently beyond control of the driver and got as far out of the road as possible. The light buggy was smashed and she was thrown out, sustaining bruises and severe internal injuries. The driver of the other rig came back as soon as he could and helped her to her home. He positively refused to give his name, but is supposed to be an Arlington man.

PAT CROWE IDENTIFIED

SAYS HE WILL RETURN TO NEBRASKA TO CLEAR HIMSELF

Governor Mickey Issues a Requisition On Charge of Shooting With Intent to Kill

BUTTE, Mont.—The man under arrest here was positively identified as Pat Crowe. The identification was made by a man whose name is withheld by the police but who is said to have worked with Crowe in the stockyards at South Omaha. The prisoner admits that he is Crowe and says he is anxious to return to Nebraska to clear himself, saying that there is no law under which he can be prosecuted.

OMAHA, Neb.—Steps were taken to bring Pat Crowe to Omaha immediately and the chief of police of Butte, Mont., has been asked to hold him until Nebraska officers can reach there.

Chief Donahue caused to be filed in the district court an information against Crowe charging him with shooting with intent to kill Officer A. H. Jackson two weeks ago. He will be returned on this charge. A detective left Lincoln to secure from Governor Mickey a requisition on the governor of Montana for Crowe and two officers will start for Butte immediately.

The only reward standing for Crowe's arrest is \$200, which Chief Donahue personally offered. Edward E. Cudahy stated that he was as anxious as ever to prosecute Crowe.

It is known that Crowe has a brother at Butte. Those who are acquainted with the character of the much sought for criminal are confident that Crowe has at last been captured. The report of the capture and action and words of the man give rise to this belief. The dispatches stated that two officers placed the muzzles of their revolvers against Crowe's stomach as he was coming out of a saloon. Crowe evidently gave up without an effort to resist. He cursed at his arrest, expressing chagrin at his apprehension in a small town the size of Butte, when, he said he had traveled all over the world and evaded capture in large cities. This report of his non-resistance when in a tight place bears out the belief of those who know Crowe best that while he is given to doing apparently bold things, he is a coward at heart. His chagrin at being caught in a small town after having passed unmolested through large cities is also a characteristic attributed to men of Crowe's type who like to play to the grand stand.

ARGUE FOR MRS. CHADWICK

Petition for a Writ of Error Presented at Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, O.—The petition for a writ of error for Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, charged with bank wrecking and convicted at Cleveland of conspiracy to defraud, was at the head of the calendar of the United States circuit court of appeals, whose fall term is open. The record of the case is one of the most voluminous ever brought into the court, comprising 310 printed pages and giving in detail all the steps taken in the case. Mrs. Chadwick was convicted on seven of the fifteen counts in the indictment and her attorneys, Dawley and Wine, brought the case to the court of appeals on a writ of error, alleging that the trial court had erred in various particulars, that the alleged offense is not a crime under any statute of the United States petitioning for a new trial.

MAY CHANGE WHOLE ISLAND

Volcano in Active Eruption on Island of Samoa

SAN FRANCISCO.—Dr. W. S. Self, governor of German Samoa, arrived here from Pago Pago on the steamer Sonoma enroute to Germany. He says the Matautu volcano, which burst into action about two months ago, is still in eruption. He was at the scene of the volcano about a month ago, and the lava then covered about one square mile and had formed a mountain five hundred feet high. On his former visit two months ago, the hill was only about three hundred feet in height, and it is his opinion that the topography of the island will be entirely changed. There is an eruption at least once a day, and at night the top of the mountain can be seen seventy miles away.

WITTE IS POPULAR

DEMONSTRATION MARKS RETURN TO ST. PETERSBURG

Given Address of Welcome

Treated for Work in Peace Conference and Replies in a Brief Speech—Soon Goes to Meet Emperor

ST. PETERSBURG.—M. Witte arrived here and was accorded a very hearty reception by a large crowd of officials and others. In a brief speech replying to a welcoming address, M. Witte showed clearly that he was deeply touched by the welcome with which he was received. When he left St. Petersburg in July a small delegation of officials accompanied him to the railroad station to bid him farewell. There was no public demonstration whatever. This time there were seven or eight times as many officials, despite the very early hour of the train's arrival, and an enthusiastic crowd of five to six hundred people were present.

Among the officials present were Baron Nolde, general secretary of the committee of ministers; General Durnovo, adjutant to the minister of the interior M. Wyshegradsky, former finance minister and now director of the International Commercial bank; M. Kobeko, privy councillor and chairman of the press reform commission, and many other prominent officials who had been M. Witte's former colleagues or subordinates. The crowd had collected near where M. Witte would descend from the train, and when he appeared they broke out into long and loud cheers, to which M. Witte bowed acknowledgment.

The spokesman then advanced and read the address of welcome, all in the meanwhile standing bareheaded. The address read:

"You have accomplished your difficult task and the nation is grateful to you. You have given the credit for your success to Emperor Nicholas, President Roosevelt, Emperor William of Germany and to the press. You have forgotten only yourself. We, however, fully appreciate your services to your country. The tree you planted at the Washington homestead at Mount Vernon will serve as a token of the union between the two nations. You have done much.

"For ourselves and for those who are absent we will once more shout a hearty hurrah."

When the cheer died away Mr. Witte, who seemed deeply moved by the sincerity of the welcome, advanced a few steps and delivered his reply. He said:

"I was so little prepared for this kind of reception that I must ask your pardon for the incoherence of my words. I have performed my duty well because I have strictly obeyed his majesty's instructions; because circumstances favored me; because the world is weary of this bloody war; because all classes of American society from President Roosevelt down were in sympathy with my and your cause; because I was true to my country and her and our interests."

Mr. Witte's last word was followed by further loud and hearty cheering, after which, slowly advancing toward the entrance, he shook hands with the deliverer of the welcoming address and his friends or former colleagues. The crowd followed closely toward the door where an open carriage was in waiting.

As soon as Mr. Witte was seated the coachman started his team and as he drove away the crowd broke out into a succession of loud cheers.

Madame Witte, M. Shipoff and Major General Yermoleff returned with Mr. Witte.

Reports ascribing to Mr. Witte an important mission to Germany are declared in an inspired article in the Ross to be destitute of foundation.

The Russo-Japanese treaty will be signed during the first days of next week. Mr. Witte, who had a long interview and luncheon with Foreign Minister Lambsdorff, will be received at Peterhoff and give the emperor a report on the conference, but the treaty itself will be taken to Peterhoff by Count Lambsdorff whose counter-signature will complete the execution of the instrument.

SULIAN'S TROOPS KILL

TURKEY DOING HER WORST AND EUROPE LOOKS ON

Wreaks Vengeance on Small Villages Whenever Opportunity Presents Itself—Report of Three Months' Tour

LONDON.—W. A. Moore, secretary of the Balkan committee who has returned from a two month's tour of Macedonia, said to the Associated press:

"The wanton slaughter of Christians in Macedonia continues under the eyes of Europe's representatives. Crossing the Bulgarian border, the first news to greet me was an unpardonable massacre in the little village of Konopitza, which occurred three days before my arrival. On visiting the village I found the bodies of a man, two women, a girl and three children still unburied and laid out in the Christian church. The woman had been shot but I saw one child whose head had been crushed, probably with the butt of a gun.

"The wounded had been taken to Egri Palanka, an hour's ride distant where resides the Austrian officer in charge of the district.

"The story of the affair is a repetition of the oft-told tale. An insurgent band visited the village and demanded food on departing. The Turkish authorities, learning of the visit, dispatched a body of troops, which discovering no insurgents in the place, dealt out their revenge to the Christians. The observation of the European officers seldom deters the Mohammedans from slaying Christians. The Austrian officers in the Koumanova district has charge of 119 villages, where most brutal murders are of daily occurrence and are not noticed by the authorities. In the Monastir district the Italian officers sleep with the Turkish army in order to observe his methods of suppressing insurgents. This, however, only prevents special detachments from perpetrating crime.

"The village of Megia, in which an Albanian brigand was assassinated, was punished by the troops. Nine unarmed peasants were killed and arms were placed beside them in a corn field in order to deter the Italian officers who were invited to inspect the 'insurgents.' The rifles were of the pattern used by the troops in the Monastir district.

"Bigamy continues and life and property are less safe than before Russia and Austria were given the mandate to reform the country two years ago. The gendarmerie officers admit their inability to protect the population, several of them told me they had so reported to their governments. The Macedonians have no hope left."

Mr. Moore says the country is still swarming with Asiatic troops which have not been removed since the mobilization against Bulgaria in 1903.

James Bryce, M. P., president of the Balkan committee, is now touring Macedonia and observing conditions there preparatory to laying the results of his tour before the British parliament. The authorities in Macedonia are said to be employing every means to prevent him from gathering information, and the Porte has requested the British government to permit the expulsion of Mr. Bryce from Turkey.

BUDAPEST, Hungary.—The political factions are anxiously awaiting the result of the audience which Count Czaky, president of the upper house of the Hungarian diet, will have of the king-emperor and his majesty's decision in regard to his future attitude towards the Hungarian demands. The efforts of the coalition leaders to prevent rioting have been successful and there have been no disorders lately.

The coalition party has given the police notice of its intention to hold a torchlight procession to the Kosuth club. The socialist have also announced a similar procession for the same evening, the terminus of theirs being the offices of a socialist newspaper in close proximity to the Kosuth club. The police are taking precautions to prevent a collision.

The members of the coalition and the socialists are summoning their adherents in the provinces to the capital. The social leaders have ordered the women to take a holiday and it is expected that 100,000 persons will participate.

PLEAD TO RETURN

CANAL WORKERS FROM MARTINIQUE DISAPPOINTED

Refuse To Leave The Ship

STURBORN IN OPPOSING A LANDING AT COLON

Appeal to Reason Unavailing, and Police are Forced to Club Them Into Submission—In Paris His Condition

COLON.—Six hundred and fifty laborers from Martinique, brought here on the French steamer Versailles under contract to work on the canal, refused to disembark or to submit to vaccination which is imperative under the American sanitary regulations. They clamored to be taken back to Martinique, asserting that they had been misinformed as to the conditions here before they embarked, and that later they learned these conditions were intolerable and deadly. However, 500 of them were with difficulty persuaded to land and these were sent to points along the line of the canal.

One hundred and fifty remained on board and declined to leave the ship under any consideration. These were forcibly ejected from the vessel by Panaman and canal zone policemen, but not until nearly every one of them had been clubbed and several were bleeding from nasty wounds. The Versailles was guarded by Panaman policemen.

Early in the morning a French consul at Colon, M. Honhenry, appealed to the men to listen to reason, explaining that they had left Martinique under contract with the canal zone emigration agent guaranteeing the payment of their passage here and that while working on the canal they would have in addition to their wages the guarantee of free quarters and free medical attendance. The men, however, were not answerable to this reasoning. Notwithstanding the efforts of the consul and others, and despite the information given them by several of their countrymen that health and other conditions on the isthmus were satisfactory and that the terms of their employment would enable them to save money, they persistently refused to leave the ship, bearing their breasts and invoking death in preference to going ashore.

The captain of the Versailles, who all through the trouble displayed an extraordinary amount of patience, told the men that he was ready to take back to Martinique all those who were able to pay their passage, but the men argued that the French government would be willing to reimburse the steamship company and that they themselves, were penniless.

Before noon, at the instance of M. Raven, the agent of the company, and a French consul, a squad of twelve police went on board the vessel and told the men that force would be used if they persisted in their refusal to disembark. Seeing that the police were armed with bayonets and guns the men again bared their breast and said they preferred death rather than to be taken ashore. Governor Melendez, Myo Aldrea, the chief of police and others argued with the men, but without avail. Ten additional policemen arrived at the wharf, but the governor, wishing to avoid bloodshed and considering that the police force was insufficient telegraphed to President Anador, asking permission to use the canal zone police, to which the president consented. Meantime twelve policemen from the zone had arrived at the dock and were being held in readiness.

At 2 o'clock the laborers were informed that they would be given two hours to reconsider their decision and at 4 o'clock three of them consented to disembark, the others a full landing out. The Panaman police, armed with clubs, approached the laborers and on their refusing to quit the ship began to club them right and left.

The zone police a few minutes later assisted in the clubbing, but with better judgment and less indiscriminately. About fifty of the laborers leaped in the sea, but all of the men were able to swim. The captain, however, lowered a boat which picked them up. Nearly every man had received blows and several of them were bleeding from ugly wounds.