

IS SORELY VEXED

FRANCE RESENTS INDIGNITIES ON PART OF VENEZUELA.

Protest To Be Energetic

Insult Offered M. Taigny Must Be Wiped Out—Order of Expulsion Issued for Venezuelan Charge.

PARIS.—The government issued a note to the effect that M. Taigny, charge d'affaires at Caracas, who went on board the French steamer Martinique at LaGuaira to get instructions which were sent in charge of a French postal agent, owing to the seizure of the cable office, was prevented from returning to the shore on the pretext that he was not provided with a sanitary certificate as required by Venezuelan regulations. The instructions sent by the Martinique, ordered M. Taigny to leave Venezuela, for which purpose the second class cruiser Jurien de la Gravier as at the time on its way to La Guaira. The note says:

"Although diplomatic relations had already been suspended for several days, diplomatic immunity covered the case of M. Taigny until he had left Venezuelan waters. By boarding a merchantman in Venezuelan waters he could not be considered as having left the territory of the country where his position as a diplomatic representative should have protected him from all vexatious matters. It is for this reason that the French government in handing his passports to the Venezuelan charge d'affaires in France, M. Maubourquet, has been led to take measures to conduct him immediately to the frontier."

M. Maubourquet, the charge d'affaires of Venezuela here, received the official announcement of his expulsion from French territory. The notification was conveyed to him by M. Gouvt, the chief secretary of Premier Rouvier, and a special commissary of police, M. Hennion. The charge d'affaires showed considerable emotion but accepted the government's decision. He will leave Paris from the Northern railroad station for Liege, Belgium, accompanied by the special commissary of police, who is responsible for his security to the frontier.

The action of the French government with reference to Venezuela has not yet been finally decided. M. Rouvier is calling the cabinet council together to consider the steps to be taken. In ministerial circles it is believed that the incident of M. Taigny's expulsion loses some of its character of gravity, as official notification was given to President Castro a few days before by the American minister, Mr. Russell, that diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela had ceased to exist. Therefore M. Taigny was not expelled as the representative of France, but as a simple French citizen. Meanwhile a telegram from l'Orient, the French war port in Brittany, announces that the cruisers Jean Bart and Chasseloup-Laubat are preparing to join the French division cruising in the vicinity of Venezuelan waters.

Official confirmation of Venezuela's unceremonious treatment of M. Taigny, the retiring French Charge d'affaires at Caracas has reached the foreign office. The government immediately decided to adopt the most energetic measure to obtain satisfaction. Though the officials will not make any direct statement on the subject, it is understood that a naval demonstration is under preparation, the division of the French warships recently assembled in the vicinity of Venezuelan waters being utilized for that purpose. A diplomat confirmed this view of the situation saying that President's Castro's action, though not an absolute forcible expulsion of the French representative, amounted to an act of hostility, since, after M. Taigny had left the shore in perfectly good faith in order to obtain dispatches from the French steamer Martinique, the Venezuelan authorities without warning, offered armed opposition to his relanding. Such an act should not remain unchastised and France, the diplomat added, will have the support of the whole world in demanding and obtaining proper satisfaction, even should armed intervention prove necessary.

France, it is further pointed out, had exhibited wonderful patience, but is now driven to extremities

NEBRASKA NOTES

Dr. Frank Grabel, late of Creston, Neb., has located at Wood River and taken up the practice of medicine.

Darnold Houston Miller, the 7-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller, of Beatrice, died suddenly from diphtheria in a malignant form.

Cecil Frease, aged 5 years, has been drowned at Leigh in a small pond near the home of his father, F. H. Frease.

Smallpox in a mild form has appeared at Syracuse, about fifteen cases have been reported. The houses where the disease appeared have been placed under quarantine.

Wirth and Winterbottom of Falls City, have been awarded the government contract of putting on a \$4,000 steam heating plant in the government building at Laramie, Wyoming. They are the lowest bidders of thirteen.

It is believed that coal underlies the soil of Boyd county. What is thought to be a good find has been discovered near Gross and several enterprising financiers may take hold of the project.

Earl Davis, employed in the foundry department of the Dempster factory at Beatrice had his left hand badly mangled and lacerated by getting the member caught in the machinery.

Sheriff Quinton of Plattsmouth, has been informed that Walter Stockman is wanted for forging two checks, one on the National bank of Pender for \$95, and one on the Thurston State bank for \$58.

A company is being organized at Auburn for the purpose of prospecting for coal, oil and gas in Nemaha county. A number of substantial farmers are interested in the venture.

Ainsworth has a new enterprise in the form of a new democratic paper, edited and published by F. F. Humphreys & Son, and named the Ainsworth Advocate, published every Friday. The first issue is a neat sheet full of local and other news.

H. E. Markel, who has been in charge of the Markel hotel at Beatrice since last May, stepped down and out as proprietor. He is succeeded by George Cassity, who has been day clerk at the hotel the past six months.

L. N. Costly, formerly assistant superintendent on the Northwestern at Ashland, Wis., has been appointed to succeed Superintendent Harmon at Chadron. Mr. Harmon resigned to engage in banking at Shoshoni, Wyo. Mr. Costly has entered on his work.

A change has been made in the general merchandise firm of Kase & Krause at West Point, Paul Kase, the senior partner, retiring from the firm. His interests has been purchased by A. E. Krause, who will continue the business. Mr. Kase has been appointed deputy county treasurer.

Jessie, the 15-year-old daughter of John Carpenter and wife, living several miles southeast of Humboldt, shot herself through the foot while loading a 32-caliber rifle with which she and a number of companions had been shooting at a mark. The wound is not necessarily dangerous, although quite painful.

R. C. Ewing, a salesman employed in Goldberg's clothing store at Nebraska City for the past year, has been taken to Lincoln where a charge of wife and child desertion has been filed against him. Ewing professed ignorance as to the charge and made the statement that his wife had obtained a divorce some months ago.

The firm of Caldwell & Caldwell of Auburn, dry goods and millinery have made an assignment to their creditors. The firm is composed of Mrs. M. E. Caldwell and her husband, S. L. Caldwell, and have done a large business, but too close competition from other firms and overbuying is given as the cause of the assignment.

R. Stonecypher of Table Rock, while engaged in chopping wood was so unfortunate as to sever the index finger of his left hand, with the exception of a small portion of the cuticle. It was put in place as soon as possible by a surgeon and the probabilities are that it may knit fast, although the cords being severed, he will have no use of the finger.

SOME CASH IS MISSING

SHORTAGE FOUND IN THE KANSAS STATE TREASURY

Present Treasurer Kelly Gratified at Showing and Says He is Vindicated—Program of Governor Unknown

TOPEKA, Kan.—A total shortage in the Kansas state treasury of about \$78,000 is shown by the report of Accountant Morris in the treasury examination just closed, according to a summary of the report, prepared by Gov. E. W. Huch and made public. The report covers all the transactions made by the state treasurers from January 1, 1898, to June 30, 1905, including the two full terms of Former State Treasurer Frank Grimes, and one term and six months of the administration of Thomas T. Kelly, the present state treasurer.

The largest part of the shortage appears in the accounts of the office during the Grimes administration. Of the total of \$78,000, \$60,000 is due to missing coupons from bonds owned by the state school fund, and \$18,000 is due to loss of interest on warrants issued by the territory of Oklahoma at the state of Kansas.

Former State Treasurer Frank E. Grimes issued a statement. He absolutely denies any responsibility for the shortage in Oklahoma warrant interest, and says he is able to account satisfactorily for all the bond coupon shortage except \$7,125. Mr. Grimes states that he is willing to make good any shortage he is responsible for. In his statement Mr. Grimes puts the responsibility for a number of serious discrepancies on C. R. Richey, his chief clerk.

Aside from the shortage shown the Morris report makes sensational disclosures regarding the erasure of the "state property" stamp from the backs of coupons, and the mutilation of records in the offices of the state treasurer and state auditor.

Thomas T. Kelly, the present state treasurer, issued a lengthy statement in reply to the Morris report. Mr. Kelly in statement says he is pleased with the Morris report and considers it a complete vindication of his conduct while in office. Mr. Kelly admits that a few small shortages have occurred since he became state treasurer, but charges them to clerical errors.

Mortgage On The Future

ST. PAUL, Minn.—In a speech before the Commercial club, James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway, made some pungent observations concerning commercial conditions in the nation.

"The nation at large", said he, "is prosperous. We are cutting a wide swath, there is no doubt of that. If we get down, however, to a closer examination we will readily see that the nation is living profligately. We are selling out our natural resources, exploiting them as fast as we can, without building up industries and trade relations to take their place when exhausted."

It is only a question of time till our timber is exhausted. Our public domain is all gone and the nation can no longer boast that it has homes for all. Where are the immigrants rushing to our shores to end up? Not on the land. We have no more to offer them. They must crowd into the cities. When this nation has 150,000,000 people they will have to do something else than exploit natural resources to earn a living. We will eventually have to meet the commercial competition England is meeting today and have to face such problems as she is now facing with 1,500,000 crying for bread, with no bread to feed save as charity doles it out to them."

Mr. Hill closed his address with expressing a hope that steps would be taken to conserve the national resources before it was too late and establish better trade relations so that markets might be had for the increasing output of our industries. He especially urged better trade relations with Canada.

Court Martial Is Finished

MANILA.—The military court martial which has been trying Lieut. Hugh Kirkman of the Eighth Cavalry on a charge of forgery has closed its session. Lieutenant Kirkman was arrested at Fort McKinley. It was charged that he was short of troops funds to the amount of \$500 and that he raised the money by forging names to a note.

NO FEAR OF CLASH

GERMANY MINIMIZES THE DANGER OVER MOROCCO

Conference Is Under Way

OLD TOWN OF ALGECIRAS, SPAIN SCENE OF ANIMATION

Close Union of France and Great Britain's Most Significant Line-up Thus Far—All for the Open Door

ALGERAS, Spain.—The delegates to the Moroccan conference began assembling shortly before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, causing a scene of great animation. The American delegation arrived at the town hall following the Spanish, French, German and British delegations. The fact that the French and British delegations drove to the conference together was noticed and commented upon.

The conference was opened at 3 o'clock, the Duke of Almodovar, the Spanish foreign minister, delivering the speech of welcome. Hervon Radowitz, chief of the German commission, proposed the Duke of Almodovar as president of the conference and the other countries represented, including the United States, seconded the proposal with the result that the duke was immediately elected president.

During the course of an address, the duke said:

"The powers have clearly shown their desire that order, peace and prosperity shall reign throughout Morocco. The sultan, as well as the foreign governments, desire this end, which is obtainable by introducing reforms upon the triple principle of the sovereignty of his territory and equal commercial treatment, namely, the open door. Mutual respect for our reciprocal interests as a sincere desire to conciliate them must be, according to my view, our rule of conduct at this conference. Or own sentiment, as well as the expectant attitude of the entire world, dictates such a conciliatory solution."

The conference then adjourned after deciding to begin the next session with discussing the surveillance of contraband arms and then take up the question of financial reforms.

Ambassador White was most satisfied with the result of the meeting, when the Duke of Almodovar emphasized the necessity for the independence of Morocco and open door, which was immediately strongly seconded by the French and German delegates.

The representatives of France and Germany naturally are objects of curiosity, but the picturesquely-garbed Moroccan delegates headed by the venerable Mohammed El Torres, foreign minister of Morocco, shared honors with the French and Germans.

In the bay the international squadrons kept up an intermittent booming of guns as ambassadors came and went. The American squadron lies across the bay inside the mole of Gibraltar. From the window of Ambassador White's room here the stars and stripes on the Brooklyn, the flagship of Admiral Sigsbee, are plainly visible.

Mr. White and Minister Gummere occupy apartments which command a magnificent sweep of the bay of Gibraltar and the distant African coast. Messrs. White and Gummere received the Moorish delegates by appointment at noon.

The Ayuntamiento, or town hall of Algeciras, is elaborately fitted for the conference. The marble staircase is carpeted with red velvet and lined with palms, and the assembly room where the delegates confer, is wainscoted with heavy walnut and brilliant with curtains and carpet of red. The table at which delegates sat down extends the entire length of the hall. The arrangements of the positions of the delegates is somewhat significant. Immediately on the president's right is the Germans, Herr von Radowitz, ambassador to Spain, and Count von Tattenbach, minister to Portugal. Then come the two Belgians, separating the Germans from the French delegates headed by M. Revoil, chief of the French mission.

At the president's left are the Austrians and then Ambassador White and Minister Gummere. The United States is thus flanked by Austria on the right and Portugal on the left.

PASSENGERS ARE LANDED

LIFE SAVERS REACH THE STRAND, ED STEAMER CHEROKEE

High Sea Was Raging and North-east Atlantic Storm Threatened Vessel Fast on the Brigantine Shoals

ATLANTIC CITY.—After spending twenty-four hours in terrible anxiety lest they be wrecked and swept into the sea, the passengers and crew, sixty in all, of the Clyde line steamer Cherokee, bound from San Domingo for New York which went aground on the Brigantine Shoals, were rescued late in the afternoon and landed at the inlet here. Captain Archibald, two mates and the ship's carpenter elected to remain aboard the stranded steamer. The rescue was accomplished by Captain Mark Castle and a picked crew in the sloop yacht Alberta and their experience was almost as thrilling as that of the stranded passengers. More than a thousand persons greeted the storm tossed party as the sloop sailed into the inlet with the report that all hands were safe. Not in years have the inhabitants of Brigantine and Absecon beaches been so wrought up for the safety of a stranded ship's company, and never were so many attempts made or perilous chances taken to reach a ship in the face of a fierce northeast Atlantic storm, as were ventured in the rescue of the Cherokee's party.

When the Cherokee ran its nose in to the sand of the treacherous Brigantine Shoals there was no fear for the safety of the vessel and those on board. The sea was comparatively smooth and the steamer was so light in the sand that it was expected that the vessel would be floated at the next high tide. The life crews from Atlantic City, Absecon, South Brigantine and Brigantine immediately went to the rescue but they were assured that there was no danger. Some of the passengers, of whom there were ten, became a little anxious and wanted to be landed, but this the captain could not permit without orders from the company, so all hands decided to make the best of it. At the request of the captain the South Brigantine life savers remained aboard the steamer.

During the night a moderate northeast storm set in, causing the sea to become choppy, and sending the vessel deeper in to the sand. Daylight found the storm in full blast, making it impossible to launch a boat or for a boat from shore to come near the steamer. A heavy rain set in and later in the day fog settled down and the vessel was lost to view. The wind rose until it reached a velocity of thirty-three miles an hour, which churned up the sea and caused breakers to dash against the vessel with such violence that the passengers and crew had to leave the deck. Nothing was heard from the passengers after the fog settled down on the scene and it was not known until dawn of the fate of the party. A signal from the steamer reported all hands still on board. All during the night the life guards of the three stations watched for a slight moderation of the storm but it did not come until noon when there was a perceptible fall in the wind.

Then it was decided that the sloop Alberta with Captain Castle at the helm and a picked crew should make an attempt to reach the Cherokee and if possible take off those on board. The Alberta got over the inlet bar in safety and then went pitching up the coast towards the stranded vessel. Her progress was followed by hundreds of persons with marine glasses. When abreast of the stranded steamer the sloop put about and came to the leeward. A small boat was launched and several of the crew made the perilous trip to the steamer. Only four or five persons were taken at a time and after nearly two hours work all but the captain and three of his crew were safely on board the Alberta. It did not take the sloop long to make the run to the inlet where the passengers and crew were congratulated on their safe landing. Most of them were in an exhausted condition, not having had any sleep for forty-eight hours. Agents of the company took charge of the party, sending all the passengers and crew to hotels. All the passengers told stories of their experiences.

Among those landed was Lieut. H. M. T. Walker, formerly of the United States cruiser, Yankee, who was returning to Washington from Puerto Plata.