

## STRUNG UP BY A MOB

THREE NEGROES ARE LYNCHED AT SALISBURY, N. C.

Five Prisoners Taken Out, But Two Not Harmed—Victims Accused of The Murder of a Family

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—A mob of three thousand men shortly before 11 o'clock at night forcibly entered the Rowan county jail at Salisbury, removed three of the five negroes charged with the murder of the Lyster family at Barber Junction, and lynched them. Nease and John Gillespie and Jack Dillingham, supposed to be the principals in that crime, were the victims of mob vengeance. The remaining negroes, Henry Lee, George Ervine and Bella Dillingham, were not molested, and later in the night officers hurried them off to Greensboro.

The mob began gathering at sundown. Mayor Boyden promptly ordered the saloons closed and with other prominent citizens, United States Senator Overman, Judge Long, who was to try the negroes, and Solicitor Hammer, gathered on the jail steps and addressed the crowd, which at that time numbered 2,000. There were howls and cat calls from the mob, but for some time there was no move—the mob lacked a leader.

About 9 o'clock Mayor Boyden called upon the local militia company for aid. They assembled quickly, but were supplied only with blank cartridges having no orders to shoot to kill. Fireman McLendon of Charlotte, a Southern Railway employe was shot and fatally wounded by a member of the mob. A negro drayman, was also shot and seriously wounded.

At 10 o'clock the mob was augmented by fully 500 men who came, it is said from Whitney. It was but a few minutes after their arrival when a crowd of fifty, forming a sort of flying wedge made a rush for the jail doors, overpowered the officers and effected an entrance. The great crowd outside surged in behind the leaders, and in a few moments more emerge from the door with their victims.

A halt was made at Henderson's ball grounds on the end of town. There the negroes were given time to confess the crime. They refused either to deny or confess, and were so thoroughly frightened as almost to have lost the power of speech. John Gillespie wept piteously and begged for life. Finally at midnight, the three were strung up to the limbs of one tree and with howls and curses the crowd riddled the dangling bodies with bullets. The mob then dispersed.

### Prints a Startling Story

MADRID.—The Espana Neva publishes a dispatch from Barcelona containing a startling statement to account for the wreck of the Sirio. In this communication it is asserted that the Italian steamer was engaged in the clandestine embarkation of Spanish emigrants along the coast, and that large sums of money were paid for this work. This is said to explain why the vessel followed a course never taken by ships of equal draft. Continuing the Espana Neva says the conduct of the captain and the crew of the Sirio when the catastrophe occurred left much to be desired, and justified belief in the reports that illicit traffic was going on.

A vivid description of this terrible panic on board the Sirio is given by one of the survivors, who is said to be a godson of Queen Margherita of Italy. He says:

"An enormous crowd of women rushed forward and struggled desperately to obtain possession of life boats. Frantic men approached and felled women with repeated blows. Then they seized the life belts, leaving the women senseless on deck, where they were drowned. On the other hand one man refused to be saved until all the women had been rescued. His refusal cost him his life for he went down with the ship. The confusion and the fighting of those few moments almost beggars description. The passengers dashed hither and thither, uttering shrieks of despair and even destroying the life belts in their frenzy.

"The only boat launched from the Sirio had scarcely touched the water before it was overcrowded and swamped. It later was found on shore bottom up."

## After Standard Oil

CHICAGO GRAND JURY RETURNS AN INDICTMENT

### NO STORAGE CHARGES

NINETEEN COUNTS IN THE BILL PRESENTED

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Did Not Compel Payments—Amounting to Giving a Rebate

CHICAGO.—An indictment charging the Standard Oil company with receiving rebates in the form of non-payment of storage charges to certain railroad companies was returned by the federal grand jury before Judge S. H. Betha. The indictment came as a surprise inasmuch as the grand jury has just begun the investigation.

The Standard Oil company is the only defendant, no officials of the company, and no railroad companies or officials being named.

The bond of the defendant was fixed by Judge Betha at \$25,000.

This is the case investigated by the grand jury in Cleveland, O., where it was found that the grand jury had no jurisdiction. The testimony taken there was transferred to Chicago and the documents in evidence were identified by witness who testified at Cleveland.

It was on this testimony and evidence that the indictment was returned so quickly.

#### Details Given to Jury

The grand jury immediately resumed its session to take up the investigation of the charge that the Standard Oil company has given direct rebates by some railroad.

Details of the system by which the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad company handled the products of the Standard Oil company were laid before the federal grand jury by two officials of the railroad and one government attache. J. L. Clark, general western freight agent, and C. A. Slauson, local freight agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, and George T. Roberts, tariff schedule expert for the interstate commerce commission, were the men who testified. Mr. Roberts, the first witness, was given a large number of tariff schedules of various railroads handling Standard Oil business which were taken before the grand jury at Cleveland, O., and he identified them and at the same time explained the method of apportioning rates on oil between Whiting, Ind., Chicago and St. Louis. Mr. Slauson identified voluminous documents concerning which he testified previously before the Cleveland grand jury.

The indictment contains nineteen counts, each count, constituting a separate charge. The true bills come under the Elkins law which provides a fine of from \$1,000 to \$20,000 for each violation. Under the indictment should the government procure a conviction on the trial of the issues a fine of \$250,000 as a maximum under the Elkins law may be assessed.

#### Search For Fugitives

CHICAGO.—Theodore Stensland, vice president of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank and son of the fugitive president of that institution has come to the rescue of the 22,000 depositors and it is the general belief of those who are endeavoring to straighten out the affairs of the bank that there is an excellent chance that all those who have deposits in the failed institution will receive almost dollar for dollar when a final settlement is made.

The improved condition of the bank's affairs was brought about by young Stensland who announced that he would turn over to Receiver Fetzer all the real estate and personal property of Paul O. Stensland, his father. The son places a valuation of \$800,000 on this collateral and he stated that he had full authority to make the transfer of the property for the benefit of the depositors.

Arrangements were made for a meeting between Vice President Stensland and Receiver Fetzer when the holdings of the father will be placed in the hands of Receiver Fetzer. According to Stensland the property of his father is of such a character that it can be easily realized on without any delay.

A statement of the bank's affairs is promised in a few days by Bank Examiner Jones.

## HERING IS PUT IN JAIL

CASHIER OF THE FAILED CHICAGO BANK MADE CAPTIVE

Declares President Stensland the Guilty One, But Police Thus Far Without Trace of the Fugitive

CHICAGO.—Henry W. Hering, cashier of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank, which closed its doors three days ago, was arrested and will be refused his release on bail until his connection with the disappearance of nearly \$1,000,000 of the bank's funds is cleared up. Paul O. Stensland, president of the defunct institution, is still a fugitive, and although nearly 100 detectives are searching for the missing president his whereabouts is as much of a mystery as ever.

#### Puts Blame on President

Hering was arrested two hours after the time he had previously announced he would give himself up. He was taken at once to the office of Chief of Police Collins, and put through a thorough examination as to his knowledge of President Stensland's mismanagement of the institution. Hering declared he did not know where President Stensland was, and had had no communication with him for over a week. The cashier strenuously denied the charge that he (himself) was partly responsible for the failure of the bank.

Hering maintains that it he is guilty of breaking the banking laws of Illinois President Stensland is responsible as Hering in his examination declared he never benefited a single dollar by President Stensland's peculiar system of banking.

Bank Examiner Jones and Assistant State's Attorney Gleason were present during the examination of Hering. Neither they nor the police officials were satisfied with the explanation of Hering of his connection with the collapse of the bank and it was accordingly decided to refuse bail to Hering until the matter had been further investigated.

Receiver Stetzer reported to the superior court that a dividend of at least 25 per cent would probably be declared to depositors in the bank within the next two weeks. This, it is said will be followed by a second dividend although the receiver was not in a position to state how much of their savings the 22,000 depositors would recover from the defunct institution.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the bank a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to devise ways and means for apprehending President Stensland and in straightening out the affairs of the bank. The directors declare that there will be found a sufficient revenue from the property, assets, etc., to pay all the depositors in full.

#### Did Not Leave the City

Hering has not been out of Chicago. He was seen by a reporter and declared that he intended to give himself up to the police and affirmed that he had taken no part in robbing the bank.

Mr. Hering went up the lake for a brief rest, but returned. He went directly to the bank, only to find a man posting a notice that the institution was closed. The cashier turned about without entering the bank and has been at the house of a friend since.

One of the results of Hering's reappearance will be the co-operative store said to have furnished a channel for dissipating nearly one-half million dollars of the bank's funds will be closed. Receiver John C. Fetzer said that he will ask instructions of Judge Bretano on the disposition of the stock in the store. Another development expected is that the estate of the fleeing bank president, of an estimated value of \$600,000 will be deeded to the receiver by Theodore Stensland.

"I am collecting the assets of the bank, not running business enterprises," said Receiver Fetzer. "So the store will be closed. The \$800,000 in co-operative store bonds, mentioned by Cashier Hering, were discovered in the bank's vault."

Receiver Fetzer declared that the first statement of cash in hand at the bank was \$300,000 too high. It was said there was \$1,050,000 cash in sight. Instead there is only about \$750,000.

"This does not necessarily mean a loss," Mr. Fetzer explained, "but there were many items carried on the bank's books 'cash' that were not so in reality."

## NEBRASKA NOTES

Bert Taylor, a carpenter from Lincoln, was killed by lightning at Crawford recently.

The Nye-Schneider-Fowler company of Howells is building a 1,200 bushel addition to its elevator, making it one of the largest on that branch of the Northwestern.

A horse and buggy were stolen from J. R. McCasland west of Geneva. Steps were taken at once to catch the thief and recover the property, a liberal reward being offered.

Robert Pearce, of Saline, Kan., has purchased a half interest in the coal and grain business of Cummings & Laughlin, at Beatrice, the latter named gentleman retiring from the firm. McLaughlin will locate in Kansas City.

During a heavy thunder shower lightning struck the dwelling house on a farm belonging to George Warner in Saunders county. The roof was torn off and nearly all the plaster shaken from the walls. Fortunately none of the occupants of the house were injured.

Zora Bennett attempted to catch on an outgoing fast stock train at Long Pine, but got a poor hold and, seeing that he could not succeed in getting on, he let loose and fell, getting a part of his arm smashed under the car wheels.

Willie, the 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Dolan, of Columbus was climbing a tree and had reached the height of about thirty feet when a limb broke, letting him fall to the ground, injuring him about the back and splitting the back of his head.

H. H. Beene of near West Point, threshed six acres of oats which yielded 420 bushels, machine measure. This means a yield of seventy bushels per acre from the machine and about eighty bushels by weight. The oats are of the early Kherstan variety.

Dr. Woods and Dr. Strough, two residents of Barneston, indulged in a fistie encounter, but were separated before seriously injuring each other. From reports the two men have not been on speaking terms for some time, and when they met face to face they were not very long in coming together.

Prof. Horace F. Carson, who for many years has been connected with the Fremont normal, has decided to establish a normal and commercial school at North Platte. Associated with Prof. Carson are County Superintendent Trotter and Prof. Goss of North Platte.

Word has been received at Plattsmouth that James Layton has used dynamite in a pond near Cedar creek, and the explosion proved successful in bringing fish to the surface that Layton became frightened and fearing prosecution, he stole a horse from James Hesenflow and fled from the state.

Jesse Hill, one of the two young men sentenced to the county jail for sixty days for throwing pepper in the faces of young women while Parker's White City company was exhibiting in Beatrice last month has been released upon recommendation of the county physician to the effect that was subject to epileptic fits.

While at camp three miles southwest of Bloomfield, where a number of prominent families of Bloomfield are spending the summer camping, Mrs. George Ballantine, one of the party, was struck by lightning and rendered unconscious. She regained consciousness in about an hour and with the exception of a severe nervous attack it is thought the shock left no bad results.

Frank Major, jr., of Kearney, had his lower jaw split in an accident which happened while he was at work on the Haase residence. He was at work on a scaffold about twenty feet above the ground when a fellow workman jumped down beside him from a slightly higher elevation. The scaffolding broke, precipitating the two men to the ground. In the fall a board struck Major on the chin, splitting it up and down.

The remains of Louis and Fred Dillman, the 10 and 18 year old sons of Louis Dillman of Ellsworth, Neb., who were killed by lightning have been buried at Alliance. The bodies bore no disfigurements other than a blue mark down their spine. The boys were in the barn during the storm and unfortunately were standing in a big draft caused by both the window and the door being open.

## BANK IN BAD WAY

DOORS CLOSED OF STATE INSTITUTION AT CHICAGO

### Are Short A Million Dollars

UNSOOUND CONDITION ONLY RECENTLY LEARNED.

Riotous Scenes Accompany Announcement of Failure—Disappearance of Cashier Adds to the Sensation.

CHICAGO.—With a deficit in its accounts estimated close to a million dollars and with the whereabouts of two of its highest officials unknown to the authorities, the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, one of the largest outlying banks in the city, was closed by State Bank Examiner C. C. Jones.

The failure was responsible for the death of one of the depositors and led to the suicide of another man who a month ago had placed his earnings of a lifetime in the institution for safe keeping. In the excitement of the failure J. J. Visser, an official of the Royal League, who had on deposit in the bank funds of that organization, fell dead of heart failure.

Henry Koepe, a small grocer, on hearing that the bank had suspended payment, went to the rear of his store and shot himself.

He died a few minutes later while being removed to a hospital.

Riotous scenes followed the announcement of the failure, and a large force of police struggled all day to keep an excited crowd of depositors—nearly all of them foreigners and many of them women—from bursting in the doors of the institution.

The fact that the bank was on the verge of failure was first revealed by President Paul O. Stensland, one of the absent officials. A letter to his son Theodore, who is vice president, written from St. Paul started the investigation which brought about the suspension.

Another sensational feature of the affair was the disappearance of the cashier, Henry W. Hering, and the issuing of a warrant for his arrest on a charge of embezzlement. A message ordering his apprehension was sent to every police station in the city.

The first public announcement that the bank was in trouble was the posting of a notice at the beginning of banking hours by Bank Examiner C. C. Jones, stating that business had been suspended for the purpose of making an examination to the bank's affairs, and that the institution was in the hands of the state auditor.

#### Riotous Scenes Follow Closing

The news spread rapidly throughout the entire northwest side of the city, where the bank has for years been a popular depository for funds saved by working people. Soon a clamorous crowd gathered before the doors and demanded admission. Anticipating trouble, a score of police was hurried to the scene. The people were permitted to file past the doors, but were compelled to keep moving. Only those having keys to safety deposit vaults were allowed to enter.

#### Clamorous Crowd Gathers

President Potter of the American Trust and Savings bank, which acted as clearing agent for the defunct institution, was called into consultation. The state auditor was notified and immediately sent Bank Examiner Jones to make a full investigation. The shortage is estimated to be between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000. Disastrous speculation in real estate and in the security market is said to be responsible. Members of the clearing house committee were told that most of this amount was wholly unprotected by adequate collateral. The institution was known as a "family bank." The Stensland family, for years well known residents of the northwest side, owned much of the stock, and members of the family operated the bank. It was organized in 1881 with a paid up capital of \$25,000 and succeeded the banking firm of Paul O. Stensland & Co. A statement made by Vice President Stensland showed \$1,051,000 in cash on hand. He said that the bank carried deposits of \$4,200,000 and had 22,000 depositors. The Stensland bank was not a member of the clearing house but cleared through the American Trust and Savings bank. The concern's New York correspondents are the Mercantile and the Chase National banks.