

THE NORFOLK WEEKLY NEWS-JOURNAL.

NORFOLK, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1910.

T. R. HUNTING FOR GRAFTERS

CONSIDERS IT HIS DUTY TO RUN DOWN CROOKS.

IS AFTER MEN IN HIGH PL.

Colonel Roosevelt pledges the men Buffalo his heartiest efforts in seeking out and running to earth crookedness in his own party.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 25.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt outlined his political creed in three speeches which he crowded into a space of fifty minutes here today.

"There are two prime articles in my faith," he said. "I stand for justice for the rich man and the poor man alike and for the punishment of wrong wherever or by whomever done."

Colonel Roosevelt arrived here at 10:45, it being the third stop in his cross-country journey. He already having addressed crowds at Ashtabula and Connant. At 11:35 his train left for Toledo, where a ten-minute stop was scheduled.

Five thousand people were gathered in and about the Union station when the train bearing the ex-president came in.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Theodore Roosevelt pledged himself to the men of Buffalo today to help them and all sincere citizens to fight crookedness wherever it was found.

"I'll help you just as I did in the past," he said, speaking to the Elliott club, whose guest he was at breakfast an hour after sunrise. He made a plea for the punishment of crooked, grafting public officials and the election of honest ones in their places, a process of gradually but permanently raising the morale of political and business life, and he said he thought it his duty to hunt out crooks and especially crooks in his own party.

After Crooks in His Own Party.

"I believe in party government," he said, "but the moment a question of honesty is involved I recognize no party distinctions or if I do make any it is that it is a little more my business to put the grafter and crook out of public life if he belongs to my party than if to another. This attitude demands that one's attention be fixed not on financial or social status but on conduct."

Nearly 400 members of the Elliott club and other citizens representing leading professional and business interests and a wide variety of political affiliations awaited Mr. Roosevelt's coming from the New York Central station, where he had arrived from Utica at 6:20 in his private car. Republic, attached to a regular train.

"Bully Glad to See" Tony.

As the ex-president entered he was cheered and "America" was sung, with the backing of a regimental band. Breakfast was expeditiously served as there was less than an hour before the time for Mr. Roosevelt's departure for Chicago. Among those who got an especially hearty greeting from Mr. Roosevelt was "Tony" Gavin, a Buffalo policeman, formerly a "rough rider." The colonel shook his hand across the table and said some pleasant things in which the words "bully glad to see you" occurred.

Mr. Roosevelt made good use of the twenty-five minutes available for his remarks. The men who heard him, who noted his earnestness in dealing with the subject of crookedness and grafting, and who frequently broke into the speech with sharp applause, had in mind his expressions within the last few days that "they will have all the fight they want."

Bouquet for Railroad Men.

When Colonel Roosevelt appeared on the rear end of the platform at Dunkirk, N. Y., he was met by a large gathering of railroad men.

"I have always admired the railroad men because they have certain qualities I like to think of as typical of Americans. They know how to act, each for himself and also in combination. They know how to work. They know how to obey orders and how to act, each on his individuality. The average American in our political, industrial and social life must show just these traits."

The constant noise of a steaming locomotive made speaking very difficult for the colonel, who protested.

Protests Against Steaming Engine.

"It is really an outrage," he declared. "I cannot talk to that engine." Then he told them that the engine was the only thing he could not talk against. Some of the men shouted "do them up at the convention, Teddy!" Colonel Roosevelt smiled broadly but made no reply.

Fully 5,000 people greeted Colonel Roosevelt when his special train arrived in Erie at 9:28 this morning. The colonel spoke briefly, chiefly along the lines of the earlier speech he made at Buffalo regarding pure water in the great lakes cities.

He was met at Dunkirk by a reception committee from Erie, consisting of Congressman Arthur L. Bates, Frank D. Schultz, president of the chamber of commerce; K. C. Sturgeon, president of the board of trade, and William B. Trask.

Congressman Bates was a member

of the lower house during the seven and one-half years that Roosevelt was president and a long conversation was held in the private car as the train rushed through the northwestern Pennsylvania grape belt. At every town and hamlet hundreds lined the track.

Likes to be Called "Teddy."

"Hello, Teddy," was heard from the sea of humanity that lined the station platform when the train pulled into Erie and it was some time before the colonel's voice could be heard.

In an undertone to Congressman Bates, who was on the rear platform, an African hunter said: "I used to think I lowered my dignity to have them call me Teddy, but you know, I am getting to like it."

Will Fight the "Old Guard."

Utica, Aug. 25.—Colonel Roosevelt showed his inclination here to fight opposition in New York. When a statement by William Barnes, Jr., the Albany leader, to the effect that there would be a fight in the convention against domination by Mr. Roosevelt, was read to him he said:

"They will have all the fight they want. I am only going to the convention because I feel that the interests of the people of New York demand that the republican party be given a chance to stand squarely and uncompromisingly for clean, decent, honest politics."

"I go to that convention to make the speech exactly as it had been planned, originally, and while I hope there will be sense enough to prevent any one opposing the principles for which I stand, yet if they do oppose them it is their own affairs and so far as I am concerned the issue shall be absolutely clean out."

Fight to End on "Old Guard."

Theodore Roosevelt served notice that he would wage war without quarter on the "old guard" of the republican party in New York state. Having been drawn into the fight, as he says, against his will, he has determined to pursue it to the end, win or lose.

Mr. Roosevelt's attitude was indicated more clearly than any time by a statement which he issued.

The colonel said he was going into the fight with his eye open and full realization of the fact that he might not be successful. He said he felt that on account of the attitude of members of the organization he was at perfect liberty to carry on uncompromising warfare.

May Mean Party Defeat.

Some of Colonel Roosevelt's closest friends in the state have told him that they were doubtful as to the outcome and he has replied that he himself felt that even though he should be successful in the state convention at Saratoga and such a platform as he desired should be adopted, the result of the election would be in grave doubt.

The colonel has told his friends that he did not feel sure the Roosevelt-Hughes forces would receive unqualified support from the organization at the polls.

First Gun in the Fight.

Colonel Roosevelt's endorsement of State Senator Frederick Davenport was the first step in the fight which he expects to carry on from now until election time. He decided to go to the state fair in Syracuse on September 17 to speak and at that time may talk politics.

The "Old Guard" Accepts Challenge.

New York, Aug. 25.—Colonel Roosevelt's statement that if the "old guard" desires a fight, "it will have all the fight it wants," found William J. Barnes of Albany in an aggressive attitude. Mr. Barnes will meet State Chairman Woodruff here today and go over a plan of campaign by which they hope to win at the coming primaries.

Colonel Roosevelt's statement was shown Mr. Barnes and after reading it carefully, he said: "The opponents of direct nominations, after the contest they have been through, will not violate the principles for which they have been fighting at the dictation of any one and it looks as if they would have to have the fight."

County Chairman Griscom indicated to callers that there was nothing in the report of a compromise by which Vice President Sherman would be made temporary chairman of the state convention and Colonel Roosevelt would be chosen permanent chairman.

Mr. Griscom's position is that members of the "old guard" now controlling the party in the state must go.

To Speak in Council Bluffs.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Aug. 25.—Mayor Thomas Maloney today received a telegram from W. B. Howland of the Roosevelt party, dated Buffalo, N. Y., stating that Colonel Roosevelt, who is scheduled to stay an hour in Council Bluffs on his westward journey tomorrow afternoon, has accepted the mayor's invitation to deliver a speech. Arrangements are being made to have him speak at the park in the business part of the city.

Roosevelt Gets a County.

New York, Aug. 25.—The news that Orleans county had instructed its delegation to the state convention to favor Theodore Roosevelt as the convention's temporary chairman was received with elation by Chairman Lloyd C. Griscom of New York county. "The news from Orleans county this morning," said Mr. Griscom, "shows how the republicans of New York state feature the contest."

PLOW INTO PULLMAN CAR

MORE THAN A DOZEN DEAD IN WRECK.

PASSENGERS CRUSHED, SCALDED

A Passenger on the Grand Trunk Stopped to Fix a Defective Brake—Torpedo Failed to Halt Following Train, Which Plowed into Sleeper.

Durand, Mich., Aug. 25.—More than a dozen people were killed last night on the Grand Trunk railroad in a rear-end collision three miles east of here, when Grand Trunk train No. 4 crashed into the track two miles east of Durand late last night.

Durand, Mich., Aug. 25.—Probably eight persons were killed and eight injured, three perhaps fatally, when Grand Trunk train No. 4 crashed into the rear of train No. 14, stalled on the track two miles east of Durand late last night.

The engine of No. 4 plowed its way three-quarters of a length of a sleeping car, "Nebraska," the last car in train No. 14, catching fourteen persons asleep. The fire box of the colliding engine then dropped out and the coach in a few minutes was blazing from end to end.

Flint, Mich., Aug. 25.—In a rear-end collision between passenger trains No. 4 and No. 14, both eastbound on the Grand Trunk railway, two miles east of Durand last night, eight persons were known to have been killed, three were probably fatally injured and five were seriously hurt. It was reported early today that four passengers were missing.

Train No. 14 stopped to repair a defective brake which No. 4 crashed into it. The engine of No. 4 plowed half way through the rear sleeper, crushing to death some of the sleeping passengers. The wreckage caught fire and others of the passengers were burned or scalded. It is said there were 186 persons on the ill fated train.

When the forward train stopped a brakeman was sent back to signal the train following, but the explosion of the torpedo which was placed on the track as a warning was heard too late by the engineer of No. 4 to stop his train.

As fast as they were found the bodies were sent to Durand. Some of the injured also were taken to that village and others were brought to a hospital in this city.

The bodies recovered during the night are those of two unidentified women, one about 59 years old and the other about 69, and six bodies so badly scalded and burned as to render identification impossible.

The probably fatally injured are: Clinton A. Davis, 27, of Montreal; scalded and cut about the head and body.

George Nelson, of Battle Creek, fireman on train No. 4; scalded and cut. Carl Mitchell of Port Huron, train No. 14; was injured about the head.

FOR NATION-WIDE PRIMARY

That's the Latest Scheme of Senator Cummins of Iowa.

Des Moines, Aug. 25.—Asserting as a reason the fact that the nominations for president and vice president may be and actually have been determined by the vote of delegates from states which cast practically no vote for the party ticket and never elect the party electoral ticket, Senator Albert B. Cummins declared his intention of introducing in the senate a bill providing for the enactment of a nation-wide primary law.

Senator Cummins points to the difficulty of making any change in the method of procedure in national conventions relative to the basis of representation, and declares that if congress does not act within a reasonable time upon his national primary bill, he will propose a law regulating national party conventions, making the basis of representation the party vote instead of population.

At the recent republican state convention a plank was adopted in favor of a national primary law and the republicans of the state are committed to it.

MAKE BABIES DRUG FIENDS.

Doped in the Cradle, the Habit Often Stays With Them.

New York, Aug. 25.—That babies in their cradles contract drug habits through being doped promiscuously with paregoric, laudanum and other household remedies is the assertion of President Lederle of the New York board of health.

An effort will be made by the board to obtain local legislation prohibiting the sale of the objectionable drugs except upon prescription, President Lederle says.

"Notwithstanding their dangerous nature, the sale of these drugs for the relief of minor troubles is enormous.

"Many mothers keep paregoric on tap and are more careful to have it in their homes than they are to see that their sugar bowls are filled. At the first sign of an ache or pain, and often the moment the baby cries, the mother dashes for the paregoric bottle. As a result the baby is drugged, and drugged unnecessarily."

IOWA MUGGET LAW UPHELD

Judge McPherson Hands Down Important Decision on Liquor.

Des Moines, Aug. 25.—Judge Smith McPherson in an opinion filed in federal court here today upholds the Iowa Mullet law as valid and constitutional in one of the most important liquor decisions handed down in many months.

Saloonkeepers at Marshalltown united to seek an injunction restraining the county attorney, sheriff and clerk from collecting the Mullet liquor tax pending an appeal from the Iowa courts to the state supreme court and declaring the statute unconstitutional. A temporary injunction granted March 14 is vacated by Judge McPherson and the law upheld. The case will be appealed to the United States supreme court.

DENVER HAS 213,381

Increase of 79,522 in Ten Years, or 59.4 Percent Gain.

Washington, Aug. 25.—The population of Denver, Colo., is 213,381, an increase of 79,522 or 59.4 percent as compared with 133,859 in 1900.

OSAGE INDIANS ARE RICH

Each One Worth \$20,000, They're the Richest in the World.

Pawhuska, Okla., Aug. 25.—Testimony was given before the congressional committee investigating Indian affairs today that each of the 2,300 Osage Indians is worth \$20,000 which, on a per capita basis, constitutes them the richest people in the world.

As the property is held in restriction by the government the Indians have used a great many lawyers, it was stated. One attorney testified that he represented thirty-four claimants and demanded that the government place them on the Osage basis, thus giving them the right to \$20,000 worth of property. The wealth of these claimants if they are successful will amount to \$460,000.

Another attorney testified that he had been employed to oppose the claims on the ground that if allowed they would decrease the wealth of the tribe. Attorneys' fees were paid to keep the Indians off the rolls and fees were paid for putting them on.

A firm of attorneys declared they were to get a contingent fee of \$42,000 for securing to the Osage tribe \$700,000 said to be due to them by the government.

Roosevelt to Des Moines.

Des Moines, Aug. 25.—Official announcement was made today that Colonel Roosevelt will be in Des Moines the entire day November 4 as a guest of the Iowa state teachers' association. Colonel Roosevelt will make four addresses, two before the general convention at the morning and night sessions, and two in the afternoon before two divisions of the conventions.

POVERTY THE ROCK OF LOVE.

A Magistrate Finds That Most Couples Quarrel About Money.

New York, Aug. 25.—"Marry in haste and repent in the police court. Most of the couples who take their troubles to court married too young. What is the right age to marry? Whenever a man has judgment."

These are the views which Magistrate Herrman expressed yesterday. Today Magistrate Frederick B. House gave utterance to his equally interesting views on the subject.

Mr. House created "ladies' day" in the Harlem police court for the special adjudication of the feminine wrangles of the neighborhood.

"In my opinion it is not the youth of the couples who bring their troubles to the police court that causes their unhappiness. Very early marriages often turn out to be the happiest. Nineteenths of the husbands and wives that appear before me, whether they are 16 or 69, quarrel about money."

"Man is selfish, perhaps, and expects the wife to dress herself and run the house on less than her fair share of the family income, or the woman is extravagant, has no sense of wifely responsibility, and keeps the household constantly in debt. Once in a while both are good, earnest young people, and it takes only a word or two from the magistrate to send them home smiling and reconciled."

"You can't lay down any hard and fast rules as to the right age to marry. A sense of responsibility is the most essential quality of a good husband or wife."

The young fellow who thinks that it is his duty to make the girl he marries happy and to provide for her to the best of his ability, is old enough to make a good husband, even if he is no more than 21. And the girl who feels that wifedom has obligations as well as privileges, who learns to run her home economically and feels that any sacrifice is worth while for a good husband, is the right sort of a wife."

"A man of 40 is not old enough to marry if he can't support a wife, and a boy of 21 who has brains enough to make an income which permits him to propose to a nice girl is not too young. For there's no question that poverty is at the root of practically all the domestic troubles a magistrate is called upon to settle. Money is about all they quarrel over, it seems to me."

ROOSEVELT'S SON ON ROSEBUD

ARCHIE IS AT THE AGENCY ON A HUNTING TRIP.

WITH MARSHAL SETH BULLOCK

Archie Roosevelt is now on the Rosebud Reservation, Looking Over the Sioux in Their Native Haunts and Shooting Dakota Game.

Valentine, Neb., Aug. 25.—Special to The News: United States Marshal Seth Bullock, accompanied by Archibald Roosevelt, arrived yesterday on their way to Rosebud, S. D. Bullock is taking young Roosevelt over to see the Indians in their native grounds, also to go on a hunting trip while there. Agent Woods and John Anderson met them here and took them over to Rosebud in an automobile.

WAYNE FARMER ENDS LIFE.

Picks Barn of Friend to Commit Suicide—Ill Health Caused Act.

Wayne, Neb., Aug. 25.—Adam Greir, a prosperous and highly respected pioneer farmer of Wayne county, residing four miles north and one-half mile west of Wayne, hanged himself at 5 o'clock in a barn at the home of August Hanson, a friend and neighbor.

About 4:30 o'clock the deceased got up at home and informed his wife that he was going to the barn to do the chores. An hour later, when Mr. Hanson went to do his chores, he found the body hanging a few feet away from the entrance.

Ill health was the cause, a matter the deceased had talked about with neighbors the day before. A wife, three sons and two daughters survive him.

AN UGLY PRISON PLOT.

Plans Were Laid to Blow up the Prisoners in Nicaragua.

Managua, Aug. 24.—Prior to the fall of Managua, the secretary of the penitentiary voluntarily made an affidavit before American Consul Olivares that the walls of the penitentiary contained several hundred prisoners who had been mined by one of the keepers. Mr. Olivares immediately called on President Madriz and requested that an investigation of the affair be made. This Madriz refused to grant and Mr. Olivares demanded the removal from the prison of William H. Pittman of Boston, who was under arrest there on an allegation that he had laid mines at Bluefields on behalf of the revolutionists.

Madriz guaranteed the safety of Pittman and promised to release him the following morning, which was done. The American and other consuls then demanded in the name of humanity that the keeper who it was alleged had mined the walls should be dismissed from his position. This demand was also granted and the keeper thereupon confessed the plot and declared that he intended to touch a button and explode mines when the revolutionists entered the city or upon the downfall of Madriz.

Death of Henry Evans.

Bloomfield, Neb., Aug. 25.—Henry Evans, living seventeen miles north of this city, died at the home of his son, Henry E. Evans. He was 78 years old. His death was caused from kidney trouble. His remains were taken to Carroll, Neb.

A LAND GRABBERS' SCHEME.

Alleged to Have Had Plans to Get Possession of Indian School.

Pawhuska, Okla., Aug. 25.—An attempt in which it was alleged land grabbers sought to gain possession of the million dollar government Indian school at Chillico, in northern Oklahoma, near the Kansas state line, was laid before the congressional committee which is investigating Indian land contracts.

The school comprises numerous stone buildings and 8,000 acres of land, and is open to all Indian children except to those of who are known as the five civilized tribes in this state. The land is valued by the officials at \$400,000 and the buildings at \$600,000.

Representations have been made at Washington, it was stated, that the buildings were dilapidated, the farm lands of little value and that Indians refused to send their children to the school.

The committee, headed by Representative Charles H. Burke, chairman of the house committee on Indian affairs, made a thorough inspection of the place. The equipment was said to be in excellent condition and the farm lands among the most productive in the state. For the government to close up the institution and sell out the lands would be to rob the Indians of one of their chief sources of education, said an official.

The land grabbers have had agents working at Washington in an effort to get the government to sell the property for practically nothing.

The committee arrived here after a seventy-mile automobile ride from Arkansas City, Kan., through the country owned largely by Osage Indians. Investigation of the contracts made with these Indians will be begun here today.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Temperatures for Twenty-four Hours. Forecast for Nebraska.

Maximum	81
Minimum	46
Average	64
Barometer	30.02
Chicago, Aug. 25.—The bulletin issued by the Chicago station of the United States weather bureau gives the forecast for Nebraska as follows: Fair tonight and Friday; cooler tonight east portion; probably frost tonight.	

MAY PUT BACK GEORGE III.

Patriots Pulled the Statue Down and Made It Into Bullets.

New York, Aug. 25.—A project has been started here to restore the statue of King George III in Bowling Green, overlooking New York harbor. A statue of the king was pedestaled there once, but the patriots pulled it down to make bullets to be used against the king's men.

Henry C. Quinby, a lawyer and member of the St. Nicholas society, is one of the men interested in the project. He said: "The discussion of the plan for the restoration of King George's statue is something I cannot go into now. It would be premature. I might be violating the confidence of several other gentlemen who are interested in the matter. I cannot say at this time whether any of the historical societies have acted officially on the scheme. In about two weeks I may be free to talk of the plan."

Henry L. Bogert, a lawyer, is secretary of the Holland society, whose members revere the memory of Peter Stuyvesant and other Dutch burghers of New Amsterdam.

"Personally," he said, "I shouldn't suffer any great spasm of indignation if they put King George's figure back on Bowling Green. But many other members of the Holland society would take up arms, I guess. Patriotic societies like the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution might take the view that a statue once torn down because of patriotic motives would have to be torn down again. I'm sure I don't know what the friendly sons of St. Patrick might think of it."

It was after the reading of the Declaration of Independence in New York July 9, 1776, that the revolutionists decided that George had been prancing on his pedestal long enough. Ropes were cast, there were enthusiastic whoops backed by strong pulls, and over went George. The bulk of the statue was loaded that night on a sloop and taken to Norwalk, Conn. Governor Wolcott received it. He and a group of patriots, among whom were his own three daughters, made 42,983 bullets out of George and his horse.

COOL ON THE BIG BRIDGES.

New York Discovers New Free Roof Gardens.

New York, Aug. 25.—As pleasure resorts after the sun has gone down and the cool of the evening has set, and as points from which to get the most wonderful views of the city, the four great bridges of the metropolis have any roof garden that has ever been devised readily beaten. New York's population is just beginning to realize this and is taking advantage of their comforts to the full. High over the river away above the buildings on the shores, these four great bridges hang, banding together New York and Brooklyn from well downtown as far as the southern end of Blackwell's Island. In the velvety air of a summer's night they provide for the people of New York a comfort and a luxury that the city dweller can find nowhere else. Down in the streets a neither side there may not be a breath of fresh ozone. Heated throughout the long hours of the day, the pavements all night long continue exhaling the warmth that has been imprisoned in them. But up on the bridges all is cool and attractive. Up from the sea over the harbor and along the East river come refreshing gusts of cool air. It is seldom that is not comfortable high up over the tide that flows down to the sea.

HAT TIP TRUST GATHERS 'EM IN.

There Are No Pockets in Uniforms of Boys Who Collect the Coins.

Frederick L. Long in Harper's Weekly: The hat-tip trust? Yes, verily; even so. The coat-room tip business is as highly organized as any of which the public is aware. With two or three exceptions, all the large hotels and restaurants in New York, for example, farm out the "coat-room" privilege to the hat-tip trust. This trust is embodied in an elusive, reticent little man with an office near the "Great White Way." He pays the innkeepers well for the privilege, hires the hat-boys, and pays their wages. They surrender all their tips to the trust's "captain."

But how can the trust be sure of getting all the money? That is easy; he has no trouble at all. He may lose a few dimes a day on a boy, but the boy cannot keep it up. It is not half so easy beating this system as it is for a street car conductor (on a car of the ordinary type) to "knock down" fares with his car full of spotters.

In the first place, the exploiter of tips furnishes the uniforms. He charges his employees only two dollars a month for wearing them. They are made to his special order, and there is not a pocket in them.

FIRE CRISIS HAS PASSED

ANOTHER FALL OF RAIN AND SNOW HELPS QUENCH.

TROOPS CALLED AREN'T NEEDED

The War Department is Advised That the Crisis in the Forest Fire Situation in Idaho and Montana is Over. Word from a Forester.

Spokane, Aug. 25.—The fact that about eighty-six men of the forest service have perished has been definitely established by reports to the supervisor at Wallace, Ida.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 25.—Word has been received here that campers at Welch resort, fifteen miles west of Mount Hood, are hemmed in by fires. Up to Sunday about 200 families were camped there. Since then, however, many have returned home and it is impossible to state at present how many are endangered.

Seattle, Aug. 25.—The forest fire which broke out last night in the Cedar river valley, twenty-five miles east of Seattle, has increased in fury and is entirely beyond control. P. Simmons, Jr., warden of the Washington Forest Fire association, said today that his men were powerless and that he would call upon the government to order out the militia.

Washington, Aug. 25.—Two companies of troops which were requested by Superintendent Morgan of the Flathead Indian reservation for fire fighting duty will not be required, owing to a fall of snow last night, according to a telegram received today at the Indian bureau. It is assumed that the fires in that section are under control.

Basing his judgment on telegrams from the northwest telling of the fall of the rain and snow, Forester Potter today expressed the opinion to the war department that the crisis had passed.

Smaller Loss of Life.

Spokane, Aug. 25.—Forest Supervisor W. R. Weigle gave out a statement that the loss of men employed by the Couer d'Alene national forest was ninety-five. There are 155 men missing in the Halm and Fern parties. Weigle expects some loss of life in these parties as well as in that of Korki, who is safe but has not reported officially.

Arrested for Settling Fires.

All the fires in the Gallatin forest are under control. Three men have been arrested at Boseman on a charge of settling fire to the forests.

Telegrams from St. Roka announce that all the men are safe there. A telegram to the Missoulan from Trout Creek says seven fire fighters in that vicinity are not accounted for and that fifteen families are homeless and destitute.

Snow Near Great Falls.

Great Falls, Mont., Aug. 25.—Snowfall at the higher altitudes and rain further down has put out all the fires in the region of Great Falls. It is believed that the danger is over.

Idaho and Montana Deaths.

Missoula, Mont., Aug. 25.—District Forester W. B. Greeley, in charge of district No. 1, which includes the reserves in Montana and Idaho, through which fires are now raging, is inclined to estimate that the total casualties thus far will not exceed seventy-five.

The total fatalities in Montana have now reached eleven. Two new names are E. Williams and A. M. Barrett, they were lost in the flames near Thompson where such heavy loss of life was reported during the early hours of the fire.

Ten other men are still missing from the party that was stationed thirty-seven miles west of Tuscora and a searching party headed by Ranger Kaufman has gone after them.

A Wreck on the Short Line.

Royal, Neb., Aug. 25.—The Burlington on