

BANKERS IN JAIL

Three Arrests Grow Out of Looting Frisco Trust Company.

PRESIDENT AT SANTA BARBARA

David F. Walker Arrested There and is Coming Back Under Guard.

BONDS ARE FIXED AT \$75,000

Vice President Broken and Director Barnell Locked Up.

MONEY SITUATION UNAFFECTED

Closing of Trust Company Has No Effect Upon Other Institutions

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 9.—James Dattell Brown, vice president and general manager of the California Safe Deposit and Trust company, was arrested in jail by W. J. Barnett, director of the defunct company, and originator of many costly ventures, which brought ruin to the trust company.

Accompanied by his wife and two policemen, Barnett was brought over from his home on Silva, island off the Marin shore this morning, and was taken immediately to the city prison.

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SUMMARY OF THE BEE

Tuesday, December 10, 1907.

1907 DECEMBER 1907

Table with 7 columns (Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat) and 7 rows (1-7) showing dates and days of the week.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast till 3 p. m. Tuesday: For Omaha, Council Bluffs and vicinity: Fair to Tuesday.

For Nebraska—Fair and rising temperature Tuesday.

For Iowa—Tuesday fair, with colder in east and west; moderate west portions; high northwest winds.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday: Deg.

Table showing temperature at Omaha yesterday for various times of the day (6 a.m., 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., 8 p.m., 10 p.m., 11 p.m.).

DOMESTIC.

Kansas City men will buy the Stock Yards Bank of Commerce from the receiver of the National Bank of Commerce.

President D. F. Walker of the California Safe Deposit and Trust company was arrested in Santa Barbara on a charge of irregularity in connection with the company.

Owners of the mines at Monongah claim the death list will not be as large as estimated, while the men assert this is untrue.

Governor Hughes has not engaged rooms at the Auditorium hotel for the convention as reported.

Admiral Evans takes place on the flagship of the Pacific fleet and active preparations for voyage begin.

Two brothers are drowned at Atama, Ia.

Prominent attorney of Minnesota asks for the impeachment of the supreme court of Minnesota.

Rebating cases against the packers are advanced in United States supreme court on request of government.

Cotton shortage grows according to latest reports of government.

Oklahoma representative introduces bill for initiative and referendum in United States.

Testimony given in the Haywood trial will in part be accepted by stipulation in the Pethione case.

Pose of citizens kills two robbers at Winlock, Wash.

Wharton Golden testifies that he collected a money payment prompt his testimony in the Powers case.

Senator Tillman introduces resolutions in the senate asking for an investigation of the acts of Secretary Cortelyou in issuing bonds and certificates and also inquiring into the legality of clearing house checks.

Former Supervisor Gallagher, one of the prosecution's most important witnesses in the bribery cases in San Francisco, disappears.

FORNIGN.

Mrs. Taft has narrow escape in severe storm while being transferred from tender Holland to the President Grant.

The secretary of the admiralty defends the position of the government over the shorter life of battleships before the budget committee of the reichstag.

The funeral of King Oscar will be delayed for two weeks by necessary preparations.

HERASKA.

Governor Sheldon intends to final plea of Harrison Clarke for commutation of his sentence.

LOCAL.

R. J. Dunham, personal representative of J. Ogden Armour, heads the Union States yards company, succeeding General Charles F. Manderson, who served unexpired term of the late W. A. Paxton.

The rearrangement of directors on stock yards company board.

Grain pours into the Omaha market after two weeks of unusual quiet, while buying on the floor of the grain exchange is spirited and forty-two cars are sold in one day.

Railroads have cars released during the flurry and are in good position to handle shipments.

Thieves managed to move five tons of brick and stone in a vain effort to secure contents of cooperators of St. Philomena's cathedral at Ninth and Harney streets, the stone containing little of value except to the church.

Ex-Mayor Reed of Kansas City "banded" 11 to some executive officer of the "people" who wears spurs and has been a cowboy at some time in his life, when addressing the democrats at Dahlman banquet.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

Live stock markets.

Grain markets.

Stocks and bonds.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Port. Arrived. Sailed.

NEW YORK. La. Toussaint. Palangas.

NEW YORK. America. Dakota.

NEW YORK. Louisiana. Dakota.

NEW YORK. Havanna. Dakota.

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MRS. TAFT'S NARROW ESCAPE

Tossed About in Rudderless Tender During Gale.

IMMINENT DANGER OF DROWNING

Steamer President Grant Behind Schedule Time Because of Storm and the Small Boat is Almost Captured.

ON BOARD STEAMER PRESIDENT GRANT, IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, Dec. 9.—By Wireless Telegraphy to London.—Mrs. Taft, wife of the American secretary of war, joined her husband on board this steamer early this morning at Boulogne. On the trip out on a harbor tender the party had an exceedingly narrow escape from wreck and disaster.

Mrs. Taft and Mrs. George Post Wheeler, wife of the second secretary of the American embassy at Tokio, and the other passengers for the President Grant, boarded the tender Holland last night within the harbor works at Boulogne. Very heavy seas were running outside and this delayed the departure of the tender, but at 1:30 o'clock this morning, it was supposed that the President Grant was inside the breaker, the Holland started out to take the passengers alongside. Soon after leaving it was discovered that the President Grant had not come inside. The Holland set out in the heavy seas, a giant wave broke its rudder and the small tender drifted helplessly in the darkness.

It was tossed about on the waves like a cork and rolled almost on its beam ends. There was danger of capsizing or of being dashed upon the rocks.

The passengers were thrown about in every direction. Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Wheeler were crouching in the captain's cabin when some fixtures above them came down with a crash. Fortunately they were not injured. Near the lighthouse the Holland managed to get a grip with an anchor and this improved the situation. Repairs were hurriedly made. The President Grant came in at 3 o'clock and the passengers from the tender were transferred without further incident.

Among those who came off on the Holland were M. Bischoff, prefect of Boulogne, who greeted Secretary Taft in the name of France. The sub-prefect expressed his regret at the ill-timed start of the Holland.

Secretary Taft made an appropriate reply, expressing his deep appreciation of the consideration of the French government and regretting that the change of plans made it necessary for him to abandon his proposed visit to Paris.

The President Grant is eight hours behind its schedule because of the storm after taking on the Boulogne passengers, the steamer sailed for Plymouth.

An incident of self-sacrifice connected with the failure of the National Bank of Commerce has just come to light. William A. Rule, for many years cashier of the bank, developed a magnificent appreciation of the bank in the month of August to pay certain individual notes given him by pay for bank stock. Some time ago the directors urged that Mr. Rule should personally own more stock than he then held in the bank. He was unwilling to do this, and borrowed the money outside the bank, giving his personal note therefor. These notes were not called for until the month of August, but to protect the holder to them Mr. Rule mortgaged his home on the day before the failure and took them up.

Fourteen of the sixteen battleships composing the fleet are now in Hampton Roads and are also the fleet tender Yankton, and numerous colliers and supply ships. The last of the vessels to arrive at the port of the fleet is the Louisiana, New Jersey, Virginia, Georgia, Illinois, Alabama, Ohio, Kansas, Missouri, Connecticut, Vermont, Rhode Island and Maine. The Minnesota and Kentucky are yet to arrive.

The collier Abarenda has preceded the fleet south with coal. There were scenes of activity about the fleet today. The crews of many of the battleships were engaged in "picking" coal while others were engaged in loading supplemental magazine stores sent from the St. Julien magazine here, these including hundreds of tons of projectiles and other explosives.

TESTIMONY BY STIPULATION

Pethione Trial Will Be Greatly Shortened by This Method of Evidence.

BOISE, Idaho, Dec. 9.—By agreement of attorneys for the state and defense in the Pethione case today, the trial was continued until tomorrow morning, when the opening statement for the prosecution will be made by James B. Hawley.

The postponement was agreed to partially because Senator Borah cannot reach the city until tonight, and partially that a stipulation between the state and defense as to certain evidence may be drawn. This stipulation will provide that the testimony on the explosion in the Bradley residence at San Francisco, given at the Haywood trial, shall be admitted as evidence in the Pethione trial, and it is understood that the testimony of a number of Colorado witnesses will also be covered in the stipulation. By this procedure the trial will be greatly shortened and the state spared the expense of bringing witnesses from other states.

TICKETS INTO UNITED STATES

Passage on Steamer Amerika Engaged in Satisfying Scheme Upon Emigrants.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The sale of tickets of admission to the United States is the latest form of swindle discovered by the immigration authorities. A male passenger on the liner Amerika had more than forty of them to the steamer managers on the ship which arrived yesterday, receiving not less than \$1 a piece for them. With these tickets, the immigrants were told they could enter the country without difficulty. The ship's officers discovered the swindle and compelled the return of the money. The man probably will be prosecuted.

United States Still Buying.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The United States secured the bulk of the \$2,000,000 in gold in the open market today at 77 1/2, a reduction of 1/2.

Telegraph Service in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—Plans have been approved by the secretary of war for rebuilding telegraph wires on the Yukon river, construction of a second wire between Fairbanks and Valdez and in sections of wireless telegraph lines and improvement and extension to the cable lines.

VALUE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY

Carl C. Witt Appointed by South Dakota Railroad Commission to Make Appraisal.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 9.—(Special.) Carl C. Witt, who at the regular November meeting of the South Dakota Board of Railroad Commissioners was appointed to the position of expert engineer to gather the necessary data which will enable railroad commissioners to make an appraisal of all the railroad property in South Dakota, this week assumed the duties of his office and has commenced the work of gathering the data required.

He will make his headquarters in Sioux Falls. The appraisal will be made in accordance with an act of the legislature during its session last winter. Mr. Witt will travel over every mile of railway in the state before his work is completed. He will make journeys with a locomotive and a caboose or one coach, and also on handcars should occasion demand, so that he may be able to personally inspect every mile of the roadbed.

He will have the assistance of men who will be in the best position to give correct information as to the condition of ties and rails and every other sort and style of railroad property, so that a thorough inspection of every particle of railroad property in South Dakota will be made. The purpose of making the appraisal is to secure the data which will enable the railroad commissioners to in the future act more intelligently when the matter of proposed reductions in freight rates in South Dakota comes before the board for adjustment.

The expense of the work will depend upon how thoroughly the legislature wants it done. The last session appropriated \$10,000 for the making of the appraisal. This may fall far short of what will be necessary to make the appraisal thorough and complete.

It is stated that to complete a similar appraisal in the state of Minnesota cost that state the sum of \$80,000.

STOCK YARDS BANK RESUMES

Kansas City Branch of National Bank of Commerce Will Be Bought of Receiver.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 9.—Arrangements had practically been completed today for the reopening tomorrow of the Stock Yards Bank of Commerce, deposits \$250,000, which failed last week following the closing of the National Bank of Commerce. The institution will be bought outright from the receiver of the National Bank of Commerce. This will be the second bank to have resumed since the busy last week.

The directors of the National Bank of Commerce are working hard on a plan for the reorganization of that bank and hope to have a sufficient good showing to gain the permission of Receiver Bradley to reopen.

An incident of self-sacrifice connected with the failure of the National Bank of Commerce has just come to light. William A. Rule, for many years cashier of the bank, developed a magnificent appreciation of the bank in the month of August to pay certain individual notes given him by pay for bank stock. Some time ago the directors urged that Mr. Rule should personally own more stock than he then held in the bank. He was unwilling to do this, and borrowed the money outside the bank, giving his personal note therefor. These notes were not called for until the month of August, but to protect the holder to them Mr. Rule mortgaged his home on the day before the failure and took them up.

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KINKAID REGISTERS KICK

Objects to Construction Placed on His Homestead Bill by Department.

ACTION TOO LONG DELAYED

Interior Department May Turn Down Recommendation to Discontinue Land Offices at O'Neill and Broken Bow.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—The so-called Kinkaid homestead bill, which brought comfort to hundreds of intending settlers in the western Nebraska district and by farmers in that section, has had a series of ups and downs in the land office, which its author, Moses P. Kinkaid, proposes to rectify if it is in his power. Since the passage of the Kinkaid act he has watched its effects and noted its drawbacks. It was undoubtedly the best bill that could be passed in that time, according to members of the public land committee, and it is doubted if such a measure could have been passed in any congress since the Fifty-ninth, and the possibility of its passage in the congress now in session is extremely questioned. However, it is a law and its measure of good it has accomplished is testified to by the large number of entries that have been made under its provisions. Notwithstanding it is a law, the land office has been extremely pertinacious in its interpretation of features of the Kinkaid act to the extent that certain entries have been made on lands in the territory affected by the act have been held up until intending settlers have grown tired of waiting upon action by the department and have abandoned their entries completely. In fact, by its inactivity, the land office, having presumably minor things at hand, has made it necessary that the representatives from the Sixth district bring it before the attention of the land officials.

Today Judge Kinkaid had a long conference with Commissioner Ballinger of the general land office in relation to the operation of certain features of the bill which gives intending settlers the right to enter upon lands over and above the 160 acres prescribed under the general homestead law. He brought to the attention of Mr. Ballinger that the act, which was intended to be in the nature of a large relief for the honest settlers who were being choked to death in the general land office because of the failure to administer the law properly, and especially so in relation to the purchase of isolated tracts surrounding lands entered upon by the homesteader. It was Mr. Kinkaid's contention that the application for these purchases should be passed upon in due season by the department, but instead applications have been allowed to grow musty in the department and so far as any action of officials show have been entirely forgotten.

Judge Kinkaid, who knows every foot of the territory in the Sixth district and is in complete harmony with his constituents, sees the necessity of increasing the size of isolated tracts which may be purchased by homesteaders from a quarter section, which is now the law, to three-quarters, and he has urged upon Commissioner Ballinger that the ruling of the general land office relative to entry of old soldiers upon lands in the Sixth district included under the provisions of the Kinkaid act should be removed, and the right of entry should be given the old soldier in the second time if in the first instance, by reason of a misunderstanding, his first entry was not satisfactory to the department. He urged the resumption of the former ruling. Judge Kinkaid pointed out in his interview with Commissioner Ballinger that other states in the arid or semi-arid belt were making laws like that of the Kinkaid act, only that they insisted upon a larger acreage upon which entry could be made by the intending homesteader than under his bill, and to him showed the trend of the western mind upon these very important land questions.

"The interview was entirely satisfactory," said Judge Kinkaid, "and I have every reason to believe that a more liberal construction will be made upon the law than has characterized the department's position in the past few months."

Objects to Closing Land Offices.

Being upon the subject of land matters at the interior department the representative from O'Neill and Secretary Garfield in relation to the discontinuance of the Broken Bow and O'Neill land offices, Clerk Charles Macey of the land office, and now an inspector of the interior department, after a visit to the offices above named, having recommended their discontinuance, Congressman Kinkaid insisted to the secretary that both the land offices in question were paying their own way and that within a year and a half the first section of settlement under the Kinkaid act will be ready for settlement and that will give the offices a largely increased amount of work to do for a long time to come. Secretary Garfield promised that no action would be taken until those interested had a chance to be heard.