

MRS. GUNNESS DEAD

PLATES CONTAINING HER FALSE TEETH FOUND IN ASHES.

Sheriff Still Trying to Get Evidence at Gunness Farm—Grand Jury Begins Its Work at Laporte—Officers Receive Threatening Letters.

The autopsy held at Laporte, Ind., on the remains of the seven unidentified dead exhumed from Mrs. Gunness' private burial ground was completed and revealed the fact that one of the seven was a female. This has aroused new interest in the story of Emil Greening of Oklahoma City, Okla., who was employed by Mrs. Gunness in the fall of 1904. Greening worked for Mrs. Gunness at the time that Jennie Olson disappeared and his story was to the effect that on a certain day in September a man and a woman came to the house and that night Mrs. Gunness asked Greening to sleep in the barn, for the couple, whom she said were the professor and his wife from the Los Angeles college which Jennie was to attend, would spend the night with her at the house and would require Greening's bedroom. In the morning Greening saw nothing of Jennie nor the man or woman and was informed by Mrs. Gunness that they had left on an early train, taking Jennie along. This body, which is now declared to be that of a woman, was taken from the same hole as was that of Jennie Olson and in that hole also were the bodies of Ole Budsberg of Iowa, Wis., and the remains of a male person. All the bodies were dismembered, but the trunks of the four were such that it was possible to identify the bodies of Jennie Olson and Mr. Budsberg, and it was made possible by the autopsies to determine that one of the other two was that of a female. The theory is now advanced that Mrs. Gunness may have on the same night, the night that Greening slept in the barn, murdered not only Jennie Olson, but also the man and woman. To Coroner Mack, Sheriff Smutzer and Prosecutor Smith this seems almost inconceivable, but they consider in the light of recent developments that nothing appeared impossible for this arch-murderess. The stomachs of the four victims in this hole have been removed and the contents will be analyzed for poison. The disappearance of Jennie Olson, as well as the couple, occurred in September, 1906, while Budsberg was disposed of in May, 1907. His body was not nearer the surface than the others and his should have been the last placed in the hole.

Grand Jury Gets Busy.

The Laporte grand jury convened and began investigation of the mystery surrounding the death of fourteen persons at the farm of Mrs. Belle Gunness. Prosecutor Smith questioned the witnesses and the testimony is being noted by a court stenographer. Prosecutor Smith received another threatening letter from Brooklyn, N. Y. He is threatened with death unless he resigns his office and drops the Gunness investigation. He also received a threatening letter from Washington, D. C. Chief of Police Cochrane is in receipt of a letter from New York saying his life will pay forfeit unless he ceases his activity. The bodies of the seven unidentified dead will be buried in the pottersfield. Mrs. Gunness' Teeth Found.

That Mrs. Gunness died in the ashes which destroyed her home April 28 was conclusively shown when a searcher in the ruins discovered the upper and lower bridges, containing the false teeth of the woman. The lower set of teeth tally exactly with the description and diagram furnished by Dr. I. P. Norton, the dentist, who built the bridge, and who identified the teeth positively as those of Mrs. Gunness. In view of the unmistakable evidence, including the finding one week ago of rings belonging to the murderess, Coroner Mack stated that he would render an official finding that the burned adult female body was that of Mrs. Gunness.

The town has been rent for two weeks by the discussions over the question, "Was Mrs. Gunness burned to death, or did she escape?" But few skeptical persons now remain, and their argument is that Mrs. Gunness, after killing the children and setting fire to the house, threw her teeth into the fire.

Sheriff Smutzer is investigating the claim that William Riedinger, a farmer at Delafield, Wis., was one of Mrs. Gunness' victims. In a letter, David Hicken, a friend living at Waukesha, Wis., tells of the disappearance from home of Riedinger, who, after a visit from Mrs. Gunness, sold some crops, which netted him \$1,000, and left for some place in northern Indiana "to marry a wealthy widow," he said. A month later his hired man, John Heintzelman, received a letter, instructing him to sell the stock and farm implements and put the money in the bank. Although the letter was unsigned and not in the handwriting of Riedinger, the hired man followed the instructions and deposited \$900 in the bank, where it still is, for Riedinger never returned and was not heard from after that. Miss Jennie Graham of Waukesha, Wis., is seeking her brother, who left home to marry a rich widow in Indiana and was never heard from after that.

What is considered positive proof that Henry Gurholdt of Scandinavia, Wis., came to Laporte and was put out of the way by Mrs. Gunness was supplied when Sheriff Smutzer received a letter containing a description of Gurholdt's watch, which tallies with one of the watches found in the ruins.

DEBS AND HANFORD NAMED

Socialists Nominate Standard Bearer for Presidential Race.

Eugene V. Debs of Indianapolis was nominated for president and Benjamin Hanford of New York for vice president by the Socialist party national convention at Chicago.

A draft of the platform was presented to the convention. The demands set forth in it include national ownership of public utilities and of all great industries of national scope "in which competition has virtually ceased to exist," extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power and scientific reforestation of timber lands and reclamation of swamp lands. Touching



EUGENE V. DEBS.

the labor situation, it calls for a shortening of the workday, the securing to workmen of at least a day and a half each week for rest, prohibition of employment of women in harmful vocations and of children under sixteen, and forbidding state transportation of products of child labor, convict labor and the products of uninspected factories. A demand is made for the abolition of the senate and of the veto power of the president and that the constitution be made amendable by a majority vote; that all judges be elected by the people for short terms and that the power of injunction be curbed by immediate legislation.

TAFT IS FAR IN THE LEAD

Last Delegates to Republican Convention Elected.

Arthur A. Vorys of Columbus, O., the manager of the Taft canvass, gave out the following statement:

"With the close of the campaign for delegates to the national convention the nomination of Secretary Taft on the first ballot is a foregone conclusion. Of the 920 delegates who will sit in the convention 563 have been chosen under positive instructions to vote for Ohio's candidate or under resolutions of indorsement or preference that were the equivalent of instructions. Two hundred and twenty-five delegates have been instructed for other candidates. One hundred and ninety-two are uninstructed. Of these 192 more than 100 are known supporters of Secretary Taft. This assures Secretary Taft at this time of a total delegate strength in the convention of only a few votes less than 700."

Julius C. Burrows of Michigan has been selected for temporary chairman of the national convention.

Harriman Case Advanced.

The cases of E. H. Harriman and O. H. Kahn vs. the Interstate commerce commission, involving the refusal of Harriman and Kahn to answer questions put by the commission in investigating some of the operations of the Harriman railroads, were advanced on the docket of the supreme court of the United States and their hearing fixed for the first Tuesday in the next term of court.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS

Features of the Day's Trading and Closing Quotations.

Chicago, May 19.—The local wheat market was strong today, chiefly on account of corn, the May delivery of which sold at 79c, a gain of 3c compared with yesterday's final quotation. At the close July wheat was up 1 1/2c. May corn closed at a net gain of 2c and July at a gain of 1 1/2c. Oats were a shade higher. Provisions were up 12 1/2@25c. Closing prices: Wheat—May, \$1.02 1/2; July, 90 3/4c. Corn—May, 78c; July, 65 1/2c. Oats—May, 54 1/2c; July, 46 1/2c. Pork—May, \$13.50; July, \$13.75. Lard—May, \$8.50; July, \$8.57 1/2. Ribs—May, \$7.30; July, \$7.42 1/2. Chicago Cash Prices—No. 2 hard wheat, 99 1/2c@1.03; No. 3 corn, 77@77 1/2c; No. 3 white oats, 51@54 1/2c.

South Omaha Live Stock.

South Omaha, May 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,100; best 10c higher, heavy slow and lower; native steers, \$4.75@7.00; cows and heifers, \$3.25@6.15; western steers, \$3.50@6.25; Texas steers, \$2.75@5.35; canners, \$2.35@3.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@5.25; calves, \$3.25@6.25; bulls, stags, etc., \$3.00@5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 7,700; shade to 5c higher; heavy, \$5.32 1/2@5.40; mixed, \$5.32 1/2@5.35; light, \$5.30@5.35; pigs, \$4.25@5.00; bulk of sales, \$5.22 1/2@5.35. Sheep—Receipts, 4,100; 15@25c lower; yearlings, \$5.25@5.65; wethers, \$5.00@5.40; ewes, \$4.50@6.15; lambs, \$6.25@6.75.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, May 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; steady; steers, \$5.00@5.25; cows, \$3.75@6.25; heifers, \$3.50@6.75; bulls, \$4.40@5.75; calves, \$2.50@6.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@5.40. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; strong to a shade higher; choice heavy shipping, \$5.45@5.52 1/2; butchers, \$5.45@5.52 1/2; light mixed, \$5.35@5.40; choice light, \$5.40@5.52 1/2; pigs, \$4.15@5.20; packers, \$5.00@5.40; bulk of sales, \$5.40@5.50. Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; dull and weak; sheep, \$4.50@5.75; lambs, \$5.50@7.00; yearlings, \$5.25@6.75.

CONFERENCE CLOSES

GOVERNORS ADOPT DECLARATION OF CO-OPERATION.

Permanent Organization of Heads of States is Planned—President Presides at Closing Session and Answers Criticism of Governor Folk.

The first conference of the governors of the states of the American union has ended at Washington. Like many of the important events of history, time is needed to reveal the epoch the president and the governors believe has been made. The accomplishments of the conference, which has been in session at the White House for three days, cannot be set forth with mathematical precision. That its immediate results are more than ample is the expression of President Roosevelt, who brought it about, and of the governors who participated.

The printed record of the conference, which will later be available to every American home, will be a compilation of facts, startling in their meaning, convincing in their universal conclusion, that the states must act and that the states and the nation must co-operate to the end that to the whole people of the nation may accrue the lasting benefit of its natural resources.

Besides the compilation of facts by the experts and the freely expressed opinion of the governors, the conference leaves as its permanent record a thousand words of "declaration." Not a declaration of independence, but a declaration of co-operation.

Permanent Organization of Governors. Perhaps greater in importance than all else was the determination of the governors of the states to perfect a permanent organization, whereby a heretofore unknown intimacy may be developed among the executives of the forty-six sovereign states, made strong by a common purpose and made potent by pronouncements which may not lightly be disregarded.

Of the last day, the story is one of many features. The set program was swept aside. The president presided throughout. He interjected remarks and speeches. He brought to the platform men who made plain the prevailing feeling, that thought and care must be exercised for the future. The prepared papers were not presented, but they will be printed in the permanent record. Their place was taken first by the "declaration," which was adopted after discussion, which brought to light no serious objections to its affirmations. Then William J. Bryan was presented by the president. He touched the same chords which had produced the vibration of harmony and co-operation. A governors' discussion brought many state executives to the platform, but the product was altogether that of harmony, and the sentiments expressed were applauded alike by all. President Roosevelt, himself, answering the one criticism—that of Governor Folk of Missouri—to the declaration, aroused the conference to its warmest demonstration of approval. He swept aside the academic question of where the line of authority should be drawn between the states and the nation. He wanted action and what he said received indorsement at each period.

President Replies to Folk.

It was this: "Just a word of what has been called the 'twilight land' between the powers of the federal and state governments. My primary aim in the legislation that I have advocated for the regulation of the great corporations has been to provide some effective popular sovereign for each corporation. I do not wish to keep this twilight land one of large and vague boundaries by judicial decision, that in a given case the state cannot act, and then a few years later by other decisions that in practically similar cases the nation cannot act either. I am trying to find out where one or the other can act so there shall always be some sovereign power that, on behalf of the people, can hold every big corporation, every big individual to an accountability, so that its or his acts shall be beneficial to the people as a whole. In matters that relate only to the people within the state, of course, the state is to be sovereign and it should have the power to act. If the matter is such that the state itself cannot act, then I wish on behalf of all the states that the national government should act."

"Take such a matter as charging a rent for water power. My position is simply that where a privilege which may be of untold value in the future to the individual or grantee is asked from the federal government, then the federal government should put into the grant a condition that it shall not be a grant in perpetuity. If there is necessity for the grant, then there must be power to attach conditions to the grant. Make it long enough so that the corporation shall have an ample material reward. The corporation deserves it. Give an ample reward to the captain of industry; but not an indeterminate and indefinite reward. Put in a provision that will enable the next generation, that will enable our children at the end of a certain specified period to say what, in their judgment, should be done with that great natural power which is of use to the grantee only because the people as a whole allow him to use it."

War on Gypsy Moth.

In asking the Massachusetts legislature for an appropriation of \$300,000 for warfare this year against the gypsy and brown tail moths, Archie H. Kirkland, state superintendent for the suppression of insect pests, said that over eighty thousand parasites of the moths have been let loose from the experiment station at Melrose.

LOEB AND WYNNE ARE NAMED

Alleged to Have Conspired to Get Platt Love Letters.

High officials at Washington are alleged to have conspired to obtain possession of love letters said to have been written by United States Senator Thomas C. Platt to Miss Mae C. Wood in a signed statement introduced as evidence during the hearing in Miss Wood's suit for divorce against the senator in New York.

The statement, which was introduced after the court had denied a motion by counsel for Senator Platt to dismiss the complaint, bears what purports to be the signature of J. Martin Miller, and Miss Wood said that while she did not see the signature affixed, she was assured by Mr. Miller that it was genuine. The statement was prepared by Miller at her request, she declared. It is said that Miller was asked by "high government officials in Washington and New York" to get possession of Senator Platt's love letters; that the papers when obtained were not to be given to Senator Platt, but were to be turned over to Mr. Loeb in Washington, and that when the plan to get possession of the original papers failed a scandal was begun in the newspapers to force Miss Wood to come to terms.

Says Wynne Started Ball Rolling.

"Wynne, first assistant postmaster general, started the ball rolling by getting a New York newspaper to print the article as it first appeared," says the statement, which concludes: "I was gotten into the conspiracy by powerful officials whom I dare not displeasure from a newspaper or political standpoint. I consulted Mr. Howe, Senator Platt's secretary, frequently and acted at all times under the direction of Loeb and Platt."

Former Postmaster General Robert Wynne is the present American consul general to London. J. Martin Miller, a former newspaper man, recently was American consul at Rheims, France.

"Did Miller ever say anything to you about the letters?" asked the examining attorney of Miss Wood.

"Yes," she replied. "He said that if he got the letters the Platts would never get them."

"What was he going to do with them?"

"Hold them over Platt's head, I believe," she answered. In her testimony given earlier in the day, Miss Wood, then under cross-examination, was led to tell of the circumstances under which she signed, in 1903, in this city, a release of Senator Platt from any claims she may have had against him. She testified that she received from A. H. Hummel the sum of \$7,500 upon signing the statement, but denied that she was aware of all of its contents.

Loeb Knows Nothing About It.

Washington, May 20.—Secretary Loeb said that he knows nothing about the allegations contained in the statement signed "J. Martin Miller," and brought out in the Wood-Platt suit in New York, and that the statements made therein, insofar as they concern him, are wholly untrue. "I never called on Senator Platt," he said, "and know nothing whatever about the matter."

NO ACTION ON CHURCH MERGER

Question is Being Considered by Methodist Protestant Conference.

The general conference of the Methodist Protestant church, in session at Pittsburg, Pa., so far has taken no definite action on the question of amalgamation with other denominations. The whole question is being considered by a committee. The overture from the Methodist Episcopal asking the Methodist Protestants to return to its fold, unexpectedly adopted at the Baltimore Methodist Episcopal conference last week, has considerably complicated the question of a consolidation of the Methodist Protestant, United Brethren and Congregational denominations, which was originally the chief question before the conference here. The committee from Baltimore, including Senator Dolliver of Iowa, was given a most enthusiastic welcome here and the presentation of the formal overture was followed by a scene such as is seldom witnessed in a church. The addresses of the committeemen to all appearances had the effect of making many of the Methodist Protestant delegates stop to consider whether it would not be better to reunite with the parent body than with the two other denominations. It was the first invitation from the mother church in the eighty years of separation extended to the seceders. A high dignitary of the Methodist Episcopal church said there are seventeen different Methodist denominations in the United States and that if the Methodist Protestants can be induced to unite with the Methodist Episcopal all of the seventeen will soon be joined in one body and the colored church placed in a conference by itself.

Oklahoma Anti-Trust Law Vetoed.

Solicitor Haskell of Oklahoma has vetoed the anti-trust bill. The governor received hundreds of telegrams from all parts of the country, asking the veto of the bill. The senate sustained the veto. The governor stated as his reason that the bill was so stringent that it would drive honest concerns out of business.

Ruef Again on Trial.

Testimony in the second trial of Abe Ruef, former political boss of San Francisco, on the charge of bribery, was completed. The summing up by counsel was immediately begun. Assistant District Attorney Francis J. Heney made the argument for the prosecution and Henry Ach for the defense.

THE CASH GROCERY

M. O. NEW, Propr.

Having started a cash grocery I will quote the following prices on groceries:

- 16 lb. granulated sugar, \$1
- 7 bars Diamond C soap, 25c
- Pure Old Cider Vinegar, 30c gallon
- Baking Powder, worth 25c, now 18c
- " " " 15c, " 10c
- " " " 10c, " 7c
- First grade Flour, best on market, \$1.40 sack
- Second grade Flour, \$1.35 sack
- Third grade Flour, \$1.30 sack

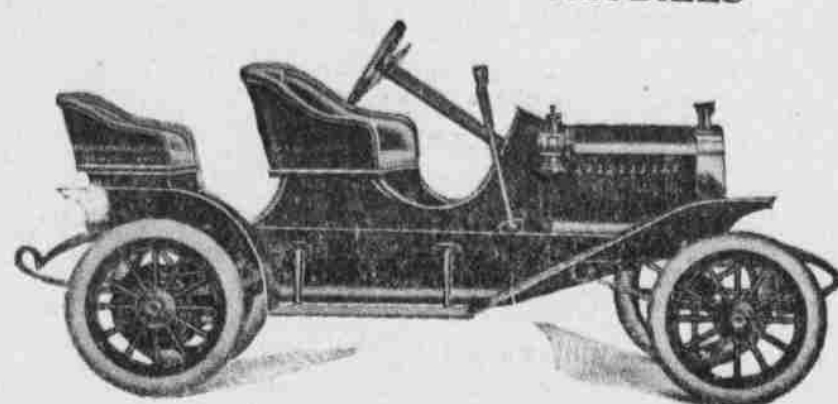
Trade Pure Old Cider Vinegar Mark **M. O. New** Phone No. 32 and do not ask for credit

JAMES KEELER

WESTERN NEBRASKA AGENT FOR



FRICION-DRIVE AUTOMOBILES



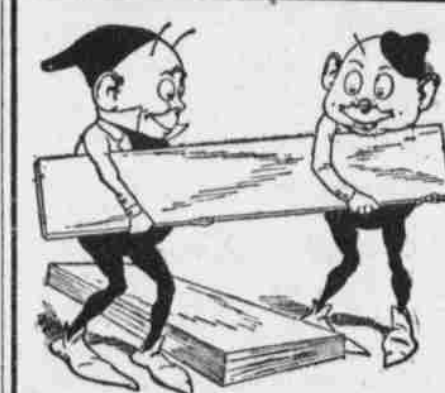
Full Line of Auto. Accessories Machines for Rent We make a specialty of train calls and short trips

Seed sown with the

Monitor Double Disc Drill

is put at the bottom of a clean, wide furrow, at an even depth, in two rows, and covered with a uniform amount of earth. Come and see the samples.

Newberry's Hardware Co.



Boards

of all descriptions for any part of a house or barn.

Dierks Lumber & Coal Co.

Phone 22 D. Waters, Mgr.

First-class Views and Commercial Work

Alliance Art Studio M. E. GREBE, Propr. Artistic Portraits a Specialty ALLIANCE, NEBR.

Enlarged Portraits In Every Style

CAREFUL LAUNDERING

The laundry that takes careful pains to give your clothes that distinctive appearance, which makes you look dressed up, is the one to patronize. Well, we can do that trick, but depend on deeds rather than words to convince our patrons of it. Shirts, collars, white vests, ladies' shirt waists, etc., are given special attention and the product shows it. Do we do your laundry?

Alliance Steam Laundry

SINCE purchasing the hardware stock of Mr. Gadsby we have added a car of mills and pumps. We shall also continue our line in plumbing and heating. Goods and work guaranteed. We respectfully solicit your patronage

The John Hague Company

Checkered Front

LIVERY AND FEED BARN

OSCAR BRAMAN, Proprietor.

