basis without which that civilization cannot exist. We must show fore-sight, we must look ahead. For the last few years, through several agencies, the government has been endeavoring to get our people to look ahead and to substitute a planned and orderly development of our resources in place of a haphazard striving for immediate

Our great river systems should be developed as national water highways; the Mississippl, with its tributaries, standing first in importance, and the Columbia second, although there are many others of importance on the Pacific, the Atlantic and the gulf slopes. The national government should undertake this work, and I hope a beginning will be made in the present congress; and the greatest of all our rivers, the Mississippi, should receive especial attention.

From the great lakes to the mouth of the Mississippi there should be a deep water way, with deep waterways leading from it to the cast and the west. Such a waterway would practically mean the extension of our coast line into the very heart of our country. The government dams should be used to produce hundreds of thousands of horsepower as an incident to improving navigation; for the annual value of the unused water power of the United States perhaps exceeds the annual value of the products of all our mines. As an incident to creating the deep waterway down the Mississippi, the government should build along its whole lower length levees which taken together with the control of the headwaters, will at once and forever put a complete stop to all threat of floods in the immensely fertile Delta region. I have appointed an inland waterways commission to study and outline a comprehensive scheme of development along all the lines indicated. Later I shall lay its report before the congress.

Irrigation should be far more extensively developed than at present, not only in the states of the great plains and the Rocky mountains, but in many others, as, for instance, in large portions of the south Atlantic and gulf states, where it should go hand in hand with the reclamation of

Public Lands.

The land law system which was designed to meet the needs of the fertile and well-watered regions of the middle west has largely broken down when applied to the dryer regions of the great plains, the mountains, and much of the Pacific slope, where a farm of 160 acres is inadequate for self-support. In these regions the system lent itself to fraud, and much land passed out of the hands of the government without passing into the hands of the hone-maker.

passed out of the hands of the government without passing into the hands of the home-maker.

Some such legislation as that proposed is essential in order to preserve the great stretches of public grazing land which are unfit for cultivation under present methods and are valuable only for the forage which they supply. These stretches amount in all to some 300,000,000 acres, and are open to the free grazing of cattle, sheep, horses and goats, without restriction. Such a system, or rather such lack of system, means that the range is not so much used as wasted by abuse. As the west settles the range becomes more and more over-grazed. Much of it can not be used to advantage unless it is fenced, for fencing is the only way by which to keep in check the owners of nomad flocks which roam hither and thither utterly destroying the pastures and leaving a waste behind so that their presence is incompatible with the presence of home-makers. The existing fences are all illegal.

The unlawful fencing of public lands for private grazing must be stopped but the necessity which occasioned it must be provided for. The federal government should have control of the range, whether by permit or lease, as local necessities may determine. Such control could secure the great benefit of legitimate fencing, while at the same time securing and promoting the same time securing and promoting the settlement of the country. In some places it may be that the tracts of range adjacent to the homesteads of actual settlers should be allotted to them severally or in common for the summer grazing of their stock. Elsewhere it may be that a lease system would serve the purpose; the leases to be temporary and subject to the rights of settlement, and the amount charged being large enough merely to permit of the efficient and henelicial control being large enough merely to permit of the efficient and beneficial control of the range by the government, and of the payment to the county of the equivalent of what it would otherwise receive in taxes.

The destruction of the public range will continue until some such laws as these are enacted. Fully to prevent the fraud in the public lands which, through the joint action of the interior department and the department of justice, we have been endeavoring to prevent, there must be further legislation, and especially a be further legislation, and especially a sufficient appropriation to permit the de-partment of the interior to examine cer-tain classes of entries on the ground be-fore they pass into private ownership.

I orests.

We have made a beginning in corest preservation, but it is only a beginning. At present numbering is the fourth greatest industry made a beginning in rorest preservation, but it is only a beginning. At present lumbering is the fourth greatest industry in the United Strates; and yet, so rapid has been the rate of exhaustion of timber in the United States in the past, and so rapidly is the remainder being exhausted, that the country is unquestionably on the verge of a timber famine which will be felt in every household in the land. There has already been a rise in the price of lumber, but there is certain to be a more rapid and neavier rise in the future.

The present annual consumption of lumber is certainly three times as great as the annual growth, and if the consumption and growth continue unchanged, practically all our lumber will be applied to the continue of the conti be exhausted in another generation, while long before the limit to complete exhaustion is reached the growing scarcity will make itself felt in many blighting ways upon our national

About 20 per cent, of our forested territory is now reserved in national forests; but these do not include the most valuable tory is how received in national forests, the control of the contr timber lands, and in any event the pro-portion is too small to expect that the

The Panama Canal.

The Panama Canal.

Work on the Panama canal is proceeding in a highly satisfactory manner.

In March the total excavation in the Culebra cut, where effort was chiefly concentrated, was \$15,270 cubic yards. In April this was increased to \$79,527 cubic yards. There was a considerable decrease in the output for May and June owing partly to the advent of the rainy season and partly to temporary trouble with the steam shovel men over the question of wages. The trouble was settled satisfactorily to all parties and in July the total excavation advanced materially and in August the grand total from all points in the canal prism by steam shovels and dredges exceeded all previous United States records, reaching 1,274,404 cubic yards. In September this record was eclipsed and a total of 1,517,412 cubic yards was removed. Of this amount 1,481,307 cubic yards were from he canal prism and 38,108 cubic yards were from accessory works. These results were achieved in the rainy season with a rainfall in August of 11.89 inches and in September of 11.65 inches. Finally, in October, the record was again eclipsed, the total excavation being 1,885,729 cubic yards; a truly extraordinary record, especially in view of the heavy rainfall, which was 17.1 inches.

It is the unanimous opinion of the pres-

Inches.

It is the unanimous opinion of the present commission that the work can be done better, more cheaply, and more quickly by the government than by private contract-

The chief engineer and all his professional associates are firmly convinced that the eighty-five feet level lock canal which they are constructing is the best that could be desired. Some of them had doubts on this point when they went to the isthmus. As the plans have developed under their direction their doubts have been dispelled. While they may decide upon changes in detail as construction advances they are in hearty accord in advances they are in hearty accord in advances. vances they are in hearty accord in approving the general plan. They believe that it provides a canal not only adequate to all demands that will be made upon it, but superior in every way to a sea level canal. I concur in this belief.

Postal Affairs.

I commend to the favorable consideration of the congress a postal savings bank system, as recommended by the postmaster general. The primary object is to encourage among our people economy and thrift and by the use of postal savings banks to give them an opportunity to husband their resources, particularly those who have not the facilities at hand for depositing their money in savings banks. Viewed, however, from the experience of the past few weeks, it is evident that the advantages of such an institution are still more far-reaching. Timid depositors have withdrawn their savings for the time being from national banks, trust companies, and savings banks; individuals have hoarded their cash and the workingmen their earnings; all of which money has been withheld and kept in hiding or in the safe deposit box, to the detriment of prosperity. Through the agency of the postal savings banks such money would be restored to the channels of trade, to the mutual benefit of capital and labor.

I further commend to the congress the consideration of the postmaster general's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post, especially on the rural routes. There are now 38,215 rural routes, serving nearly 15,000,000 people who do not have the advantages of the inhabitants of cities in obtaining their supplies. These recommendations have been drawn up to benefit the farmer and the country storekeeper; otherwise, I should not favor them, for I believe that it is good policy for our government to do everything possible to aid the small town and the country merchant should not be crushed out.

It would be a most desirable thing to put the fourth-class postmasters in the classined service.

Bureau of Mines.

I again recommend that the rights of I commend to the favorable consideration

Bureau of Mines. I again recommend that the rights of tizenship be conferred upon the people

citizenship be conferred upon the people of Porto Rico.

A bureau of mines should be created under the control and direction of the secretary of the interior; the bureau to have power to collect statistics and make investigations in all matters pertaining to mining, and particularly to the accidents and dangers of the industry.

Legislation should be enacted at the present session of the congress for the thirteenth census.

Appropriations on Campaigns.

Under our form of government voting is not merely a right, but a duty, and, moreover, a fundamental and necessary duty if a man is to be a good citizen. It is well to provide that corporations shall not contribute to presidential or national campaigns, and furthermore to provide for the publication of both contributions and expenditures. There is, however, always danger in laws of this kind, which from their very nature are difficult of enforcement; the danger being lest they be obeyed only by the honest, and disobeyed by the unscrupulous, so as to act only as a penalty upon honest men. Moreover, no such law would hamper an unscrupulous man of unlimited means from buying nis own way into office. There is a very radical measure which would, I believe, work as substantial improvement in our system of conducting a campaign, although 1 am well aware that it will take some time for people so to familiarize themselves with such a proposal as to be willing to consider its adoption.

Six months after notice by either party to terminate it.

The agreement and the report of the commission on which it is based will be laid before the congress for its information. This careful examination into the tariff relations between the United States and Gurmany involved an inquiry into certain of our methods of administration which had been the cause of much complaint on the part of German exporters. In this inquiry I became satisfied that certain victually the practices had grown up in our customs administration of imports upon detective reports never disclosed to the persons whose interests whose, and should be carefully guarded. Under our practice as I found it to exist in this case, the abuse had become gross and discreditable. Under it, instead of seeking information as to the market value of merchandise from the well-known and respected members of the commercial community in the country of its production, secret statements were obtained from the volue of the part of the part of the part of the par Appropriations on Campaigns.

The need for collecting large cam paign funds would vanish if congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties, an appropriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thorough organization and machinery, which requires a large expenditure of money. Then the stipulation should be made that no party receiving campaign funds from the treasury should accept more than a fixed amount from any individual subscriber or donor; and the necessary publicity for receipts and expenditures could without difficulty be provided.

There should be a national gallery of art established in the capital city of this country. This is important not merely to the artistic, but to the material, welfare of the country. So far from there being a tariff on works of art brought into the country, their importation should be encouraged in every way.

Bars Importing of Undesirable Birds. It has inaugurated a system of inspec-tion at the principal ports of entry on both Atlantic and Facinic coasts by means of which the introduction of noxlous main-mais and birds is prevented, thus keeping out the mongoose and certain birds which are as much to be dreaded as the previous-

vision should be made for establishing grades equivalent to those of warrant officers in the navy which should be open to the enlisted men who serve sufficiently long and who do their work well.

Among the officers there should be severe examinations to weed out the unfit up to the grade of major.

Practice marches and field maneuvers of the last two or three years have been invaluable to the army. They should be continued and extended. A rigid and not a perfunctory examination of physical capacity has been provided for the higher grade officers. This will work well.

and not a perfunctory examination of physical capacity has been provided for the higher grade officers. This will work well.

Perhaps the most important of all legislation needed for the benefit of the army is a law to equalize and increase the pay of officers and enlisted men of the army, navy, marine corps, and revenue cutter service.

To build one battleship of the best and most advanced type a year would barely keep our fleet up to its present force. This is not enough. In my judgment, we should this year provide for four battleships. But it is idde to build battleships unless in addition to providing the men, and the means for thorough training, we provide docks, the coaling stations, the colliers and supply ships that they need. We are extremely deficient in coaling stations and docks on the Pacific, and this deficiency should not longer be permitted to exist. Plenty of torpedo beats and destroyers should be built. Both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, fortifications of the best type should be provided for all our sreatest harbors.

The battle fleet is about starting by the Straits of Magellan to visit the Pacific coast. Sixteen battleships are going under the command of Read Admiral Evans, while eight armored cruisers and two other battleships will meet him at San Francisco, whither certain torpedo destroyer are also going. No fleet of such size has ever made such a voyage, and it will be of very great educational use to all engaged in it. The only way by which to teach officers and men how to handle the fleet so as to meet every possible strain and emergency in time of war is to have them practice under similar conditions in time of peace. Moreover, the only way to find out our actual needs is to perform in time of peace whatever maneuvers might be necessary in time of war.

The Japanese Exposition.

An invitation has been extended by Japan to the government and people of the

In time of war.

The Japanese Exposition.

An invitation has been extended by Japan to the government and people of the United States to participate in a great national exposition to be held at Tokio from April 1 to October 31, 1912, and in which the principal countries of the world are to be invited to take part. This is an occasion of especial interest to all the nations of the world, and peculiarly so to us; for it is the first instance in which such a great national exposition has been held by a great power dwelling on the Pacific; and all the nations of Europe and America will, I trust, join in helping to success this first great exposition ever held by a great nation of Asia.

I heartily recommend such legislation

Asia.

I heartily recommend such legislation as will provide in generous fashion for the representation of this government and its people in the proposed exposition.

the representation of this government and its people in the proposed exposition.

The adoption of a new tariff by Germany, accompanied by conventions for reciprocal tariff concessions between that country, and most of the other countries of continental Europe, led the German government to give the notice necessary to terminate the reciprocal commercial agreement with this country procialmed July 13, 1900. The notice was to take effect on the 1st of March, 1906, and in default of some other arrangements this would have left the exports from the United States to Germany subject to the general German tariff duties, from 25 to 50 per cent. higher than the conventional duties imposed upon the goods of most of our competitors for German trade.

A further temporary commercial agreement was entered into by the two countries, pursuant to which, in the exercise of the authority conferred upon the president by the third section of the tariff act of July 24, 1897. I extended the reduced tariff rates provided for in that rection to champagne and all other sparkling wines, and pursuant to which the German conventional or minimum tariff rates were extended to about 96½ per cent. of all the exports from the United States to Germany. This agreement is to remain in force until the 30th of June, 1908, and until six months after notice by either party to terminate it.

The agreement and the report of the commission on which it is based will be laid before the congress for its information.

This careful examination into the tariff relations between the United States and

disclosed to the persons whose interests were affected. The use of detectives, though often necessary, tends towards abuse, and should be carefully guarded. Under our practice as I found it to exist in this case, the abuse had become gross and discreditable. Under it, instead of seeking information as to the market value of merchandise from the well-known and respected members of the commercial community in the country of its production, secret statements were obtained from informers and discharged employes and business rivals, and upon this kind of secret evidence the values of imported goods were frequently raised and heavy penalties were frequently imposed upon importers who were never permitted to know what the evidence was and who never had an opportunity to meet it. It is quite probable that this system tended towards an increase of the duties collected upon imported goods, but I conceive it to be a violation of law to exact more duties than the law provides, just as it is a violation to admit goods upon the payment of less than the legal rate of duty.

I accordingly caused the regulations governing this branch of the customs service to be modified so that values are determined upon a hearing in which all the parties interested have an opportunity to be heard and to know the evidence against them. Moreover our treasury agents are accredited to the government of the country in which they seek information, and in Germany receive the assistance of the quasi-official chambers of commerce in determining the actual market value of goods, in accordance with what I am advised to be the true construction of the law.

These changes of regulations were adapted to the removal of such manifest abuses that I have not felt that they ought to be confined to our relations with Germany; and I have extended their operation to all other countries which have expressed a desire to enter into similar administrative relations.

I ask for authority to reform the agreement with China under which the indemnity of 1900 was fixed, by

REPORT ON MINOR **CROPS OF NEBRASKA**

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 4 .-- The speltz crop is lighter this year than last. So declares Labor Commissioner Ryder in a report.

The production this year was 1,-The production this year was 1,-375,748 bushels, while last year more than 2,000,000 bushels were produced. Sheridan county, with 121,041 bushels, was the leading county. Scotts Bluffs and Holt counties came next.

The Nebraska farmers raised 235,-198 tags of Hungarian and millet and

128 tons of Hungarian and millet and

128 tons of Hungarian and millet and 103,339 tons of sorghum and cane. The number of tons of sugar beets produced was 30,609. The production of kaffir corn amounted to 18,020 tons.

Red Willow county was the leading county in the production of sugarbeets, 5,790 tons being grown. Hall, county came next with 5,378 tons. Dodge county and Madison county, where formerly were raised the thousands of tens consumed in the Ames and Norfolk sugar factories, raised little or no sugar beets. Dodge county is tle or no sugar beets. Dodge county credited with seventy-two tons, Madison county has but eight credited to it.

The western part of the state is now ne great sugar beet producing por-

COMPETITION BRINGS "OWL" CAR SERVICE

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 4 .-- Two traction concerns are now diligently wooing the Lincoln public. It is all because the supreme court has outlined an opinion declaring that the people must vote on all extensions and that blanket street

railway franchises do not exist.

Moses L. Scudder, president of the Moses L. Scudder, president of the Lincoln Traction company, is a New Yorker, From the beginning he has exhibited contempt for Lincoln and Lincoln enterprises. Extensions, in particular, he abhorred. This attitude led to the organization of the Citizens' Street Railway company. During the last summer the council persistently refused to allow Scudder's line to be extended, while the Citizens' got whatever the managers asked for.

extended, while the Citizens' got whatever the managers asked for.

Now the concerns, if the decision of
the supreme court is sustained, must
win each side track and spur at a popular election. The Citizens' have offered to allow seven tickets for 25
cents, while the Traction managers
have put on "owl" service, allowed six
tickets for a quarter and established
adequate service on a number of hitherto neglected lines.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CERTIFIED TO ERROR

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 4.-George Washmgton may never have told an intentional lie, but papers which have just come to light in the Omaha public library show that the "Father of His Country" certified to the correctness of an account in which there was an error of \$10. The account is vouched for in General Washington's own hand-

in General Washington's own handwriting.

The book in which the error occurs is the last ledger of the Washington estate. This was purchased many years ago by an Omaha citizen and presented to the public library.

Under a glass case the book reposed open, so that the signature of Washington could be seen by the curious. For probably twenty-five years this mage has been open to the public gaze. Last week E. F. Service, an expert accountant of Omaha, happened to look over the old account and his trained eye quickly noted that the books did not over the old account and his trained eye quickly noted that the books did not balance—that a balance had been forced by making a false footing.

And so George Washington, at this late date, stands convicted of subscribing to a false account.

ELEVEN MINERS PERISH, 40 HELD

Drytown, Cal., Dec. 4.-With smoke ouring from the shaft of the Fremon mine, hope for the eleven miners, who were entombed Saturday has virtually been abandoned, and it is believed all of them have perished.

Two Score Captive. Pittsburg, Dec. 4.—The exact number of men entombed in the Naomi mine of the United Coal company near Fayette City, Pa., or their condition is not yet known. Forty are said to have been caught by an explosion last night, but so far only one has escaped. This man is a foreigner, who reached the surface through an air shaft and dropped dead almost immediately as a result of inhaling the gas fumes.

FORCED HIM TO ROB AT POINT OF GUN

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 4.—Elmer Johnson, arrested along with a gang of industrial school graduates for the burglary of three sub-postoffice stations, pleaded guilty in federal court this

morning.

He made the amazing statement that James Hook, leader of the gang, pointed a revolver at his head and forced him to rob the south Des Moines substation.

The gang has secured several hundred dollars in stamps and cash. Johnson said Hook organized the gang before they were paroled from the Eldors reform school.

ASKS RECEIVER FOR INSURANCE COMPANY

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 4.—Attorney General Thompson today prepared a petition asking for a receiver for the National Mutual Fire Insurance company. of Omaha. The attorney general alleges that the liabilities of the company are \$254,000 and assets \$117,000.

POPULIST NATIONAL CONVENTION, APRIL 2

Joliet, Ill., Dec. 4.—Chairman James H. Ferriss, of the populist national committee, issued a call today for the national convention to be held in St. Louis, April 2, to nominate candidates for president and vice president.

HAU'S SENTENCE OF DEATH IS COMMUTED

Karlsruhe, Dec. 4.—The death sentence upon Karl Hau, ex-professor in George Washington university, for the murder of his mother-in-law, has been commuted to life imprisonment.

WRECK KILLS THREE. Baltimore, Dec. 4.—In a wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio at Shenandoah Junction this morning three passengers were killed and a dozen injured.

SUPREME COURT TO **DECIDE THURSTON COUNTY ELECTION**

Hiram Chase, Indian County Attorney, Counted Out on Technicality.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 3.-Hiram Chase, who wasn't elected county attorney of Thurston county, has appealed to the supreme court. He says he was counted out of the office on a technicality. The lower court threw out the vote cast in Omaha precinct, carried by Chase by a good majority, on the ground that the polling place had been moved three miles without notice to all of the vot-ers. This left Chase beaten by thir-

teen votes.

Chase is an Indian, educated in a government school and later a graduate of a law school. He has served one term and is a capable attorney.

EXCITING HUNT FOR BOLD HORSE THIEVES

Norfolk, Neb., Dec. 3.-Horse thieves stole a team of horses and a set of harness from the barn of Carl Praeuner and a top buggy from the farmyard of Conrad Volk, both Madison county farmers living about six miles south of Battle Creek.

miles south of Battle Creek.

The horse stealing represented the first loss to be sustained by a member of the North Nebraska Live Stock Protective association, Mr. Praeuner, the owner, being a member of the antihorse their association. Once discovered, the anti-horse thief fighters were quick to get on the track of the thieves.

The horse grabbers first visited the farm of Carl Praeuner six miles south of Battle Creek. There they secured a

The horse grabbers first visited the farm of Carl Praeuner six miles south of Battle Creek. There they secured a bay team of horses, eight years old and weighing 2,700 pounds, and a set of Concord harness. Leaving the Praeuner place for a neighboring farm a top buggy was taken from Conrad Volk.

The anti-horse thief association at once offered a reward of \$100 for the capture and conviction of the thief and the return of the team.

Thursday a posse left Battle Creek to run down the thieves, under the leadership of George W. Losey, of Battle Creek, chief captain of the north Nebraska association.

A message Friday morning stated that the pursuing party had followed the horse thieves through Elgin and Petersburg, where it was thought they were only about ten miles behind. At Petersburg Losey and his men changed horses and with fresh mounts started on anew with the expectation of capturing the thieves before the day is over. A number of Petersburg horsemen joined the searching party at that place to assist in the capture.

FATALLY SHOT IN STRUGGLE

FATALLY SHOT IN STRUGGLE FOR POSSESSION OF GUN

Wayne, Neb., Dec. 3.—Henry, the 14-year-old son of Carl Carlson, who resides five miles northwest of Wayne, died suddenly from the shock of a gunshot wound last evening at the hospital of Dr. R. Naffzieger, in this city, where he had been taken to undergo the amputation of his leg. Deceased and his older brother were tusseling over the possession of a gun Thanksgiving evening. The weapon was accidentally discharged, the leg of the boy being terribly mutilated above the knee by the shot.

******************* TROUBLE GALORE FOR DIXON AUTOISTS.

Dixon, Neb., Dec. 3.—Dixon's two resident autoists are hav-ing more trouble than a policeman. Hugh Gibson attempted to do a delivery business between here and Concord and was told by a Concord liveryman if he "didn't cut it out" he would "put a head on him." Gibson had him put under bonds to keep the

peace.
W. P. Truax. the other one, has been sued for damages by a farmer for scaring the latter's team into a ditch.

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INDIANS RECEIVE MONEY FOR THE ROSEBUD LANDS

Valentine, Neb., Dec. 3.—Thirtyeight thousand silver dollars, weighing
2,300 pounds, left Valentine yesterday
in charge of a squad of fourteen mounted police, for the Indians at the Rosebud agency. The money is the first
installment of the \$110,000 which will
recompense the Indians for land surrendered by them in the Bonesteel rendered by them in the Bonesteel tract. Every adult and child on the reservation will receive \$30. The remainder of the money must be sent to the agency before January 1.

HIRED MAN ELOPES

WITH EMPLOYER'S GIRL Lindsay, Neb., Dec. 3.-Peter Barger, and Miss Borer are supposed to have eloped, the couple having disappeared at the same time and no one knowing which way they went. Barger was working until about a month ago for Pete Borer, the girl's father, and the girl had been working for Theo. Witner near Cornlea, from which place they left.

The girl is not guite 18 and the father

The girl is not quite 18 and the father is on her trail looking for her, but has not yet been able to trace her.

+++++++++++++++++++++++++ NOVEL DAMAGE SUIT FOR \$5,000

Wayne, Neb., Dec. 3.—A novel damage suit will be tried in the next term of district court here. Johannus Hansen alleges that

Lars Larson has injured his good name to the extent of \$5,000 by making the statement in the presence of neighbors that he (Hansen) had "killed my ducks." Both are well to do farmers. *****************

ATTEMPTED TO WRECK TRAIN; FOUND GUILTY

West Point. Neb., Dec. 3 .- In district court the case of the sate vs. Mike Hickey, charged with pliing ties and other obstructions on the track of the 'hicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and maha railway, near Bancroft, which were struck by a morning train on ay 25, but were discovered in time to revent a serious accident, the defendant was found guilty by a jury in just

DETECTIVE READS WIFE'S NOTICE OF DIVORCE IN PAPER

Two Hours Before Nebraskan Had Kissed His Wife Goodbye at Their Home.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 2.—Detective A. Bentley, connected with Justice Bacon's court, was bending over his desk this morning intent upon his work. The justice was reading the paper. Suddenly halting, he tossed the paper over to Bentley, remarking:

"There's something that will probably interest you."

It did. It was a notice to the effect that Mrs. Bentley had filed a suit for divorce, alleging cruelty. Bentley was a much surprised man. Not two hours before he had kissed his wife goodby at their home, and she had never communicated to him the fact that she had applied for a divorce.

Investigation disclosed that the petition had been filed the day previous. Bentley and his wife had been having a tiff for several weeks. Last evening he met her on the street, and she asked him to take her to supper. He did so, and she went back home with him. Now he is mad about it and says he will fight the case, and see that she does not get the alimony he thinks she wants. The couple were married two years ago, within a few weeks after the sudden death of Bentley's second wife.

SHUMWAY FOUND GUILTY

OF MURDERING WOMAN

OF MURDERING WOMAN.

Beatrice, Neb., Dec. 2.—The jury which heard the case against R. Meade Shumway, charged with the murder of Mrs. Sarah Martin on the afternoon of September 3, Thanksgiving afternoon found the defendant guilty, and recommended that the court sentence Shumway to hang. The verdict was reached after the jury had been out fourteen hours, some difficulty being experienced in arriving at a recommendation for sentence.

The crime for which Shumway was convicted was one of the most atroclous ever perpetrated in this section. Mrs. Martin was the wife of Shumway's employer, who was left alone with the man while her husband was at a primary election. The husband discovered the mutilated body of his wife on his return to the farm. Shumway was missing, together with about \$200 in cash. A chase lasting a week failed to secure the capture of the accused murderer, but after all hope of catching him had been abandoned he was finally captured in Missouri.

SHOOTS WIFE BECAUSE

SHOOTS WIFE BECAUSE

TURKEY WAS NOT READY.
Omaha, Neb., Dec. 2.—Angered because his wife had no Thanksgiving dinner prepared for him when he came home in the middle of the afternoon, E. E. Morrow pulled out a revolver, fired three times at Mrs. Morrow, set fire to the house, fought the firemen when they attempted to enter the house, and was only overpowered when a hose was turned on him. Morrow is in jall and will have to face a charge of shooting with intent to kill. Mrs. Morrow is in the Omaha general hospital suffering from two severe bullet wounds. The physicians say she will recover if blood poisoning does not set in.

FIND MILLIONAIRE DEAD IN HOTEL ROOM

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 2.—George F. Porter, millionaire attorney and theater man of Minneapolis, was found dead in his room at the Paxton hotel this morning. Heart disease is asserted to be the cause of death.

SHUMWAY SENTENCED TO BE HANGED, MARCH 13

Beatrice, Neb., Dec. 2.—Judge Kelli-gar this afternoon sentenced R. Meade Shumway, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Jacob Martin to be hanged March 13.

BOYS DIG UP \$40,000 WITH SEERESS' AID

Told of Hidden Silver Buried in Lot Devastated by San Francisco Fire.

San Francisco, Dec. 2.—Acting upon the knowledge imparted to them by a steress, two small boys—Lee Thomas and John Freitas—journeyed from their home yesterday to a lot a short distance away and dug for wealth supposed to be there.

After digging and scraping away the debris left by the fire of 1906 the lads came upon heaps of buried silver. In ecstacies over their lucky find, the youngsters packed as much as they could and carried it to their homes, making many trips and finding in ali, as much as \$40,000. The news spread, quickly and by the time darkness had, tallen not a space was vacant on the entire lot. This unusual sight attracted the attention of the police, who in are

entire lot. This unusual sight attracted the attention of the police, who in argresting twenty-four men for trespassing obtained about \$2,000 in coin.

The secress who told the boys the secret of the hidden money is Mrs. Mary Murdock, who lives in the basement of the home of Freitas. The lads at some time had done the Murdock woman a kindly service, and in payment for this she gave them the knowledge of the hidding place.

The house which stood upon the lot belonged to a Mrs. Leon Chappelle, who died a few weeks before the great fire. An old woman, whose identity is not known, took charge of the place after Mrs. Chappelle's death, and the silver is believed to have been her hoardings. is believed to have been her hoardings. She perished in the house at the time of the fire.

MISS SHONTS TO LIVE HALF THE TIME IN PARIS AND HALF IN NEW YORK

Havre, Dec. 2.—Duc de Chaulnes, whose engagement to Miss Theodora Shonts was recently announced, arrived yesterday on the Loraine. The duc, who is in good health and excellent spirits, said that after his marriage he will live six months in Puris and six in New York.