

RELIEF FROM NATION

GOVERNMENT TAKES ACTION TO STEM THE FLURRY.

President Says the People Should Realize How Fundamentally Sound Business Conditions Are, and How Absurd It is to Become Panicky.

To stem the financial flurry extending to all sections President Roosevelt has authorized the issuance of \$100,000,000 of government securities, and coupled the action with a plea to the people to recognize the fundamental soundness of American business, take their money from safe deposit boxes and put it into the channels of trade.

Since \$100,000,000 of the securities will be in 3 per cent treasury notes payable in a year and available as circulating medium the issue will add \$100,000,000 to the currency. This will go far to curb the currency famine.

The president's reassuring words are expected to cure the suspicion which has existed even to national banks and not only on the part of depositors, but on the part of other financial institutions. The president gives especial heed to complaints from the south and west that the New York banks are hoarding money. He states that the relief measures must especially be extended to crop movements.

Fifty millions of Panama bonds will be issued in accordance with the plan for the canal construction. They will pay 2 per cent.

SHOOTS OWN DAUGHTER.

Maj. McLaughlin, Prominent Californian, Then Ends Own Life.

Maj. Frank McLaughlin, a prominent politician and capitalist, of Santa Cruz, Calif., shot his daughter Agnes in the temple, the bullet coming out at the other side of her head. Soon afterwards he committed suicide.

After the shooting Maj. McLaughlin telephoned to former Lieut. Gov. Jeter to come down immediately to his home, saying:

"I have killed my daughter Agnes and I intend to kill myself."

He told Mr. Jeter to bring a doctor. Mr. Jeter and a friend jumped into a buggy and drove to Maj. McLaughlin's house, where they arrived in time to see him breathing his last. He had taken prussic acid. In the room near where the body was found a number of letters were discovered addressed to different persons. One of them was addressed to McPherson & Wadsworth, proprietors of the Santa Cruz Saloon, which read:

"Dear Friends: Please treat my memory as kindly as you can. During my life I did much good and but little evil."

He wrote to Dr. F. E. Morgan here that he was financially embarrassed and that he was going to "end it all."

His wife died just two years ago and he cherished her memory sorely. The daughter whom he shot was 22 years old.

Mr. McLaughlin was one of the best known men in California and a leader of the republican party. His genial humor made him many friends.

BANKED OUT OF \$2,300.

Fortune Teller Relieves Chicago Man of Coin.

Banked out of \$2,300 of his savings for years, while he believed "devils" were being driven out of his body, was the experience of John Schultz, of Chicago, as related by him to Capt. P. D. O'Brien. On the advice of the fortune teller he consulted H. Morsetta, a clairvoyant.

The professor is said to have cried, "you are full of devils and evil spirits. Your money is full of spirits. If they are not driven out you will die."

Schultz was ordered to go to his bank and draw out all his money and then return to the studio. He came back to the spiritualist's home with \$2,300 in bills.

"This must be burned and the money will come back to you in gold and the devils will leave you," Meretta is alleged to have said.

The money was "burned." The gold failed to materialize and Schultz complained to the police. When detectives reached the Warren avenue house Prof. Morsetta was missing. They were told by the woman that he was in Mexico still changing the bills into gold.

Press and the Railroads.

In a letter to H. E. Harman, president of the Southeast Trade Press association, Chairman McLinden, declares there is no way to prevent railroads and newspapers from entering into contracts to exchange transportation for advertising providing, the letter says, it is done on a dollar for dollar basis.

Students in Revolt.

Three hundred students at Mount Carmel, Ill., are in rebellion because the president of the Southern College institute has prohibited young men and women students from keeping company with each other.

Sioux City Live Stock Market.

Saturday's quotations on the Sioux City live stock market follow: Top hog, \$4.95. Top heaves, \$3.55.

UTE "WAR" SEEMS OVER.

Some of Braves Have Decided to Go to Work.

"No work, no food," the dictum of the interior department, has been accepted by the renegade Utes at Thunder Butte, S. D. Saturday's advice, received at the headquarters of the department of the Missouri from the forces in the field, indicate the war is over without bloodshed and that diplomacy has won the day.

Col. Frank West, in command of the Second cavalry, reports that fifty or more of the Indians have finally concluded to go to work and that others are likely to follow their examples. Work has been found for them on the Milwaukee extension north of Thunder Butte. This is regarded as almost a solution of the Indian troubles.

West reports that the show of force has had a salutary effect upon the unruly Indians, indicating to them that the government does not intend to temporize with them in any way. The Indians are now quiet. The troops will probably remain in the neighborhood for some little time yet, as it is feared the Utes may weaken in their willingness to work if the soldiers are withdrawn now.

Reports received in Sturgis, S. D., from the White Horse subagency on Moreau river, say that the Ute Indians are slipping away from the camp, a few at a time. The Sioux Indians say if the Utes don't leave there they will kill them.

The troops now in the field are as follows: One company of the Sixteenth infantry at Gettysburg; one company of cavalry, with a small detachment of cavalry; Troop K, Second cavalry, at White Horse, forty-five miles from Agency; a detachment of cavalry at Green Grass, thirty miles away; and eleven troops of the Second cavalry near the mouth of Thunder Butte creek, fifty miles from White Horse. The latter have a gun platoon.

WOMAN TAKES POISON.

No Reason Assigned for Act of Author and Poetess.

Nora May French, poetess and author, ended her life by taking cyanide of potassium at the bungalow of the poet, George F. Sterling, at Camel-by-the-Sea, a colony of artists and writers on the Pacific ocean below Monterey, Cal. No reason can be assigned for the suicidal act, and her friends seek in vain for some explanation for the impulse which prompted her to take her life in such a sudden and tragic manner. Miss French enjoyed good health, and her life to all appearances ran smoothly, giving every promise of a brilliant career. For some years past she had been a contributor to various coast magazines, and some of her verses have found their way into eastern publications. Miss French came here originally from Los Angeles, where her father now resides. She was 24 years of age.

OPENS WITHOUT DISORDER.

Third Russian Parliament Assembles in St. Petersburg.

The third Russian parliament was opened in Tauride palace, St. Petersburg, at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, in the presence of Premier Stolypin and the cabinet, by M. Colobor, vice president of the council of the empire. The religious service preceding the opening was conducted by the Metropolitan Antonius and a large number of bishops and other ecclesiastics, and was made the occasion for a great display of patriotic enthusiasm on the part of the conservative and moderate members. The emperor was vigorously cheered. The city was perfectly quiet. A few hundred students gathered in the vicinity of the palace, but they did not attempt to make a demonstration.

MRS. SLADEK ACQUITTED.

Chicago Jury Finds She Did Not Poison Mother.

Mrs. Mary Sladek, of Chicago, who during her trial on a charge of having poisoned her mother, Mrs. Mary Mette, has attracted more than usual attention as the mother of the "jail baby," was acquitted Friday night by a jury in Judge Chytrous' court. Mrs. Sladek is still under indictment for the death of her father.

A pathetic feature of the case was the birth to Mrs. Sladek at the county hospital eight weeks ago of a girl baby. By a special order of the court Mrs. Sladek was removed from the jail in order that the child might not bear an unnecessary stigma.

Hamburg Broker Ends Life.

J. Ballin, a stock broker of Hamburg, and brother of Albert Ballin, director general of the Hamburg-American steamship line, committed suicide in the lavatory of the local bourse by shooting. The reason for the act is not known.

Actor Charles A. Drew Dead.

Charles A. Drew, formerly a member of Frank Daniels' Sergeant Bruce company, who retired last June after being on the stage for forty-four years, is dead at his home in New York of heart disease. Mr. Drew was 61 years old.

Wages of Miners Are Cut.

A 5 per cent cut in wages has been announced by the Massachusetts Consolidated mines, the Continental and Allouez companies and the Quincy mines, near Calumet, Mich. About 3,500 men are affected.

American Arrested in Paris.

The Paris police, at the request of the authorities at Scotland Yard, London, Thursday arrested John William Reid, of St. Louis, Mo., on the charge of swindling.

BARNEY ENDS LIFE.

Deposed Banker Sends a Bullet Into His Body.

Charles Tracy Barney, of New York, the deposed president of the Knickerbocker Trust company, and until recently a power in the financial world, shot and killed himself in his home Thursday.

In distress of mind over the dissipation of his private fortune and the loss of his high standing among business associates and intimate acquaintances find the hidden drift that broke his health and reason.

Mr. Barney, who was in his 57th year, shot himself while alone in his chamber at the rear of the second floor of his home. The bullet entered below the heart and lodged under the left shoulder blade. He died about 2:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon after suffering intensely.

Mr. Barney's undoing came with the disclosures in the Knickerbocker Trust company management, which followed the failure of Otto Heinze & Co. On the afternoon of Oct. 21 the National Bank of Commerce notified the clearing house association that it would no longer clear for the Knickerbocker Trust company. A meeting of the trust company directors was hurriedly called. That night Mr. Barney resigned the presidency. The following day there was a run on the Knickerbocker company which forced it to suspend. Mr. Barney, who had seen the institution grow to be the holder of \$55,000,000 of trust deposits, took the matter greatly to heart.

The Knickerbocker Trust company, of which Barney was president, and which closed its doors at the beginning of the recent financial crisis, was one of the largest trust companies in the city and had liabilities estimated at from \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000. Mr. Barney had long been prominent in the financial life of New York and was interested in many and various enterprises. His wife is a sister of the late William C. Whitney.

RELIC SWINDLE EXPOSED. One of the Cleverest Frauds of Recent Years. An alleged copy of Nogh's diary, engraved upon a copper tablet, dug up in Michigan and offered for sale to a Wisconsin collector, has resulted in uncovering one of the cleverest relic swindles of recent years. A former secretary of state, who retired under charges some years ago, is implicated in the affair, and with him are a university museum curator and other Michigan men. Michigan copper formed the basis of the enterprise, which consisted in manufacturing battle axes and other ancient relics out of copper, paint them green to represent verdigris, dipping them in a corrosive acid and burying them in mounds, after which they were dug up by relic hunting expeditions under the leadership of the promoters. It is said the relics were sold to colleges and museums all over the country.

MUST PAY INSURANCE.

A Decision Against Companies in San Francisco.

A verdict against a fire insurance company affecting nearly all the suits in which earthquake clauses in policies have constituted the main defense, was rendered in the United States circuit court. Judge Van Fleet ordered the jury to return a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

The case was that of Leon Willard & Co., of San Francisco, against the Williamsburg Fire Insurance company. The amount awarded was \$2,500, the full amount sued for, with interest at 7 per cent from date of the earthquake, April 18, 1906. The ruling of the court followed closely in line with that of Judge Whitson in the Bergin case some time ago.

The defendant company based its defense on the clause in its policies which reads that it would not be liable for loss occasioned by or through volcano, earthquake, etc.

MURDERED HER MISTRESS.

Negro Girl Confesses When Pleaced Under Arrest.

Wearing a silk undershirt and other clothing of her dead mistress, Clara Barrow, a negro girl about 18 years of age, was Friday placed under arrest in New Orleans, and confessed to having murdered Mrs. Bessie Carter at the latter's residence in the French quarter.

The girl, who had long been employed as a maid at Mrs. Carter's, was the first to give the alarm, and was suspected by the police soon after they began an investigation. When put through a "sweating" process she broke down and acknowledged that it was she who had inflicted with a hatchet the ghastly wounds in Mrs. Carter's neck and head.

Losses "Smoke" Case: Will Close.

The smelter of the United States Smelting and Refining company at Bingham Junction, Utah, which employs 1,000 men, will be closed down at once. The affirmation by the United States court of appeals of the injunctions against the smelters in the "smoke" case is the reason given for the action.

Rev. Benjamin Graff Cleared.

A jury at Joliet, Ill., Thursday acquitted Rev. Benjamin F. Graff, a former Baptist minister, who was accused of forgery in connection with an insurance application. In a previous trial the jury disagreed.

Spy Confesses His Guilt.

Ensign Ulmo, of the French army, who was arrested last month at Toulon, charged with being a spy, confessed his guilt Thursday.

News of Nebraska

DEMANDS THAT BANK CLOSE.

An Eccentric Character Causes a Stir at Plainview.

Marsh Van Dover, a character living east of Plainview, created considerable stir there Tuesday morning by demanding possession of the Security State bank and ordering the postmaster to close up the government's business. Shortly after the bank opened Van Dover appeared at the Security bank and asked if the president, O. E. Engler, if he was ready to turn over the money in the bank to him. Mr. Engler politely informed the unfortunate man that he would not, whereupon Van Dover stated that he would go over to the postoffice and then come back after funds. At the postoffice Van Dover ordered Postmaster D. L. Crellen to close up the office, as it was not needed in Plainview any longer. Then he went to the bank. Here he again demanded all the money there was in the institution, and became so insistent that President Engler was obliged to drive him out of the building at the point of a revolver. Van Dover then climbed into his vehicle and went home. He was followed by Marshal F. Tepper and several deputies, who carried a warrant for his arrest. Arriving at the home of Van Dover they were refused admittance, whereupon they proceeded to force the door open. The marshal and constable stated their wants and Mr. Van Dover picked up a chair and swung it violently at the officers. Tepper swung his club at this point and smashed Van Dover's nose, after which he was docile and willing to return to town. He was placed in the city jail and late in the afternoon Sheriff Dwyer, of Pierce, took him to the county jail.

Van Dover is an eccentric character who has made a great deal of trouble in these parts at different times. He will undoubtedly be sent to the insane asylum.

KITCHEN DANCE TO ARCADE.

Girl Says There is Where She Met Woman Who Led Her to Slame.

Nancy Smith, the 14-year-old girl who was taken by the police from the Ninth street Arcade Thursday night at Omaha, told the story of the alleged attempt to induce her to lead a disreputable life when she was taken before the juvenile court Monday morning. Following her arrest the woman who invited her to the Arcade and who is herself an inmate was arrested on a charge of procuring and is still held at the city jail. As a result of the evidence given by the little girl some more arrests probably will follow. She said she met the woman at a kitchen dance in Council Bluffs and was invited to go to the woman's room in the Arcade, where arrangements were made to leave her stay there. She was found by the police a couple of hours later and taken to the station. She will remain at the Detention school by order of the court.

QUARANTINE PUT IN FORCE.

Governor Sheldon Takes Steps for Inspection of Stock.

Stock sent from western Nebraska to eastern Nebraska markets must be subjected to the same regulations as stock in transit on interstate business. New regulations just decided upon by Gov. Sheldon will go into effect on December 1. The quarantine is what has been demanded by live stock interests for some time as a preventive against the spread of scabies and other diseases of cattle. Governor Sheldon has not issued the formal order of quarantine but he has decided that stock shipments in the state from western Nebraska shall be subjected to the same regulations as the government imposes on stock shipped between states. The department inspector will be made deputy state inspector and will operate with the state officers. The movement is of utmost importance to cattle interests.

MAY COST EYESIGHT.

Utica Man Throws Lighted Match Into Powder Can.

Jerry Barber, who lives in the south part of Utica, tried to see how quick a can of powder would explode. He lighted a match and threw it into the can, which contains about six table-spoonfuls of powder. The can was thrown into the air and struck him in the face, badly burning it and very nearly putting out both of his eyes. He was taken to a doctor, who dressed his wounds, but who could do nothing for his eyes. He was taken to Seward to an oculist, who will look after his eyes. It is very doubtful whether they can be saved.

Builds Big Dam.

After the Battle Creek roller mill's dam went out last summer repeated attempts were made to put in another one, but each attempt was a failure. The owners then decided to put in a cement dam, which has just been finished. It is twenty feet from top to bottom, sixty feet long and has two wings at each end.

Chadron Brakeman Dies.

George Glover, a brakeman residing at Chadron, had his arm so badly lacerated by the cars in the yards there that he died from loss of blood. He was about 30 years old and leaves a wife and two children.

Run Down by Train and Killed.

Edmund Garner, of Lexington, who was run over by train No. 6 at Brady Island, died. The accident occurred in some manner unknown. He was taken to Lexington and found to be so badly injured that it was necessary to amputate both limbs.

Trains on Millford Cut-Off.

The Burlington railroad Thursday morning operated trains by way of the Millford cut-off. This branch has just been completed and is about 23 miles in length.

OMAHA INDIANS WIN CONTEST.

Permitted to Have Allotments in the Osage Nation.

Reliable information has just been received at Walthill that the Paul family, consisting of some forty persons, have won a contest asking that the family be allotted on the Osage reservation at Pawhuska, Okla. This family consists of the Atkins, Fuller, Wheeler, Scott, Stephens, Boyles, and Moneravie families and are mixed blood Omaha Indians, who received partial allotments on the Omaha reservation under the Fletcher allotment in 1844. All of these families were transferred about 1895, to the Osage nation in Oklahoma, and were admitted, under a contest, to a membership in that tribe on Indians. After a number of years the Osage tribe secured land by treaty and another contest was filed. While the allotment was being made last August a contest was filed by the tribe objecting to the allotment of these families, contending that they were not Osage Indians and that they had received allotments on another reservation. The contest was passed upon by the allotting commission adversely and carried to the Department of the Interior on appeal and resulted successfully to the families named. It has not yet been determined whether the proceedings will be carried further. All of these families are descendants of Mary Jane Paul, an Omaha Indian woman, who was allotted with her children on the Omaha reservation in 1834. The family is widely known over the state.

TOO MUCH WORK AT NIGHT.

Telephone Company Seeks to Divert This Business.

Patrons of the toll lines of the Nebraska Telephone company use the lines so often at night to secure the advantage of the cheaper rates that the company has applied to the railroad commission for permission to shorten the night hours and give the day staff something to do. The condition was set forth to the board by Vice President Vance Lane and Attorney W. W. Morsman for the company. They said that so many business men waited with their long distance calls until night that the work of the night force was rapidly increasing and business was becoming so congested that it was impossible to handle it to the best advantage. The proposition was made to reduce the number of hours when night rates are in effect.

At present reduced charges are made on telephone connections between the hours of 6 p. m. and 8 a. m. in Nebraska. There are no night rates for points in Iowa, Missouri and Kansas.

Real Estate at Nebraska's Executive Mansion Liable to Sale.

Unless the state of Nebraska pays \$415.78 into the treasury of Cass county the executive mansion near the state house may be disposed of at tax sale and Governor Sheldon deprived of his official residence. The 1898 taxes were not paid on the property when D. E. Thompson, present ambassador to Mexico, sold it to the state in 1899 for \$1,990. The two lots on which the mansion stands were sold by the county treasurer in January, 1906, under the tax law. Treasurer Berry bought them in for the county and issued a certificate, which he now holds. The first person who calls on the county treasurer and pays over the amount due will be entitled to receive the tax certificate against the mansion.

EMERGENCY CORN RATE.

Nebraska Commission Grants the Burlington Request.

Announcement has been made by the state railroad commission that the Burlington road will put in an emergency rate on corn for feeding purposes to a region in the state where the crop was light. The road some days ago asked permission, which the commission granted. The tariff sheets will soon be issued. The reduction will not be definitely known until the rates are published, but it will be 10 to 20 per cent of the present long distance tariff rates. Southwestern Kansas will be benefited as well as Nebraska.

Improvements at Plainview.

A deal has just been completed whereby P. F. Boyens, a furniture dealer of Plainview, came into possession of the large frame building on Main street occupied by C. P. Kalk, a pioneer merchant. Mr. Kalk immediately started the erection of a fine brick store building on one of the most desirable corners.

Stolen Property and Man Found.

Sheriff E. B. Lyon returned from Hot Springs, S. D., having in custody the man who on the night of Nov. 5 took a horse belonging to John L. Davis, of Harrison. Besides taking the horse the fellow is said to have burglarized the harness shop of Francis Deuel and stolen a revolver, some ammunition and other articles.

Lee Smith Has Prize Ear of Corn.

Lee Smith, of De Soto has proven the agricultural world that he can raise corn that no man need ever be ashamed of. In a world-wide contest Mr. Smith took second prize for largest ear of corn. Recently Mr. Smith picked an ear of corn from his field that made his prize look small.

May Bring Back a Bride.

Marsh Marston, of the United States vaunting party on the Pine Ridge reservation, left for the East last Monday on a vacation, and it is understood he is to be married. He has been with the allotment work on the Pine Ridge for two years.

Wymore Store Robbed.

The clothing store of G. P. Rednitsky, of Wymore, was entered by burglars who secured a small amount of goods. There is no clue.

PROHIBITION IS ISSUE IN THE SOUTH.

Wave of Reform Is Not Stayed as It Rushes Over Fair Dixie Land.

CHANGE BENEFITS NEEDED.

William E. Curtis Writes of the Remarkable Impetus of Crusade Against Drink.

Prohibition is the only political issue in the South, writes William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald. The entire population is now lined up on one side or the other. There is no distinct prohibition party, but both of the old parties have put planks in their platforms advocating the abolition of the liquor traffic and at local elections the members of both are found voting for and against local option and prohibition.

The strongest argument in favor of prohibition is the imperative necessity of keeping whisky out of the reach of the reckless, lawless colored element. That argument carried Georgia and is proving equally strong in other States, because it is believed that nearly all the crimes, the assaults that lead to lynchings, are due to whisky.

Georgia has taken the lead in the movement. Great impetus was given to it by the race riots that occurred at Atlanta last spring and were provoked by drunken negroes.

Georgia has a general prohibition law, and the sale of liquor is absolutely prohibited throughout that State.

In Alabama a law has recently been passed authorizing each county to vote on the liquor question, and a large majority of the counties have already voted for prohibition. It is predicted that the next Legislature will pass a general prohibition law.

In Arkansas a similar law prevails, and sixty out of seventy-eight counties have adopted prohibition.

In Florida thirty out of forty-five counties have suppressed all saloons, and the Democratic party has declared for prohibition. This means the adoption of a general prohibition law at the next session of the Legislature.

In Kentucky—mirabile dictu—the sale of liquor is prohibited in all, but four of the 110 counties of the State, and even in those every saloon is closed on Sunday.

In Louisiana seven-eighths of the counties are dry, and there is a law prohibiting what are called "jug trains." Before this law was passed accommodation trains used to run from cities and towns where liquor was sold into the "dry counties" on Saturdays so that thirsty citizens could buy a supply for Sunday.

Mississippi has had county local option for several years, and in sixty-eight out of seventy-five counties there are laws prohibiting not only the sale of liquor, but it must not be given away. A man may be sent to jail for inviting a visitor to take a drink with him in his own house. This law is habitually evaded by placing the bottle and the glasses on the sideboard or the mantelpiece, where visitors can help themselves.

South Carolina has recently repealed the dispensary law and adopted county option instead, and it is expected that a general prohibition law will be passed at the next session of the Legislature.

In North Carolina Gov. Glenn, who is leader of the Democratic party, is also leader of the prohibition movement and is stamping the State in support of it.

In Tennessee liquor is sold in but three counties. Its sale is absolutely prohibited everywhere else, and the members of the next Legislature from other parts of the State will probably wipe out those wet spots at the next session.

In Texas two-thirds of the counties have adopted absolute prohibition and have made it unlawful to give away as well as to sell liquor, as in Mississippi. Prohibition is the principal issue of the campaign now in progress.

West Virginia has abolished the liquor traffic in thirty out of fifty-five counties, and prohibition is likely to be an issue in the next campaign.

Saturday afternoon the streets of the cities of the South are always crowded with colored people from the country enjoying a holiday and spending their earnings for confectionery, ribbons, gilt jewelry and other useless objects which seem to fascinate them. But, owing to the prohibition law, the men usually go home sober. They consume vast quantities of "soft drinks," and occasionally get a little liquor from some city friend, but the police are vigilant and it is very difficult for them to obtain firewater.

Prohibition has not made much headway in the State of Virginia so far, but the sentiment is growing, and the epidemic is likely to spread over the boundaries of the neighboring States without much delay.

Oklahoma, like Georgia, has passed a general prohibitory law.

Statistics say that the four great carpet manufacturers in this country turn out 200,000,000 of these garments a year.