

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1901—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

EDWARD THE FRUGAL

King of England is a Changed Man from the Prince of Wales.

SYNDICATES THE DEBTS OF HIS YOUTH

Aggregate of Four Millions to be Paid in Next Twelve Years.

INSURANCE IN EVENT OF HIS DEATH

Cassel, Who Negotiates the Funding, Knighted for It.

WORK OF ROYAL SAVING IN FULL FORCE

King Cuts Down Pet Expenses of Victoria and Runs His New Office on Strictly Business Lines.

WHEN BARON HIRSCH DIED

He left nearly \$1,750,000 worth of property, but his widow handed these back to the king, acting upon the verbal instructions of her husband to cancel them.

This experience, which might have turned out differently in other hands, showed the king the advisability of regularizing his liabilities. Sir Ernest Cassel undertook the duty, and all the remaining creditors will be paid off, the money being advanced by Cassel to an amount variously estimated at between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000.

The debt was funded, and a scheme is now in operation under which they all will be discharged within twelve years, or, if the king dies meanwhile, the bulk will be met by insurance and the duke of York is security for the remainder.

It is stated that he has already saved nearly \$150,000 a year by cutting down numerous expenses incurred by his mother, and when all his economies come into operation he will save double that amount by cutting them out of the need expenditures of the court.

He already makes a considerable income from his Hackney stud at Sandringham, and the managers of the royal cattle farm at Windsor have been notified that in the future they will be expected to show a large profit instead of merely earning expenses, as under the queen.

The king has appointed a wealthy "banker" friend, Lord Farquhar, as manager of the royal household, thus not only saving the salary of \$300,000 paid to the previous masters, but also acquiring all the perquisites hitherto appertaining to the position, and securing a trained business man to manage the affairs of his household.

The kingship will be run in the future on strictly business lines and Edward is shattering on every hand the sentiment which guided his mother in maintaining the old-fashioned royal ideas, under which jobbery, incompetence and needless waste flourished.

BAREFOOT ANDREW CARNEGIE

He Stubs His Toes for Four Miles to Oblige a Pretty Girl.

RELIGIOUS HATRED GROWS

Antagonism of Catholics and Lutherans a Menace to the German Empire.

Mr. Carnegie at first accepted the ordeal in a spirit of bravado, but as the hours of agony made him cry out: "Half way down he was compelled to discard his socks, which had become tattered and filled with pebbles and sand. When the sedate Mr. Carnegie, who was somewhat ahead of the other three, was seen to enter the lobby of the fashionable hotel in bare and bleeding feet, carrying a pair of dainty ladies' boots swung on his slipstock over his shoulder, there was great excitement.

SKIRTS AND HIGH WINDS

German Physicians Make War on Germans and American Women.

One physician has found the most terrible bacilli in the trail of his wife's skirts. Another examined the sweepings in a concert hall after the audience had left and found enough tuberculosis bacilli to poison a regiment. A third examined a drawing room after his wife's reception and found dreadful things swept in by the ladies' skirts. In Dresden a similar movement is on foot. A committee of the town council has passed instructions to the police to fine any woman seen in the street with trailing skirts. This resolution is to be subject to debate in the full convocation of the municipality.

An American woman writing to one of the local papers says: "I have heard of anything more ridiculous. A strong wind in half an hour will set more bacilli in motion than all the skirts in Germany do in a year."

GIRL SAVED BY MILLIONAIRE

American Beauty is Rescued from Drowning by R. H. Robinson.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, April 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Anna Robinson was nearly drowned yesterday in Villfranche bay, between Nice and Monte Carlo, she having accidentally fallen overboard from the steam yacht Andria, belonging to R. H. Robinson, the Australian millionaire, to whom Miss Robinson is said to be engaged. The details received here are scant.

The Andria, which has been cruising along the Mediterranean coast preparatory to going to Coves, as most of the American and English boats which spent the winter on the Riviera are doing this season, steamed into Villfranche at dusk and made snug for the night, when Miss Anna, who was sitting on the rail, fell over. One report says she was pushed over while romping with other guests.

The rescue was dramatic. There being no boat ready, life buoys and ropes were thrown over. These the struggling girl failed to notice, owing to the darkness. Attracted from below by the excitement, Mr. Robinson, who was on the deck, understood that Miss Anna had fallen overboard, took off his coat and dived. Immediately he was followed by a guest and three members of the crew, including the captain. The American beauty, when rescued, was unconscious.

A surgeon from the French battleship, Devastation soon rowed over and after half an hour pronounced her out of danger. Anna Robinson is a favorite in Paris. For several years ago and Vera Douglis were called "the dazzling American pair."

Each had a Russian grand duke in attendance, splendid jewels and horses. It became the fashion to engage tables in advance at the Cafe de Paris in order to see the sensational entrance of the gorgeous American pair with their escorts on arriving for supper after the play.

Henning became prominent at the time of Vera Douglas' death, a little over a year ago. His devotion alone kept that poor girl from being miserably abandoned. Anna was in New York at the time of her friend's demise. She hastened to return and in less than a month after her arrival in Paris the report that she was betrothed to Henning caused much talk.

The couple were anchored in Monaco harbor, near Robinson's home, in winter.

PUTS THE GILLIES TO WORK

King Edward Also Converts John Brown's Room into a Billiard Parlor.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, April 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The king not only has dispersed Queen Victoria's collection of wild animals, sent her native attendants back to India and packed her special gillies to Billerica, but he has actually laid hands on the Ark of the Covenant itself in turning the room inhabited at Windsor by the late queen's faithful attendant, John Brown, into an extra billiard room for his amusement. Ever since Brown's death the room had been closed, with a brass plate on the door recording his virtues as described by the lord Roberts' "honor list," which is generally regarded as about the highest of honor to the work done in the South African war, has nevertheless caused some grumbling at the front. The first result is the threatened resignation of General Baden-Powell, who only got a commendation for his services in the war, whereas he expected to be made a knight at the least. An explanation offered is that "Bobs" understood the true inwardness of the making and how the effectiveness of the beleaguering was misrepresented for advertising purposes and how seriously it affected the general plan of the campaign.

In Scotland there is disquiet because "Fighting Mac," General Hector MacDonald, has been sent to India without any acknowledgment of his personal achievements, while all the other generals who escaped overwhelming disaster are being made Lieutenant General Lord Methuen should have been placed in the highest rank.

Young Winston Church'll have a terrible shock to the ministers by antagonizing War Secretary Broderick's new army scheme and deprecating militarism as calculated to divert the energies of the country from its natural course of development.

This is a thoroughly realistic view of Churchill's father and an extremely clever move. It falls in with the spirit of reaction against militarism and related expenditures, already widely manifesting itself throughout the country. Winston's audacity is phenomenal and, as he has no prejudice in the shape of fixed political principles, should go far. Broderick's scheme is regarded as a hopeless failure anyhow.

RELIGIOUS HATRED GROWS

Antagonism of Catholics and Lutherans a Menace to the German Empire.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.) BERLIN, April 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Antagonism between the Catholic and Protestant inhabitants of numerous important districts in Germany threatens to become a danger to the empire. Incensed by the efforts of numerous Lutheran societies to carry on a vigorous work among them, the Catholics are also getting up societies with the object of carrying the war into the enemy's country. In the rich Catholic districts along the Rhine Catholics are coming forward and offering large sums to endow libraries to travel in the Protestant district and point out the errors of Lutheranism. Not in many years has denominational hatred been so intense as now.

SULLIVAN OPERA SUCCEEDS

Late Composer's "Emerald Isle" Produced at London Savoy and Well Received.

LONDON, April 27.—"The Emerald Isle," a posthumous work of Sir Arthur Sullivan, which has been produced at the Savoy theater tonight before a brilliant audience. The production showed that Sir Arthur Sullivan had lost none of his power as a melodist and play fully maintained the reputation of the dead composer. The comedy parts were well sustained and the opera abounded in humor.

NEW DANISH MINISTER TO WASHINGTON

COPENHAGEN, April 27.—It is generally understood in political and diplomatic circles that when the Sebeasted ministry resigns, as it is expected to do at the end of June, Herr Bramsen, the present minister of the interior, will be appointed Danish minister to Washington. Herr Bramsen was formerly manager of an insurance company.

MRS. NATION IS EXCLUSIVE

Sheriff Moves Her Where She Can Put Her Feet in Her Own Net.

WICHITA, Kan., April 27.—Charles Moore, brother of Mrs. Carrie Nation, who is confined in the county jail here awaiting trial for joint-smashing, died tonight at Lewisburg, Kan. When Mrs. Nation received a telegram today stating that her brother was dying and asking her to come to his bedside she and her attorney and former bondsmen went to the jail with the consent of the county attorney arranged for her temporary release. She had a dispute with them and they held a conference with the county attorney and decided that she would not be released. Mrs. Nation and her former attorney were confined in a cell together, but yesterday the sheriff removed her to a cell in the steel rotory, owing to her inability to agree with the other smashers.

FOREST FIRES ARE STARTED

Seventeen Million Feet of Hemlock Lost Near Mellen, Wisconsin—Blaze Spread.

DULUTH, Minn., April 27.—Advices from Ashland, Wis., reported the first serious forest fire of the season yesterday afternoon, when 17,000,000 feet of hemlock logs were burned near Mellen. Fires are scattered all along the shore of Lake Superior.

CHARTER BUSINESS KEEPS UP

Texas Authorizes Two More Companies to Operate in the Beaumont Field.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 27.—Two more oil companies were chartered today, one of them having a capital of \$2,000,000 and the other \$25,000,000. During the week forty charters have been issued, the capitalizing aggregating \$19,999,000, which brings the total number of charters issued since January 19, the day of finding oil at Beaumont, to 174, having a capitalization of \$61,350,000.

CUBANS START HOME

Leave Washington for New York, Whence Their Ship Sails Wednesday.

APOTE PLEADS WITH THE PRESIDENT

Asks that Something Be Done Now in the Matter of Island Treaties.

IS REMINDED OF NECESSARY PRECEDENT

Executive Reiterates that Republic Must Be Born Before Treated With.

FAREWELLS SAID IN BEST CUBAN MANNER

Mutual Expressions of Love and Good Wishes Coupled with Advice to Be Advantageous.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Cuban delegation completed its labors in Washington today. In the morning the delegates met Secretary Root, who escorted them to the White House, where they had a final and decisive talk with the president. Then they said visits of courtesy to each of the officials whom they have met and finally they started for New York at 11 o'clock tonight, homeward bound. They will sail for Havana Wednesday.

The proceedings at the White House were interesting and important. Senator Capote acted as spokesman for the delegation. He thanked the president for the many courtesies shown them, which they accepted as expressions of good will to the Cuban people. He invited the president to visit the islands and learn from contact with the inhabitants of the love and affection which Cubans have for the United States and their appreciation of what has been done for them by this government in their struggle for freedom.

Senator Capote asked the president to do something for the Cubans upon an economic line and particularly in the matter of reciprocal trade relations. He said that it was especially desirable to have something of this kind done before the next crop was harvested, in order that the Cubans may have the advantages to them of the closer political and economic relations with the United States.

In reply, the president said it was impossible to settle the economic questions until the political questions were disposed of. He told the delegates first to form their government and then they would be in a position to enter into negotiations with the United States as to trade relations.

Capote Pleads Poverty.

Senator Capote responded that something ought to be done while the Cuban government was forming. He thought that while the United States was exercising control there might be arrangements perfected similar to those under contemplation by the secretary of war in 1898, when the government first passed the Cuban act of 1898.

Senator Capote said he was a poor man and he had no money to spend. He said he was a poor man and he had no money to spend. He said he was a poor man and he had no money to spend.

Root is Considerably Impressed.

Senator Capote, speaking to Secretary Root, expressed the hope that in the interviews that had been held he had said nothing of any nature that would be offensive in any way to the president. The secretary replied that, on the contrary, he highly appreciated the arguments of Senator Capote, and his knowledge of the questions had increased his admiration and respect for the Cuban people. The delegate then shook hands with the president and departed.

General Capote later said to an Associated Press reporter: "We have concluded our business here. We have had interviews with the president and four with the secretary of war, during which all matters we came to discuss had full and minute consideration. We came to consider the relations between Cuba and the United States, and these, both political and economic, have had the most careful attention. We return to Cuba and will deliver to the constitutional convention all the information we have obtained—information which is highly important and interesting."

General Capote spoke in high terms of Secretary Root. He said that the questions were of national importance and that the conferences were conducted with the care that serious matters under consideration demanded.

What Wood Thinks.

General Wood also left tonight for Florida, whence he will sail on a government vessel for Cuba. Mr. Wood, who came on with the governor general to visit her sister, who was formerly Miss Condit-Smith, whom she had not seen since the latter's experience in Pekin during the siege there, returned with her husband.

General Wood had an hour's talk with the president today before his departure. He did not care to speak for publication of his opinion of the result of the visit of the Cuban commission. There had been mutual understanding at the conferences that no specific statement as to results should be given out on either side in advance of the commission's report to the constitutional convention. There are many political judges among the Cubans at home and General Wood said anything made public at this time might be liable to misinterpretation and lead to friction. General Wood, however, does not hesitate to state that the Cubans have been impressed with the treatment they have received and the attentions shown them, and to say that undoubtedly they return with a more correct understanding of the meaning of the terms of the Platt amendment and of the sincere desire of the American government to put Cuba on its feet as an independent government than they had before.

Buck's Illness Not Serious.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Colonel A. B. Buck, minister to Japan, who is ill here with the grip, is none in a serious condition.

IDENTITY OF MRS. HARTMAN

New Tenant of White Lodge Has Long Enjoyed the Society of Friends.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, April 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Hartman, whom King Edward has made a life tenant of White Lodge, is a woman of whom the most is heard and the least known at this moment in London society. So little knowledge existed of her antecedents, even among the king's personal circle, that she was thought to be an American, but the World learns that she only passed some years of her early married life in New York and Chicago. Her husband afterward made a great fortune out of an upholstery stuff known as red turkey twill. Both are Jews and hail from Frankfurt. Her maiden name was Steiler. She is now 60 years old.

For thirty-five years Mrs. Hartman has enjoyed the friendship of royalties, especially that of the prince and princess of Wales. Her handsome home, at No. 53 Berkeley square, the late duke of Alfred Harmsworth's, was always at the prince of Wales' disposal for a quiet luncheon to meet a few chosen intimates, or when he felt in the humor for a dinner, followed by bridge, whist or backgammon.

The princess also esteemed Mrs. Hartman, who often visited Sandringham, and was called by her Christian name by all of the prince of Wales' family. Mrs. Hartman occasionally had Italian opera stars, Federalists and other famous musicalists perform for the prince and three or four other friends. Her entertainments were always small and extremely select. Then on birthdays and other appropriate occasions she invariably gave valuable presents to the family. She was also apt at making herself agreeable to royalties. Nothing she ever does for her royal friends is ever advertised in the society papers. This was her sheet anchor with the king.

The World learns that the circumstances under which the late duke of Devonshire deemed a monument to her tact and the king's keenness to take advantage of a good opportunity. White lodge, she knew, was something of a white elephant to the king, who did not care to incur the expense of maintaining it himself. Mrs. Hartman, in these trying circumstances, petitioned the king to rent to her, an offer which he deemed was more graciously than he could accept, and he fixed the rental at \$11,250, knowing that in her hands the house would be absolutely at his disposal and be properly kept up without expense to him, while the rent also was a consideration.

Meaningless and completely mystifies the public press, which doesn't know what it means, but the king's intimates understand it well.

LILY LANGTRY'S NEW FACE

Marble-Like Smoothness of Her Skin Said to Be Due to a New Growth.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, April 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Langtry's new theater coat \$185,000 to remodel and redecorate and it is understood she will first pass through the hands of the Speculation is rife as to the identity of her benefactor. Opinion generally concentrates on her old admirer, Prince Esterhazy. It is also said she recently went to Paris to undergo a new and most expensive face and to have it prepared in the most complete removal of the outer epidermis from the face and neck and a treatment of the underlying cuts, removing all wrinkles. The marble-like smoothness of her skin excited general wonder on the first night of her new play.

The king was unable to go himself, owing to the mourning, but he showed his interest by sending Lord Farquhar, his master of the household, and several members of his suite.

The duke and duchess of Marlborough, who have been together a great deal this week, are now at Blenheim, where they will remain until early May. The duke has never proceeded with building his castle at Ascot, but he has cleared three years ago. According to one account the duchess has a superstition against building on a church site; according to another, difficulty has arisen about providing adequate building arrangements for the leaseholders of the house adjoining asked preposterous terms when the duke proposed to buy them out.

Wharfedale house, facing his site on the opposite side of Curzon street, will be built at a cost of \$1,000,000. It is expected that the duke will become purchaser with an idea of building his house on the site of the Wharfedale mansion and having his stables on the other side, with a subway connecting his house with the duke's. Reginald Ward has a large dinner party this week at Carlton house, where Mrs. Ronalds, who begins her musical parties next Sunday, was among the guests. Mr. Ward's sister is coming over to keep house for him, as he proposes to entertain a good dinner party.

Mrs. Arthur Paget is still with Grand Duke Michael and Countess Torby at Cannes. She is maturing a scheme for getting up a living bridge tournament, with all the leading fashionable beauties as cards at next month and is expected to give a ball at the Ritz hotel, for which she organized the famous Albert Hall bazaar two years ago.

A new musical comedy, entitled "The Chaperoles," by Frederick Ranken and Isidore Witmark, performed for copyright purposes here, has been bought by Frank L. Purley and will be given in New York in October.

A Bohemian party for 150 people was given by Joseph C. Cawthron, George Hillier and D. L. Don to the leading members of all the American companies in London and other prominent theatrical people at St. Ermin's hotel this evening.

MRS. NATION IS EXCLUSIVE

Sheriff Moves Her Where She Can Put Her Feet in Her Own Net.

WICHITA, Kan., April 27.—Charles Moore, brother of Mrs. Carrie Nation, who is confined in the county jail here awaiting trial for joint-smashing, died tonight at Lewisburg, Kan. When Mrs. Nation received a telegram today stating that her brother was dying and asking her to come to his bedside she and her attorney and former bondsmen went to the jail with the consent of the county attorney arranged for her temporary release. She had a dispute with them and they held a conference with the county attorney and decided that she would not be released. Mrs. Nation and her former attorney were confined in a cell together, but yesterday the sheriff removed her to a cell in the steel rotory, owing to her inability to agree with the other smashers.

CALLAHAN'S CASE IN THE JURY'S HANDS

The Callahan case was submitted to the jury at 8:32 last night. After the county attorney had made the opening argument to the jury for the state, the lawyers turned a clever trick by waiving argument, and thus shutting off the closing speech by the prosecution, which was to have been made by General Cowin.

Judge Baker instructed the jury that the crime committed constituted robbery, using the following language in his charge: You are instructed that if you believe from the evidence that Edward A. Cudaly, jr., was taken into custody by some person and that a demand for money was made upon his violence to his son unless a sum of money was deposited in a certain and particular spot, and that Edward A. Cudaly, sr., through fear of personal injury to his son, deposited such a delivery of money would not be a voluntary act upon the part of Edward A. Cudaly, sr., but an act under coercion; and such delivery or deposit of money is a delivery of such money to the party demanding it; and such delivery under such fear, such parting with the money by Edward A. Cudaly, sr., and the receiving of the money by the demanding party, would constitute in law taking money from the person of another forcibly and by putting in fear.

The evidence in the case of James Callahan, charged with having kidnaped Eddie Cudaly and of having robbed the boy's father of \$25,000, is all in. The arguments of counsel and the charge of the court have been heard, and the question of the defendant's guilt or innocence is now being deliberated on by the jury.

It was 4:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the taking of testimony was concluded and Judge Baker commanded the lawyers to proceed with their arguments to the jury. Both sides asked an adjournment over Sunday, but Judge Baker determined to have the case submitted to the jury last night. He said it was better for the jurors and for the court to get over the case over Sunday.

County Attorney Shields made the opening address to the jury for the state, it having been decided that General Cowin should make the closing argument. Mr. Shields argued for three-quarters of an hour, joining together the links in the chain of direct and circumstantial evidence put in by the state to prove the guilt of the accused. He reviewed the different acts in the crime—the buying of the bay pony from Burrill, the use of the pony by the man who threw the ransom-demanding note into Mr. Cudaly's yard, the renting of the Scheidegger cottage, the carrying away and imprisonment of the boy—and pointed out the connection of Callahan and Crowe with these acts, as recited by the various witnesses. He directed the attention of the jury to the fact that Callahan, after declaring that he had not seen Crowe since December 1, had unwittingly on cross-examination admitted that he and Crowe had met at Mrs. Kelly's residence on December 16, two days before the kidnaping. Callahan had said that Crowe had come to Mrs. Kelly to inquire about a horse the woman had for sale and Mrs. Butler, who had come there on the same errand, had seen the man who threw the ransom-demanding note into Mr. Cudaly's yard, the renting of the Scheidegger cottage, the carrying away and imprisonment of the boy—and pointed out the connection of Callahan and Crowe with these acts, as recited by the various witnesses. He directed the attention of the jury to the fact that Callahan, after declaring that he had not seen Crowe since December 1, had unwittingly on cross-examination admitted that he and Crowe had met at Mrs. Kelly's residence on December 16, two days before the kidnaping. Callahan had said that Crowe had come to Mrs. Kelly to inquire about a horse the woman had for sale and Mrs. Butler, who had come there on the same errand, had seen the man who threw the ransom-demanding note into Mr. Cudaly's yard, the renting of the Scheidegger cottage, the carrying away and imprisonment of the boy—and pointed out the connection of Callahan and Crowe with these acts, as recited by the various witnesses. He directed the attention of the jury to the fact that Callahan, after declaring that he had not seen Crowe since December 1, had unwittingly on cross-examination admitted that he and Crowe had met at Mrs. Kelly's residence on December 16, two days before the kidnaping. Callahan had said that Crowe had come to Mrs. Kelly to inquire about a horse the woman had for sale and Mrs. Butler, who had come there on the same errand, had seen the man who threw the ransom-demanding note into Mr. Cudaly's yard, the renting of the Scheidegger cottage, the carrying away and imprisonment of the boy—and pointed out the connection of Callahan and Crowe with these acts, as recited by the various witnesses. He directed the attention of the jury to the fact that Callahan, after declaring that he had not seen Crowe since December 1, had unwittingly on cross-examination admitted that he and Crowe had met at Mrs. Kelly's residence on December 16, two days before the kidnaping. Callahan had said that Crowe had come to Mrs. Kelly to inquire about a horse the woman had for sale and Mrs. Butler, who had come there on the same errand, had seen the man who threw the ransom-demanding note into Mr. Cudaly's yard, the renting of the Scheidegger cottage, the carrying away and imprisonment of the boy—and pointed out the connection of Callahan and Crowe with these acts, as recited by the various witnesses. He directed the attention of the jury to the fact that Callahan, after declaring that he had not seen Crowe since December 1, had unwittingly on cross-examination admitted that he and Crowe had met at Mrs. Kelly's residence on December 16, two days before the kidnaping. Callahan had said that Crowe had come to Mrs. Kelly to inquire about a horse the woman had for sale and Mrs. Butler, who had come there on the same errand, had seen the man who threw the ransom-demanding note into Mr. Cudaly's yard, the renting of the Scheidegger cottage, the carrying away and imprisonment of the boy—and pointed out the connection of Callahan and Crowe with these acts, as recited by the various witnesses. He directed the attention of the jury to the fact that Callahan, after declaring that he had not seen Crowe since December 1, had unwittingly on cross-examination admitted that he and Crowe had met at Mrs. Kelly's residence on December 16, two days before the kidnaping. Callahan had said that Crowe had come to Mrs. Kelly to inquire about a horse the woman had for sale and Mrs. Butler, who had come there on the same errand, had seen the man who threw the ransom-demanding note into Mr. Cudaly's yard, the renting of the Scheidegger cottage, the carrying away and imprisonment of the boy—and pointed out the connection of Callahan and Crowe with these acts, as recited by the various witnesses. He directed the attention of the jury to the fact that Callahan, after declaring that he had not seen Crowe since December 1, had unwittingly on cross-examination admitted that he and Crowe had met at Mrs. Kelly's residence on December 16, two days before the kidnaping. Callahan had said that Crowe had come to Mrs. Kelly to inquire about a horse the woman had for sale and Mrs. Butler, who had come there on the same errand, had seen the man who threw the ransom-demanding note into Mr. Cudaly's yard, the renting of the Scheidegger cottage, the carrying away and imprisonment of the boy—and pointed out the connection of Callahan and Crowe with these acts, as recited by the various witnesses. He directed the attention of the jury to the fact that Callahan, after declaring that he had not seen Crowe since December 1, had unwittingly on cross-examination admitted that he and Crowe had met at Mrs. Kelly's residence on December 16, two days before the kidnaping. Callahan had said that Crowe had come to Mrs. Kelly to inquire about a horse the woman had for sale and Mrs. Butler, who had come there on the same errand, had seen the man who threw the ransom-demanding note into Mr. Cudaly's yard, the renting of the Scheidegger cottage, the carrying away and imprisonment of the boy—and pointed out the connection of Callahan and Crowe with these acts, as recited by the various witnesses. He directed the attention of the jury to the fact that Callahan, after declaring that he had not seen Crowe since December 1, had unwittingly on cross-examination admitted that he and Crowe had met at Mrs. Kelly's residence on December 16, two days before the kidnaping. Callahan had said that Crowe had come to Mrs. Kelly to inquire about a horse the woman had for sale and Mrs. Butler, who had come there on the same errand, had seen the man who threw the ransom-demanding note into Mr. Cudaly's yard, the renting of the Scheidegger cottage, the carrying away and imprisonment of the boy—and pointed out the connection of Callahan and Crowe with these acts, as recited by the various witnesses. He directed the attention of the jury to the fact that Callahan, after declaring that he had not seen Crowe since December 1, had unwittingly on cross-examination admitted that he and Crowe had met at Mrs. Kelly's residence on December 16, two days before the kidnaping. Callahan had said that Crowe had come to Mrs. Kelly to inquire about a horse the woman had for sale and Mrs. Butler, who had come there on the same errand, had seen the man who threw the ransom-demanding note into Mr. Cudaly's yard, the renting of the Scheidegger cottage, the carrying away and imprisonment of the boy—and pointed out the connection of Callahan and Crowe with these acts, as recited by the various witnesses. He directed the attention of the jury to the fact that Callahan, after declaring that he had not seen Crowe since December 1, had unwittingly on cross-examination admitted that he and Crowe had met at Mrs. Kelly's residence on December 16, two days before the kidnaping. Callahan had said that Crowe had come to Mrs. Kelly to inquire about a horse the woman had for sale and Mrs. Butler, who had come there on the same errand, had seen the man who threw the ransom-demanding note into Mr. Cudaly's yard, the renting of the Scheidegger cottage, the carrying away and imprisonment of the boy—and pointed out the connection of Callahan and Crowe with these acts, as recited by the various witnesses. He directed the attention of the jury to the fact that Callahan, after declaring that he had not seen Crowe since December 1, had unwittingly on cross-examination admitted that he and Crowe had met at Mrs. Kelly's residence on December 16, two days before the kidnaping. Callahan had said that Crowe had come to Mrs. Kelly to inquire about a horse the woman had for sale and Mrs. Butler, who had come there on the same errand, had seen the man who threw the ransom-demanding note into Mr. Cudaly's yard, the renting of the Scheidegger cottage, the carrying away and imprisonment of the boy—and pointed out the connection of Callahan and Crowe with these acts, as recited by the various witnesses. He directed the attention of the jury to the fact that Callahan, after declaring that he had not seen Crowe since December 1, had unwittingly on cross-examination admitted that he and Crowe had met at Mrs. Kelly's residence on December 16, two days before the kidnaping. Callahan had said that Crowe had come to Mrs. Kelly to inquire about a horse the woman had for sale and Mrs. Butler, who had come there on the same errand, had seen the man who threw the ransom-demanding note into Mr. Cudaly's yard, the renting of the Scheidegger cottage, the carrying away and imprisonment of the boy—and pointed out the connection of Callahan and Crowe with these acts, as recited by the various witnesses. He directed the attention of the jury to the fact that Callahan, after declaring that he had not seen Crowe since December 1, had unwittingly on cross-examination admitted that he and Crowe had met at Mrs. Kelly's residence on December 16, two days before the kidnaping. Callahan had said that Crowe had come to Mrs. Kelly to inquire about a horse the woman had for sale and Mrs. Butler, who had come there on the same errand, had seen the man who threw the ransom-demanding note into Mr. Cudaly's yard, the renting of the Scheidegger cottage, the carrying away and imprisonment of the boy—and pointed out the connection of Callahan and Crowe with these acts, as recited by the various witnesses. He directed the attention of the jury to the fact that Callahan, after declaring that he had not seen Crowe since December 1, had unwittingly on cross-examination admitted that he and Crowe had met at Mrs. Kelly's residence on December 16, two days before the kidnaping. Callahan had said that Crowe had come to Mrs. Kelly to inquire about a horse the woman had for sale and Mrs. Butler, who had come there on the same errand, had seen the man who threw the ransom-demanding note into Mr. Cudaly's yard, the renting of the Scheidegger cottage, the carrying away and imprisonment of the boy—and pointed out the connection of Callahan and Crowe with these acts, as recited by the various witnesses. He directed the attention of the jury to the fact that Callahan, after declaring that he had not seen Crowe since December 1, had unwittingly on cross-examination admitted that he and Crowe had met at Mrs. Kelly's residence on December 16, two days before the kidnaping. Callahan had said that Crowe had come to Mrs. Kelly to inquire about a horse the woman had for sale and Mrs. Butler, who had come there on the same errand, had seen the man who threw the ransom-demanding note into Mr. Cudaly's yard, the renting of the Scheidegger cottage, the carrying away and imprisonment of the boy—and pointed out the connection of Callahan and Crowe with these acts, as recited by the various witnesses. He directed the attention of the jury to the fact that Callahan, after declaring that he had not seen Crowe since December 1, had unwittingly on cross-examination admitted that he and Crowe had met at Mrs. Kelly's residence on December 16, two days before the kidnaping. Callahan had said that Crowe had come to Mrs. Kelly to inquire about a horse the woman had for sale and Mrs. Butler, who had come there on the same errand, had seen the man who threw the ransom-demanding note into Mr. Cudaly's yard, the renting of the Scheidegger cottage, the carrying away and imprisonment of the boy—and pointed out the connection of Callahan and Crowe with these acts, as recited by the various witnesses. He directed the attention of the jury to the fact that Callahan, after declaring that he had not seen Crowe since December 1, had unwittingly on cross-examination admitted that he and Crowe had met at Mrs. Kelly's residence on December 16, two days before the kidnaping. Callahan had said that Crowe had come to Mrs. Kelly to inquire about a horse the woman had for sale and Mrs. Butler, who had come there on the same errand, had seen the man who threw the ransom-demanding note into Mr. Cudaly's yard, the renting of the Scheidegger cottage, the carrying away and imprisonment of the boy—and pointed out the connection of Callahan and Crowe with these acts, as recited by the various witnesses. He directed the attention of the jury to the fact that Callahan, after declaring that he had not seen Crowe since December 1, had unwittingly on cross-examination admitted that he and Crowe had met at Mrs. Kelly's residence on December 16, two days before the kidnaping. Callahan had said that Crowe had come to Mrs. Kelly to inquire about a horse the woman had for sale and Mrs. Butler, who had come there on the same errand, had seen the man who threw the ransom-demanding note into Mr. Cudaly's yard, the renting of the Sche