

HADLEY MAKES CASE

EXPECTS TO OUST STANDARD OIL FROM MISSOURI.

Tells of Relations Between Alleged Rival Oil Companies—At Conclusion of Hearing Attorney General Says He is Certain to Win Case.

Des Moines, Feb. 14.—With the taking of testimony of Frank Northrup and F. E. Lyman of Des Moines, both former Standard Oil company employees, Attorney General Herbert S. Hadley announced that he had made out his case against the Standard Oil company in Missouri, and expects to get a decision ousting the company from doing business in that state. The taking of depositions began in the office of Reid & Reid, local attorneys. The state of Missouri was represented by Attorney General Hadley and his assistant, Rush C. Lake. Frank Hagerman of Kansas City and A. D. Eddy of Chicago appeared as attorneys for the Standard Oil company, and before the conclusion of the evidence General Hadley announced that he was certain of victory in the courts. He said he had positive evidence that the Standard Oil company, the Waters-



ATTORNEY GENERAL HADLEY.

Pierce and the Republic Oil companies had formed a combination and divided the territory in Missouri between them.

F. R. Northrup, formerly manager of the Scofield, Schurmer & Teagle Oil company of Cleveland in St. Louis, gave most conclusive testimony of the truth of Mr. Hadley's charges. He said he had oral instructions from the Republic Oil company, after it had absorbed the Scofield company and the Cleveland Refining company, not to enter the territory of either the Waters-Pierce company or the Standard Oil company in Missouri, but to relax the fight on the independent companies. The letters also instructed him to follow the prices of the Waters-Pierce company. Mr. Northrup testified that he was always given one or two days' advance notice of the prices of the Waters-Pierce company.

Northrup testified that he received his personal instructions as to non-competition with the Standard Oil from Walter Teagle. He said that he received letters from the Republic Oil company, giving him a copy to show to the trade only, which was a denial that it had been absorbed by the Standard Oil.

F. E. Lyman of Des Moines testified also that as traveling agent of the Standard Oil company in 1891 he had been given instructions to turn orders from the Waters-Pierce customers to agents of that company.

Two Flockmasters Arrested.

Lander, Wyo., Feb. 14.—John Castagne and Frank Hudson, flockmasters, have been arrested and held to the May term of the United States court at Cheyenne, charged with trespassing upon the Wind River Indian reservation, or that portion to be opened next June, with their sheep. Squads of United States cavalry patrol the reservation lines and all "sooners" will be turned back.

Beavers Pleads Guilty.

Washington, Feb. 14.—In the criminal court George W. Beavers pleaded guilty to the indictments charging him with conspiring with former State Senator George E. Greene of Binghamton, N. Y., and W. D. Doremus, to defraud the government in connection with the furnishing of postal supplies, and also of bribery, and was sentenced to two years in the Moundsville, W. Va., penitentiary.

Denver Railroad Shops Burn.

Denver, Feb. 14.—Fire caused by the end of a broken electric wire dropping in a pot of varnish damaged the Colorado and Southern railroad shops in this city to the amount of \$200,000. Eight shopmen and firemen sustained burns. Eleven passenger coaches, five of them Pullman sleepers, were burned. The shops will be rebuilt.

Iowa Senate Passes Pure Food Bill.

Des Moines, Feb. 14.—The Iowa senate passed unanimously the Newberry pure food measure, a drastic bill prohibiting commerce in adulterated or

impure foods. By a vote of 50 to 37 the house rejected the woman's suffrage resolution after a protracted debate.

Banker McCutchen on Trial.

Ida Grove, Ia., Feb. 14.—The trial of Fred McCutchen of Holstein, accused of fraudulent banking, was begun. McCutchen was cashier of the defunct private bank of E. H. McCutchen & Co., of Holstein, and he is accused of receiving deposits after he knew the bank to be insolvent.

BRYAN STIRS UP CHINESE.

Tells Them Americans Will Never Consent to Repeal of Exclusion Law.

Spokane, Wash., Feb. 12.—Samuel Glasgow, manager of a milling company, has received Hong Kong newspapers and letters from William Burt, Chinese representative of the company, which state that a speech made by William J. Bryan before Chinese merchants at a dinner given by them in his honor has been used by Chinese agitators to stir up fresh agitation against American products. Previous to this, at a meeting held by about fifty commercial representatives and delegates from the various Chinese guilds of Shanghai, Canton and Hong Kong, the delegates had agreed upon twelve proposed modifications of the exclusion law. The American representatives agreed to have their houses urge these upon congress, and the Chinese agreed immediately to call off the boycott. Then, according to Hong Kong papers, Mr. Bryan appeared, was entertained by the Chinese merchants at a dinner, and declared in a speech that the American people would never consent to a repeal of the exclusion laws. One of the Chinese merchants at the dinner reported the proceedings to the Chinese newspapers. He quoted Mr. Bryan as declaring that the labor party was so strong in the United States that Chinese workmen, skilled or unskilled, would never be permitted to enter, and as drawing a gloomy picture of what would happen to American workmen if the Chinese were allowed to take away their employment. This informant said that while Mr. Bryan had agreed to support a number of the proposed changes, he had not been able to draw from the American leader any definite assurance of support of the policy which the Chinese would insist upon as the only condition on which the boycott would be withdrawn.

After Mr. Bryan's speech, the Chinese became convinced that congress would not adopt the changes recommended by the American merchants and that their best policy was to put on the boycott screws tighter than ever.

TO TEST MONROE DOCTRINE.

Venezuelans Will Welcome Arrival of French Warships.

Willemstad, Curacao, Feb. 12.—Conditions in Venezuela were unchanged at the date of the latest advices from that country. The censorship is rigid. One report is that the attitude of President Vicente Gomez, who is said to be plotting a revolution against Castro in case of a French blockade, is causing some anxiety. It is reported also that General Antonio Velutini, second vice president, has a secret understanding with France and that he aspires to the presidency. All the turmoil over the French Cable company's concession is attributed to General Velutini, and it is said that he will soon abandon President Castro. The total strength of the Venezuelan army is reported to be 8,000 men, and not 23,000, as the army accounts state. The treasury shows a balance of \$200,000. President Castro is said to be boasting that he will test the Monroe doctrine.

The reports say that the best information in Venezuela shows that France or any other power can rely upon almost the entire populace to fight President Castro and that anxiety is everywhere expressed for the arrival of the French to solve the problem, which is beyond the resources of the Venezuelans. Money will be decidedly scarcer if a war should break out and the government has made no provision whatever for the commissariat. President Castro continues his campaign against foreigners and has expelled a man named Van Kestern.

CRISIS IN MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

Deadlock on Question of Police and Breakup is Probable.

London, Feb. 12.—Telegrams from continental capitals and editorials in the London papers this morning reflect the renewal of uneasiness over the anticipated failure of the Algeiras conference on Moroccan reforms in consequence of the deadlock on the French and German contentions with regard to the question of police. A long Algeiras dispatch of a semi-official nature, published in Paris today, seems to foreshadow an abortive result, if not the actual rupture of the conference, and declares that the lines have been reached beyond which it is impossible that France can go. Special dispatches from Algeiras to the London newspapers admit the

critical aspect of the situation, but counsel patience. They are inclined to the view that Germany, having called the conference, cannot allow it to break down. The editorials decline in any case to believe that war could result even if the conference failed.

Passengers Have Close Call.

Milwaukee, Feb. 12.—Twenty-five persons on a Wisconsin Central limited train narrowly escaped death or serious injury when a broken wheel on the engine threw six of the eight coaches in the train over a fifteen-foot embankment. Six passengers were slightly bruised and the cook in the dining car was seriously injured. It was necessary to cut him out of the wreckage.

Schools Must Admit Negroes.

Topeka, Feb. 12.—The state supreme court decided that in the absence of a statute granting such power, boards of education in cities of the second class have no right to separate negro children from whites in the public schools.

NEWS OF NEBRASKA.

Union Pacific Tax Injunction Dissolved.

Omaha, Feb. 9.—In the injunction suit brought by the Union Pacific against the county treasurers throughout Nebraska to enjoin them from collecting delinquent taxes for 1904 and 1905 under the new revenue law, Judge Munger has dissolved the injunction.

Nebraska Insurance Tax Law Valid.

Lincoln, Feb. 12.—Under the recent decision of the supreme court of this state all fire insurance companies must pay taxes under the reciprocal tax law or have their license revoked. This ruling applies only to companies incorporated in states having reciprocal tax laws.

Nebraska Appointments Confirmed.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: Registers of land offices, Luke M. Bates, at Valentine, Neb.; Stephen J. Weekes, at O'Neill, Neb. Receivers of land offices, Sanford Parker, at O'Neill, Neb.; Olof Olson, at Valentine, Neb.

Brown Will Do Investigating.

Lincoln, Feb. 10.—The alleged combination of Nebraska insurance companies will be investigated by Attorney General Brown. This investigation will be conducted under the provisions of the Junkin act, declared constitutional by the supreme court. The alleged grain, coal and lumber combinations will also be investigated.

Hermit Found Dead in Hut.

Grand Island, Neb., Feb. 12.—William Heycard, hermit and recluse, was found dead in a hut on a farm in this county. He was a man of some means but there was no food in the shack, and he evidently had frozen to death. Heycard was formerly manager of an athletic lyceum at Chicago, where he has relatives who are reputed to be wealthy.

Miss Maud Shaw Drops Dead.

Beatrice, Neb., Feb. 9.—Miss Maud Shaw, a girl seventeen years of age, dropped dead at the home of her sister, Mrs. E. N. Moses. The girl seemed to be in her usual good health and had just returned from a visit. She sat down in a chair and soon sank to the floor. A physician pronounced it a case of heart failure. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shaw of Sicily township.

Must Pay Incorporation Fees.

Lincoln, Feb. 10.—Secretary of State Galusha announced that he would proceed against the big corporations that have not incorporated in Nebraska. He will first attack the Beatrice Creamery company, incorporated at Des Moines, and the Standard Oil company. The attorney general will start suit to make them pay incorporation fees on the entire capital stock, or they will be ejected from the state, if possible.

Milwaukee Meets the Rate.

Omaha, Feb. 13.—The Milwaukee has met the Northwestern rate of 18 cents from Minneapolis to the gulf and other roads are expected to follow suit. The railroads claim the rate from Grand Island through Kansas City is based on the through rate, so that the 15-cent rate for the 313 miles from Grand Island to Kansas City plus the 17-cent rate to the gulf is the same as the 14-cent rate from Grand Island to Omaha plus the 18-cent rate

Insurance Companies Have Tip.

Lincoln, Feb. 10.—Insurance Auditor Pierce, one of the five insurance commissioners to look into methods of companies, stated that the report of the investigators would recommend

radical changes in the methods of bookkeeping of the New York Life and suggest a different policy for the foreign business. He said the companies knew what was in their report and would hasten to make some of the changes before it was made public.

PAT CROWE IDENTIFIED.

Accused Recognized by Several Witnesses as Companion of Callahan.

Omaha, Feb. 12.—Testimony tending to show that Pat Crowe and the mysterious man, Johnson, who was seen with James Callahan about the time of the kidnaping of Eddie Cudahy, were one and the same person, was introduced in the district court at the hearing of the famous case. Likewise testimony was introduced by the state tending to connect Pat Crowe and the Grover street house, which two men rented and where Eddie Cudahy is said to have been concealed. Half a dozen or more witnesses testified either to seeing a man now identified as Crowe with another man, Callahan, at or about the place. And other witnesses identified Crowe as a man giving his name as Johnson, who rented the little house. A photograph picked out from a collection has thus been identified as being that of Mr. Johnson-Crowe. The trial, in progress in Judge Sutton's department of the district court, continues to attract large crowds.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN ALABAMA.

Taken From Jail at Gadsden and Hanged to a Bridge.

Gadsden, Ala., Feb. 12.—Buakle Richardson, a negro charged with the assault and murder of Mrs. Sarah Smith here July 15 last, was forcibly taken from the jail here at an early hour this morning and hanged to a bridge across Coosa river. Twenty-four masked men went to the jail, overpowered the sheriff and jailer and made short work of the prisoner. Four negroes were charged with the crime against Mrs. Smith, one of the most fiendish ever committed in the state, two of whom have been legally executed. The third, Will Johnson, was recently convicted and sentenced to death, but last week Governor Jenks, believing there was strong doubt of the prisoner's guilt, reprieved the negro's sentence to life imprisonment. Richardson, the man lynched, had not been indicted, but was in jail awaiting the action of the grand jury.

Say Cold Storage Poisons Poultry.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Five million pounds of poultry in cold storage in Chicago is unfit to eat, according to the judgment of the state board of health, and the Illinois pure food commission. The two state departments, within a few days, will issue a joint communication to Mayor Dunne and the city council urging the passage of an ordinance forbidding the sale of any slaughtered poultry, fish, game or any animal used for food purposes, refrigerated or otherwise, "which has not been properly drawn and prepared by removing entrails at the time of slaughter."

Big Railway Merger Planned.

New York, Feb. 12.—One of the most gigantic trans-continental railroad deals ever made is being formulated. It means the consolidation of the Northern Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Great Northern and Burlington into two great trans-continental lines. It also means the shutting out of the Harriman interests on the north Pacific coast. It also means a desperate fight between the four lines mentioned and the Harriman lines.

LaFollette Declines to Act.

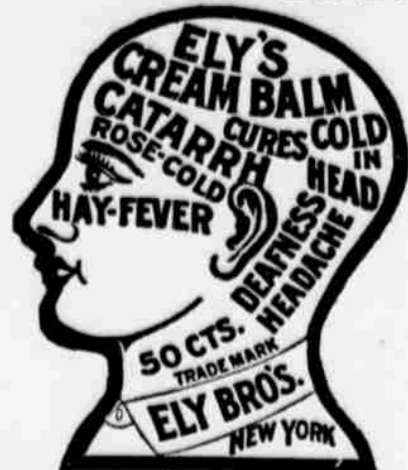
Washington, Feb. 14.—Senator LaFollette has declined the invitation extended by Thomas W. Lawson to become a member of the committee to vote the proxies of a number of policyholders of two of the life insurance companies of New York at their meetings this year. The senator found it impossible to undertake the work because of the pressure of public business.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Features of the Day's Trading and Closing Quotations.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Weekly statistics of a bearish character had a depressing effect today on the local wheat market. Final quotations on May were off $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Corn was down $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Oats showed a loss of $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Provisions were 10¢-40¢ higher. Closing prices: Wheat—May, 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; July, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Sept., 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Corn—May, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; July, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Sept., 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Oats—May, 30¢; July, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Sept., 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Pork—May, \$15.40; July, \$15.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Lard—May, \$7.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; July, \$7.97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Ribs—May, \$8.10; July, \$8.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Chicago Cash Prices—No. 2 hard wheat, 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-85¢; No. 3 hard wheat, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-81¢; No. 2 corn, 40¢; No. 2 oats, 30¢.

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