Only 15 DAYS For Christmas Shopping

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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CALL FOR CONVENTION

Republican National Ticket Will Be Selected in Chicago in June.

HOW DELEGATES ARE SELECTED

Committee Slightly Modifies Method to Conform with New Laws.

DISTRICT STILL TO BE UNIT

Primary Elections to Be Held Where State Statute Requires It.

REPRESENTATION OF TERRITORIES

New Mexico, Arizona, Hawaii, Alaska and Insular Possessions Are Given Two Votes Each.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The official call for the republican national convention, to be held in Chicago on June 16 next, was issued today. It is signed by Chairman Harry S. New and Secretary Elmer Dover of the republican national committee. The call, which is addressed "to the republican electors of the United States," is as follows:

"In accordance with established custom and in obedience to instructions of the republican national convention of 1904, the republican national committee now directs that a national convention of delegated representatives of the republican party be held in the city of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of June, 1908, for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice president to be voted for at the presidential election Tuesday, November 3, 1908, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

"The republican electors of the several states and territories, including Hawaii, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Porto Rico and the Philippine islands, and all other electors, without regard to past political affiliation, who believe in the principles of the republican party and endorse its policies, are cordially invited to unite under this call in the selection of delegates to said convention.

Number of Delegates.

"Said national convention shall consist of four delegates-at-large from each state, two delegates for each representative-at-large in the congress, two delegates from each congressional district and each of the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Hawaii; two delegates from the District of Columbia, and two delegates each from Alaska, Porto Rico and the Philippine islands.

"For each delegate elected to this convention, an alternate delegate shall be chosen to serve in case of the absence of his principal.

"The delegates-at-large and their alternates shall be elected by popular state and territorial conventions, of which at least thirty days' notice shall have been published in some newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in the respective state or territory.

"The congressional district delegates shall be elected by conventions called by the republican congressional committee of each district, of which at least thirty days notice shall have been published in some newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in the district; provided, that in any congressional district where there is no republican congressional committee, the republican state committee shall be substituted for and represent the congressional committee in issuing said call and making said publication, and provided that delegates both from the state at large and their alternates may be elected in conformity with the laws of the state in which the election occurs, provided, the state committee or any such congressional committee so direct; but provided further, that in no state shall an election be so held as to prevent the delegates from any congressional district and their alternates being selected by the republican electors of that district.

Delegates from Territories.

"The election of delegates from the District of Columbia shall be held under the direction and supervision of an election board composed of Sidney Bieber, Percy Cranford and George F. Collins of the District of Columbia. This board shall have authority to fix the date of said election, subject to prior provisions herein, and to arrange all details incidental thereto, and shall provide for a registration of the votes cast, such registration to include the name and residence of each voter.

"The delegates from the territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Hawaii and from Alaska shall be selected in the manner of selecting delegates-at-large from the states as provided herein.

"The delegates from Porto Rico and the Philippine islands shall be elected in conformity with certain rules and regulations adopted by this committee, copies of which are to be furnished to the governing committees of the republican party in Porto Rico and the Philippine islands.

Time Limits on Selections.

All delegates shall be elected not earlier than thirty days after the date of this call and not later than thirty days before the date of the meeting of the next republican national convention.

The credentials of each delegate and alternate must be forwarded to the secretary of the republican national committee at Washington, D. C., at least twenty days before the date fixed for the meeting of the convention, for use in making up its temporary roll.

In any case where more than the authorized number of delegates from any state, territory or delegate district are reported to the secretary of the national committee, a contest shall be deemed to exist and the secretary shall notify the several delegates so reported and shall submit all such credentials and claims to the whole committee for decision as to which delegate reported shall be placed on the temporary roll of the convention.

All notices of contest shall be submitted in writing, accompanied by a printed statement setting forth the grounds of contest, which must be filed with the secretary of the committee twenty days prior to the meeting of the national convention.

ELMER DOVER, Secretary.
HARRY S. NEW, Chairman.

DEMOCRATS MEET THURSDAY

Five Cities Are Candidates for the Other Big Convention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The democratic national committee will meet at the Arlington in this city next Thursday at noon for the purpose of selecting the place

(Continued on Second Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

FORECAST FOR NEBRASKA:—Snow and much colder Monday.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	41
6 a. m.	42
7 a. m.	42
8 a. m.	43
9 a. m.	44
10 a. m.	45
11 a. m.	46
12 m.	47
1 p. m.	48
2 p. m.	48
3 p. m.	48
4 p. m.	48
5 p. m.	48
6 p. m.	48
7 p. m.	48
8 p. m.	47
9 p. m.	46

CANNON ON LABOR UNIONS

Speaker States His Position in Reply to Address of Thanks of Plate Workers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Speaker Cannon today expressed his sentiments toward organized labor and its leader, Samuel Gompers, with respect to the latter's campaign for his (the speaker's) defeat, the occasion being a call on him by a committee from the local union of plate printers. A set of resolutions commending the speaker for his legislative work in behalf of the plate printers was presented by the chairman of the delegation, Charles T. Smith. In reply, Speaker Cannon, after expressing his gratification at the confidence conveyed, entered into an informal discussion of "one man political leadership of organized labor." He said that while he bore no enmity to the president of the American Federation of Labor, he did not believe that union men as American citizens would ever accept a dictatorship over their votes. That if he were a craftsman he would ever accept a dictatorship over worker he would ally himself with a trade union, because unionism has been the vehicle of all progress toward better conditions for the wage earners; and while his fealty toward organized labor would not waver if he was affiliated with it, he as an American, would hold his franchise above the right of any leader to direct.

He paid a high tribute to the ability of Mr. Gompers as an organizer and expressed himself as highly sensible of the work done by him within the functions allotted to him as a labor leader and as the president of the American Federation in behalf of the workingmen and the country. Coincidentally he made it plainly known that he for his part would pursue his own ideas in legislative matters irrespective of Mr. Gompers' opposition to some of them.

He said that he knew that in some things Mr. Gompers misrepresented the 2,000,000 of men of his organization and that he (the speaker) had proved this. He said that in his latest re-election that there was cast for him a larger union labor vote than ever before in his political life, and that he took this as a decisive verdict.

The chairman of the delegation remarked that nothing in the resolution or the visit should be construed as an act of disloyalty to the American Federation. Replying, Speaker Cannon said there could be no such misrepresentation of the motives; he had no thought of attacking the federation president, but he felt the occasion one for making his personal attitude clear.

FIGHT ON TUBERCULOSIS

Four Members Added to Committee to Arrange for International Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Four members have been added to the committee of arrangements for the International Congress on Tuberculosis, which is to be held in Washington next September, under the auspices of the national association for the study and relief of tuberculosis. They are John Barrett, the director of the bureau of American republics; Dr. William A. White of Washington, superintendent of the government hospital for the insane; Dr. C. H. Mayo, the well known surgeon of Minnesota, and Dr. Henry M. Bracken, secretary of the State Board of Health of Minnesota. The committee is not limited to medical men, but includes representatives of humanitarian undertakings that are interested in the social aspects of the anti-tuberculosis movement. The latter include John M. Glenn, director of the Sage foundation; Livingston Farrand of New York, Miss Jane Adams of Hull House, Chicago; Ernest P. Bicknell of Chicago, Edward T. Devine of New York, W. H. Baldwin of Washington and Mrs. J. F. Newcomb of New York.

FIRE IN MONONGAH MINE

Probability of Another Explosion Stops Relief Work—Fifty-Three Bodies Taken Out.

MONONGAH, W. Va., Dec. 8.—Fifty-three bodies had been recovered from the two mines at Monongah at dark tonight. Shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in mine No. 8. All rescue work was at once stopped and the miners and police directed their efforts to driving from the vicinity of the mines the thousands of sightseers, as it was feared there would be another explosion. It is thought the fire will soon be subdued.

FIRE RECORD.

Fire in Forge Factory.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Dec. 8.—(Special.)—Fire, which broke out in the finishing room of the Marshalltown Drop Forge factory yesterday, did damage to the building, stock and machinery to the extent of $1,000. S. P. Miller, a stockholder of the company, was badly burned about the hands and face, while rescuing his son, Lloyd, whose clothes had become ignited in the blaze. The fire was confined to the single department, and thereby a disaster was averted. The origin of the fire is not known, further than that it started in a pail of oil. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Hastings Wants Commissioners.

HASTINGS, Neb., Dec. 7.—(Special Telegram.)—The delegation from Adams county to the state convention of county commissioners in South Omaha next week will make an effort to secure the 1908 convention for Hastings.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	Italia	Oscar II
NEW YORK	San Giovanni	Minnehaha
NEW YORK	Baltic	Blucher
NEW YORK		La Gascogne
NEW YORK		Friedrich der Grosse
NEW YORK		Philadelphia
NEW YORK		St. Louis
NEW YORK		Europa
CUXHAVEN		President Grant
LIVERPOOL	Winifred	
LIVERPOOL	Empress of Ireland	
PLYMOUTH	New York	
BRISTOL		Montfort
LIRAU		Lithuania
CHRISTIANIA		Heilig Olav
ANTWERP		Kroonland
LEGHORN	Algeria	
ROTTERDAM		Statendam
GLASGOW		Pretorian
LONDON		Celtic

GROWTH OF RURAL SERVICE

Country Districts Well Covered by Letter Carriers.

PARCELS POST SYSTEM FAVORED

Report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General P. V. McGraw, Covering Branch of Postal Delivery, Submitted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—That the country districts of the United States are fairly well covered by rural letter carriers in the distribution of mail is made apparent by the report of the fourth assistant postmaster general. He shows that a number of minor changes might be made with benefit to the men employed, as well as to the public. A recommendation in favor of a parcels post system is a feature.

The extension of the rural delivery service throughout the country, he says, has continued during the last fiscal year, but there has been a marked decline in the requests for new service, thus indicating that the appropriations made by the congress for the development of rural delivery have fully equalled the demand. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, 2,554 petitions were filed, a decrease of 2,123, as compared with the number filed during the preceding year. Of the petitions filed, 1,804 were accepted for investigation. Petitions are not so accepted unless substantially all of the prerequisites for the establishment of the service appear to exist. These are that the roads shall be in good condition, unobstructed by gates, without unbridged streams not fordable at ordinary seasons of the year; that there shall be a possible patronage of 100 families on routes twenty-four or more miles in length, or a proportionate number on shorter routes, and that three-fourths of the families within reach of the service shall pledge themselves to provide for suitable boxes and to avail themselves of the service.

Extent of Service.

At the close of the fiscal year 1907 rural delivery was in operation on 37,728 routes, served by 37,582 carriers. On 689 of these routes service is performed tri-weekly. On nearly all of the remainder the service is daily. It is contrary to the policy of the department to establish rural delivery with more frequent service that once a day. During the year 2,312 new routes were established and 350 routes were discontinued, leaving the net increase in the number of routes in operation 1,962. The number of petitions pending June 30, 1907, was 1,404. Since that date 552 petitions have been accepted and 574 routes established or ordered established. There were on hand October 1, 1907, 562 cases favorably reported, awaiting action, leaving the net number of petitions pending on that date 880.

From the records at the close of business October 31, 1907, the expenditures, exclusive of those for supplies, have been as follows:

Appropriations for 1907		$38,200,000.00
Set aside for old service	$35,215,428.00	
Deductions, account of failures and discontinuances, etc.	149,054.18	
Net cost for old service	35,066,371.82	
Paid for substitutes	704,337.45	
Cost of new service	872,594.25	
Clerks in charge of stations	9,628.81	
Tolls and ferriage	9,766.95	
Total		$36,671,699.26
Net amount unexpended		$1,528,300.74

When the estimates for the current year were framed, petitions for establishment of rural routes were being filed at the rate of over 4,500 a year, but the number of new cases presented during the fiscal year 1907 fell off 2,123, reducing the demand on the appropriation to that extent. It was further found practicable by the rearrangement and consolidation of existing routes in connection with county service and by the discontinuance of routes not sufficiently patronized to effect a saving of $372,000 on the year's appropriation.

The estimated cost of rural carriers' leaves of absence was $892,000. Only $704,237.45 of this amount was expended, by reason of carriers failing to take advantage of the privilege given them.

Growth of System.

The growth of the rural service during the eleven years of its existence is shown by the following table:

Year.	Carriers.	Appropriation.	Expenditures.
1897	83	$ 40,000	$ 14,840
1898	148	60,250	50,241
1899	291	150,023	136,013
1900	1,276	450,000	420,433
1901	4,203	1,750,796	1,750,321
1902	8,427	4,080,075	4,089,041
1903	15,119	8,580,364	8,061,399
1904	24,666	12,920,905	12,645,276
1905	32,055	21,116,600	20,864,885
1906	35,066	25,826,300	25,611,635
1907	37,582	36,850,000	a36,756,524

a Approximate.

Complete rural delivery service was in operation in 653 counties on June 30, 1907, in 220 of which number it has been completed during the year. Since that date and up to September 30 orders have been issued for completing the service in sixty additional counties.

In reference to road improvement, while material improvement is admitted in many instances, the report says further:

The difficulty which the department has experienced in securing the improvement of highways, on which rural delivery is established lies in the apathy of patrons, in the absence of highway laws and of highway commissions in some of the states and in the lack of concerted action and intelligent and proper methods in other states where highway laws exist. No great or general improvement in the highways can be expected until the people take an active interest in the matter and secure the enactment and enforcement of adequate highway laws. It is not difficult, in those communities that desire it, to secure an improved condition of roads. There seems to be a mistaken idea that the rural delivery service requires ideal roads and that they must be macadamized or graveled. This is not the case, but it is required that they shall be kept reasonably smooth, free from washouts and ruts and properly drained and graded so that they may be traveled by carriers with celerity and safety.

On July 1, 1907, the compensation of rural carriers, based upon the length of routes, as shown by the records of the department, was graded as follows:

	Per annum.
24 miles and over	$900
22 to 24 miles	864
20 to 22 miles	810
18 to 20 miles	720
16 to 18 miles	630
14 to 16 miles	540
12 to 14 miles	504
10 to 12 miles	468
8 to 10 miles	432
6 to 8 miles	396

Many Have Resigned.

The resignations of 4,405 carriers were accepted during the year, being about 11 per cent of the carriers in the service on June 30, 1907, a decrease of thirty-six from the number accepted during the preceding fiscal year. During the first eight months of the last fiscal year 5,599 resignations were accepted, or an average of 699 per month, while during the four months subsequent to the passage of the

(Continued on Second Page.)

SLAYERS OF ELK CONVICTED

Three Men Who Killed Big Game in Yellowstone Park Captured After Long Chase.

CODY, Wyo., Dec. 8.—(Special.)—Those persons who are interested in the protection of big game will be gratified to learn that at least one game warden has done his duty. O. D. Marx has been instrumental in bringing about the arrest of Fred W. Chase, Gus Holtz and Harry Workman, all of Cody, for killing elk in the Yellowstone National park. These men were arrested last week by Leslie Snow, deputy United States marshal, and taken to Fort Yellowstone, where they were fined $100 and costs, which amounted to $83 each. They appealed and the case will be carried to the United States court in Cheyenne.

Chase has been known to the authorities for some years as one of the most flagrant violators of the game laws in this locality. He has openly boasted that he was "too slick" for the game wardens and local authorities, and further asserted that when they got him it would be at the point of a gun. As a matter of fact, after the warrant for his arrest was read to him, Chase went with the marshal like the proverbial lamb.

Chase is a taxidermist and it is alleged that in the past has killed for the heads and horns, but more frequently only for the two tusks, which bring all the way from $3 to $40 a pair. It is further alleged by persons in a position to know that at the close of no season since Chase's residence in the country has he returned with less than twenty-five pairs of elk teeth, and at the close of one season he brought in as high as thirty-three pair. The head and horns of the elk had been taken from the elk killed in the park, but the meat was untouched.

Chase will be held and tried later in Uinta county, where the depredation was committed, for the killing of several elk outside the park line, from which the tusks alone had been taken. The men also are charged with killing a moose near Bridger lake, which is a felony, since moose are protected for twelve years. The carcass of the moose was found with the head and scalp gone, and its killer was traced in the new-fallen snow to Chase's camp.

Moose are greatly on the increase in the game preserve set apart in the forest reservation for breeding purpose, and this, with the increased vigilance of the game wardens, is doing much toward the preservation of big game. The game wardens, however, are greatly handicapped by the fact that there is no money at their disposal with which to prosecute their work and carry on their investigations. When an arrest is made, as in the case of Chase and his associates, all the expenses, even to the railroad tickets, must come out of the private purse of the game warden until they are eventually reimbursed by the state.

So in earnest is Marx in the prosecution of Chase, this most brazen of local lawbreakers, that he declares he will pawn his saddle horses before these men shall escape punishment because of the lack of a few dollars. Marx camped in the snow and trailed them miles in a snowstorm in the mountains to obtain evidence sufficient to convict them, and he is therefore determined that they shall not escape the punishment which every real sportsman will agree they deserve.

MRS. LOUISA TAFT IS DEAD

Mother of Secretary of War Dies at Her Home in Millbury, Mass., Early Today.

MILLBURY, Mass., Dec. 8.—Death, which has been expected almost hourly for a week past, was announced this morning at 12:20 o'clock from the bedside of Mrs. Louisa Maria Taft, mother of William H. Taft, secretary of war. Mrs. Taft was the widow of Alphonso Taft, secretary of war and attorney general of the United States under President Grant, and later minister to Austria and Russia.

Mrs. Taft was attacked last July with acute indigestion and a gradual breakdown of her vigorous constitution soon followed.

Mrs. Taft resided in the old homestead, where she had lived as a girl, and which is now the home of her sister, Miss Delia Torrey.

Mrs. Taft was born in Boston September 11, 1827, the daughter of Samuel Davenport Torrey. She is survived by four children, of whom Secretary Taft is the eldest.

CUMMINS IS A CANDIDATE

Governor of Iowa Intimates that He Will Make the Race for United States Senate.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Governor Cummins of Iowa, in a speech here last night, declared that President Roosevelt will not allow his name to be presented to the republican national convention. He refused, however, to express an opinion as to the probable candidate. Regarding conditions in Iowa, Governor Cummins said:

"If I am a candidate for United States senator—and my friends say I am—I enter the contest without promise or agreement of any kind. Some of my enemies have charged that I promised Senator Dolliver, Senator Allison or some other man not to mix in the senatorial race. That charge is not true; I am handicapped by no party pledge nor promise of any kind."

Governor Cummins is returning from Washington, where he witnessed the opening of congress. He left for Des Moines on a late train tonight.

FIFTEEN BATTLESHIPS IN LINE

Big Fleet Gathering at Norfolk for Trip Around the Horn.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 8.—Three battleships were added to the number already assembled in Hampton Roads by the arrival of the Kansas, Rhode Island and Connecticut, making a total of fifteen ships of the fleet at the rendezvous.

The social function on the day of general mobilization and review by President Roosevelt will be a naval ball given in honor of Admiral Evans, staff and officers of the fleet at Old Point Comfort.

Today thousands visited the Roads to get a glimpse of the big vessels at anchor and incoming trains were loaded with visitors. It is expected that on December 16 the crowd in attendance will be the largest in the history of Norfolk.

Lusitania Delayed by Storm.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Buffeted by storms that retarded its progress from the time it left Liverpool until it passed the grand banks, the Lusitania of the Cunard line came into port today. The time of passage was five days, twenty-two hours and twenty-five minutes. It was the first time that the new four-day ship had been compelled to battle with heavy seas during the entire voyage. The Lusitania made an average speed of 19.82 knots.

PUMPHREY IS FOUND GUILTY

Jury Fixes Life Imprisonment as Penalty for Murder of Ham Pak.

DELIBERATION LASTED 20 HOURS

Prisoner Hears Verdict Without Flinching and His Attorneys Will Ask for a New Trial or Carry Case to Supreme Court.

Charles Pumphrey, the 18-year-old bell boy, must be confined in the penitentiary for the remainder of his life for the murder of Ham Pak, proprietor of a Chinese restaurant at 1206 Douglas street, last July.

The jury in Judge Troup's court which heard the testimony returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock and fixed the penalty at life imprisonment, after almost twenty hours of deliberation. While Pumphrey had expected an acquittal or a disagreement, he was not visibly affected by the verdict. His mother, Mrs. Roe of St. Joseph, and Anna Parr, the girl that Pumphrey testified he was engaged to marry, were both in the court room. They were deeply affected by the verdict, but they maintained their composure until after the verdict was read. Pumphrey's attorneys, John O. Yelser and Carl E. Herring, will ask for a new trial, and if this is denied will take the case to the supreme court.

The verdict was reached at 12:05 Sunday, but the jury went to dinner before reporting the verdict to the court. It was after 2:30 when they returned to the court house and the verdict was immediately read in the presence of three or four spectators and the attorneys and relatives of the defendant. After a short consultation with his lawyers and his mother Pumphrey was taken back to the county jail to await sentence.

Some Favored Acquittal.

The attorneys for Pumphrey expressed surprise at the verdict, but many of those who heard the testimony at the trial anticipated it. The jury went out at 4:40 Saturday afternoon and though a majority stood from the first for conviction, a small minority stood out until Sunday morning for an acquittal. Some time was also spent in reaching a decision as to whether death or imprisonment for life should be fixed as the punishment. The verdict was signed by R. W. Bryant as foreman.

After the verdict was read Jeff Davis, one of the jurors, made a short statement to the court expressing the thanks of the jury to the court and the attorneys for the courtesies received and especially to Bailiffs Kirkendall and Bandhauer for their faithfulness and courtesy in handling the jury during its confinement. Judge Troup dismissed the jurors from further service after thanking them for the work.

Hope of a verdict had almost departed after the jury had remained out all night without reaching an agreement. Until late Saturday Pumphrey's mother, sister and Miss Parr remained at the court house awaiting a verdict, but none came. They went back to the court house Sunday morning and remained until after the verdict was read.

Pak, the victim of the murder, was beaten to death with a club and robbed of about $80. Pumphrey, Basil Mullen and William Allmack, the latter an employe of Pak, fled and were afterward arrested and brought back. Mullen turned state's evidence and implicated Pumphrey as the principal. Pumphrey denied committing the crime and laid it to Mullen. He declared in his testimony he did not know anything about it until he saw Mullen beating the Chinaman. He also contended Mullen forced him to flee at the point of a revolver and prevented him by threats from returning and making a clean breast of it.

FUNERAL OF DR. F. M. LANKTON

Services at Dodge Street Home Sunday Largely Attended by Friends.

The funeral of Dr. Freda M. Lankton, who died Thursday afternoon, was held at her late residence, 1617 Dodge street, at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and was attended by so large a number of her friends and acquaintances that many were unable to get seats in the home and stood on the porch and in the yard and listened to the services through the open doors. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Newman Hall Burdick of the Second Presbyterian church of which Dr. Lankton was a member. In his sermon her pastor paid a beautiful tribute to her spiritual, mental and social qualities and also her professional labors.

The pallbearers were local physicians. They were Drs. W. K. Foote, O. F. Wood, A. P. Hanchett of Council Bluffs, S. J. Quinby, J. F. Alexander and E. L. Alexander. Many beautiful floral tributes were sent by friends and the casket was buried in flowers. Mrs. Ellis sang the solo, "Lead Kindly Light." The only near relatives Dr. Lankton had were two sisters, one of whom lives in New York and the other in Massachusetts, both of whom are in feeble health and were unable to attend the funeral. Dr. Lankton was a practicing physician in Omaha for the last twenty years and was held in high esteem by the profession. She was 55 years of age. Interment was in Prospect Hill cemetery, where she was laid beside her husband, who died seven years ago.

PIERSON GETS HIS HUNTER

Game Warden Secures Man Wanted After a Long and Patient Wait.

Deputy Game Warden Pierson has the satisfaction of knowing this morning that a man he has been hunting for since early in September is under arrest at Norfolk and has agreed to plead guilty to violating the game laws.

In September Pierson intercepted a shipment of five prairie chickens from Bonesteel, S. D., to Nebraska City. This is in violation of the South Dakota, Nebraska and federal statutes. After some effort it was learned that the birds had been shipped by William Blatt. Pierson learned his haunts in Omaha and left word for him, not wanting to put him to the inconvenience of formal arrest. But Blatt did not put in his appearance, as his friends had promised, and so a warrant was sworn out for him. Last night Pierson got word that Blatt was under arrest at Norfolk and had agreed to plead guilty to violating the Nebraska statute if not forced to come to Omaha. He will be allowed to do this. Under the Nebraska law he is liable to a fine ranging from $25 to $100. He is still in danger of the South Dakota statute, which provides for a fine of $20 per bird, or $100 in this case, and under the federal statutes he is still liable to a fine of $500. It will prove that prairie chickens come high sometimes.

SOLDIERS REACH GOLDFIELD

Operators Announce that Attempt Will Be Made to Reopen Mines.

GOLDFIELD, Nevada, Dec. 8.—Encouraged, doubtless, by the presence of federal troops in Goldfield, the Goldfield Mine Owners' association held a meeting Saturday afternoon and tonight gave out a statement in which it is openly said that the members of the association have decided to make a determined struggle to free Goldfield of union domination and make this an open camp.

The statement of the purpose of the mine owners is direct and unequivocal and throws down the gauntlet to the Western Federation of Miners. Officers of the association refused to say if any steps have already been taken towards importing non-union miners in sufficient numbers to reopen the mines, which are now idle and rapidly filling with water, but stated that many telegrams are being received hourly offering men and that within forty-eight hours the mines could be opened with the same number of men as were formerly at work in them. The officers of the association say, however, in their belief, there are enough men in camp who will leave the union now to make the importation unnecessary and they are looking for these men to make application early in the coming week. It is impossible, the operators say, for them to get enough men in the mines at present to operate the pumps and keep them clear of water. Caveins are constantly taking place and other damage is being wrought by reason of the inactivity.

No unusual excitement was caused by the arrival of the first detachment of troops and the crowds that gathered at the depot quickly dispersed after the troops had marched to the mess in the northwestern part of the city, where they have gone into temporary encampment. Tonight Goldfield is quiet and there are no indications of impending trouble.

In the command of Colonel Reynolds are 253 men exclusive of officers. From San Francisco came Companies B, D, K, I and N of the Twenty-second infantry. At 10 o'clock tonight a special train arrived from Monterey, Cal., with 150 men of Companies C, E, F, G and H of the Twenty-second infantry. With the two detachments are Captain Richardson, adjutant; Captain Wolfe, quartermaster; Captains Wassel and Stewart and Majors Fredericks and Kreph. Captain William Cox, a member of Governor Sparks' staff and the personal representative of the governor, is in Goldfield tonight in conference with Colonel Reynolds. He states that Governor Sparks' action in requesting that troops be sent to Goldfield was merely a precautionary measure and not based on any overt acts of the union men.

DEATH RECORD.

E. P. Reynolds.

WYMORE, Neb., Dec. 8.—E. P. Reynolds, jr., one of Wymore's most prominent and highly respected citizens and a man known all over the country in railroad circles, quietly passed away at his rome a few minutes before noon Saturday. Mr. Reynolds had been failing in health for nearly two years.

Elisha Potter Reynolds, jr., familiarly known as "Juney," was born in Rock Island, Ill., September 22, 1862. At the age of 16 he came to Nebraska and has since then called this state his home. But very little time has been spent by him out of the state. Mr. Reynolds stopped his schooling at 16 to engage in the railroad contracting business. He built the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad through Wymore. He built roads in most of the western states and quite a number east of Chicago. His headquarters had always been Wymore until about six years ago. Mr. Reynolds did more to build up Wymore and improve it than any other one man. He formed the Wabaska Electric company, built a street railway here and was the principal member of the company that built the Touzalin hotel. He was mayor of the city in 1891-92 and served a second term, succeeding himself. About six years ago he went to Boston as a railroad promoter and remained there four years. His health failed him and he came west again and about eighteen months ago went to California. His condition did not improve and three months ago he returned to Wymore.

A shore service will be held at the home at 12 o'clock Monday, after which the body will be taken to Rock Island for interment. He is survived by his wife and sister, Miss Betty, who are here, two brothers, Ben and John, railroad contractors in Montana, his mother and sister, Mrs. Channon, who reside at Rock Island.

Gus F. Rhode.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Dec. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—Gus F. Rhode, aged 28 years, for more than eight years local editor of the Evening News, passed away at noon Sunday. Funeral Tuesday afternoon. A wife and three small daughters survive him.

STORM IN WESTERN NEBRASKA

Indications Perfect for Blizzard of Gigantic Proportions.

ALLIANCE, Neb., Dec. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—The first snow of the season of any consequence began falling early this evening and, with the thermometer dropping and a high wind prevailing, the indications are perfect for a blizzard of gigantic proportions, as the storm extends west to Sheridan, Wyo.

Life Cost of Rescue.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 8.—(Special.)—It develops that James Slemmons, a former resident of Sioux Falls, who a few days ago was killed in a railroad collision in Texas, lost his life as the result of a rare exhibition of personal bravery. The body of the young man has just reached Sioux Falls, in charge of L. Shilhab of Fort Worth, Tex., a member of the Order of Railway Trainmen, who was delegated to do so. Slemmons was riding with the crew on a freight train, in the caboose. He was not one of the trainmen, but was on his way to Fort Worth, where he expected to secure employment. Warning was given that a rear-end collision was imminent. Mr. Slemmons, with the members of the train crew who were in the caboose, succeeded in jumping to the ground. Slemmons, remembering that a stockman was asleep in the caboose, returned to it and aroused the man, who safely alighted from the rear of the caboose. Slemmons attempted to make his escape through the door next to the train, and at that instant the collision occurred, and he was caught between the caboose and a freight car, and crushed. The body will be taken to Montrose, where interment will be made.

Valuable Painting Stolen.

COURTRAI, Belgium, Dec. 8.—One of Van Dyke's great masterpieces, "The Erection of the Cross," has been stolen from the church of Notre Dame. The thieves carefully cut off the canvas from the frame and carried it away. They are believed to have been experts, as special watchmen employed in guarding the treasures of the church observed nothing.

KING OSCAR IS DEAD

Aged King of Sweden Passed Away Sunday Morning.

SICK FOR OVER TWO YEARS

Separation of Norway from Domain Broke His Heart.

SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE

He Ascended the Throne in 1872 After Death of Brother.

HIS SON GUSTAVE BECOMES KING

No Political Complications Likely to Follow Change—Regarded as the Best Monarch in Europe.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 8.—Oscar II, king of Sweden, died at 9:10 o'clock this morning. The death of the venerable monarch occurred in the royal apartment of the palace, where, surrounded by the members of his family, including the aged Queen Sophia and Crown Prince Oscar Gustave, and high ministers of state, the inevitable end had been awaited, while outside the palace great crowds stood with bowed heads and tearful eyes long after the announcement came of the death of their well-loved sovereign. The whole country is bowed with grief, for King Oscar was something more than a ruler of his people and had endeared himself to them as an intimate and personal friend. When the flag on the palace was dipped to half-staff there was a moan of anguish from the assembled multitude, and many of them cried, "Our dear old king is dead."

The following official bulletin was posted after the king's death, signed by his physicians:

The strength of the king continued to decrease throughout the night and the state of unconsciousness became more marked. His majesty passed quietly away at 9:10 a. m.

The death certificate was worded as follows:

We declare upon oath that his majesty, King Oscar II, expired peacefully at 9:10 o'clock this morning in the castle at Stockholm, at the age of 78 years, 9 months and 17 days, as the result of calcification of the cerebral and cardiac blood vessels.

New King Takes Oath.

The succession to the throne of Sweden now passes to Oscar Gustave Adolphe, duke of Verland, the oldest son of the late king. At a meeting of the council of state this afternoon the new king took the oath of allegiance under the title of Gustave V, and adopted the motto: "With the People for the Fatherland."

The princess then took the oath of allegiance and the new monarch accepted the homage of the state officials.

The last hours of the expiring monarch were passed in unconsciousness and up to the end he gave no sign of recognizing those about him. The queen was prostrate because he could not bid her farewell. All through yesterday the king had remained in a comatose condition. At times there were faint signs of conscious perceptions as the attending physicians brought some temporary relief to the sufferer. But their ministrations were without avail and they held out no hope last night beyond a promise to keep the spark of life burning for yet a few hours.

The death of King Oscar is not expected to be followed by any serious disturbance of Sweden's political condition. The venerable monarch has been slowly failing for many months past and last January he experienced an illness that at the time was expected to end fatally. All precautions have been taken for the orderly passage of power to the hands of his able son and successor, Oscar Gustave Adolphe, duke of Vermland, who will doubtless take the title of King Gustave.

King Oscar has long been one of the most interesting figures of European royalty, his descent from Napoleon's great field marshal, Bernadotte, his gigantic stature and his family connections with many of the other great houses of Europe, combining to give him an interesting personality. His truly democratic habits have made him idolized by his subjects, who have regarded him more as a father than as a monarch. It was King Oscar's devotion to the cause of peace that attracted the attention of both the United States and Great Britain when the two countries were framing the Olney-Pauncefote general treaty of arbitration, the document naming King Oscar as final arbitrator should those representing the two countries fail to agree.

Grief Over Norway's Act.

Under King Oscar, Sweden's stability and progress have been uniform until the events culminating in the recent separation of Norway. The final success of the separation was a grievous blow to the aged king. Both his pride and heart were wounded and his constant brooding over this unhappy event doubtless contributed to his death. Indeed the doctors' final diagnosis that his heart was affected, appears to give color to the earlier reports that he was slowly dying of a broken heart. Politically, however, neither Sweden nor Norway is likely to be disturbed by King Oscar's demise, since the recent storm between them has been wholly calmed and each has now adjusted itself to the new order of affairs. In one respect the change of monarchs may ameliorate the relations between Sweden and Norway, as the new king's son, who now becomes crown prince, is united by marriage to the family of the queen of Norway.

New King Resembles Father.

The new king, Gustave, much resembles his father in gigantic stature and in light Saxon-blonde features. The young monarch is not unused to the cares of state, as he has frequently acted as regent during the illness and absence of his father, and has displayed good sense and ability. He is personally much liked here and at other capitols, where he is regarded as having his father's characteristics of sincerity and simplicity.

Oscar II, king of Sweden, and previous to 1905, king of Sweden and Norway, was born January 21, 1829. He was the third son of King Oscar and of Queen Josephine, daughter of Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg, and grandson of Marshal Bernadotte. Oscar II succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, King Carl XV, September 18, 1872. He was married June 6, 1857, to Queen Sophia, born June 9, 1836, daughter of the late Duke William of Nassau. Four children survive King Oscar—Crown Prince Gustave, born June 16, 1858; Prince Oscar Bernadotte, born November 15, 1859; Prince Carl, born February 27, 1861, and Prince Eugene, born August 1, 1865. Prince Gustave was married September 20, 1881, to Princess Victoria of Baden-Baden. Their