

MORSE IS WING

Banker, Promoter and Organizer Among the Absent.

JUDGMENT AGAINST HIM ON NO.

His Immense Fortune Seems to Have Crumbled.

CONDUCT UNDER INVESTIGATION

He Spent Several Days Last Week Before County Grand Jury.

SWIFT CAREER IN HIGH FINANCE

Mr. Morse Organized Ice Combine, American Steamship Company and Was Interested in Several Banks Now Closed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Search was continued today for Charles W. Morse, the banker, promoter and organizer of the American Ice company, and the \$20,000,000 Consolidated Steamship company. Mr. Morse is not known to have been in the city since Monday, and may have left town earlier.

With a judgment for \$18,750 against him a suit for \$25,000 brought against him by the receiver of the National bank of North America, his home mortgage and in addition attached to cover the amount used for his expenses in several New York banks attached; his consolidated steamship company in the hands of a receiver; his holding of bank stock greatly depreciated and two grand juries investigating his relations with the banks, he faced a condition which might have appalled any man.

National Bank Examiner Charles A. Hanna, who is in charge of the National bank of America, announced that he was informed Mr. Morse had probably gone to Europe or had departed elsewhere for an indefinite period. Mr. Morse was at her home in this city, but no information could be obtained from her.

Let's Three Weeks Ago. Albert R. Boardman, attorney for Mr. Morse, was quoted today as saying that three weeks, rest, not anticipating such a crisis in his affairs. The action brought by Bank Examiner Hanna for \$25,000 to recover the amount of bank stock which Morse had sold to Mr. Smith with the agreement that he would pay \$100,000 for it whenever Mr. Smith wanted to return it.

H. A. C. Smith yesterday secured a limited today for shares of bank stock which Morse had sold to Mr. Smith with the agreement that he would pay \$100,000 for it whenever Mr. Smith wanted to return it.

Since Mr. Morse's elimination from the New York banks, he has been contacted the most of his business at his fifth avenue residence. Within the last few days he has been before the county grand jury several times to testify concerning certain assets of the Provident Savings Life Assurance society, which were deposited with banks which he would not return.

Grand Jury at Work. The federal grand jury also has been investigating the conduct of those banks. That Morse was greatly disturbed by the various moves against him is indicated by the statement of Thomas E. Wing, attorney for the receiver of the National Bank of North America, who made affidavit that Mr. Morse paid to him with great agitation for far below par and had kept almost all of his accounts margined and good, but that he could not stand it forever and did not know what he would do.

Prior to the collapse of the various enterprises in which he was engaged Mr. Morse's fortune was estimated as high as \$20,000,000.

Planned to Leave City. At the office of the Consolidated Steamship company it was stated that Mr. Morse was as that officer last Friday. He has not been seen since and it was understood last night that it was his intention to leave the city.

Albert B. Boardman, counsel for Mr. Morse, was at the district attorney's office in connection with certain grand jury proceedings. It was not known whether his presence was in relation to the grand jury investigation of banking methods as disclosed by the October panic.

Before going before the grand jury Mr. Boardman said he supposed he was called to tell the grand jury what he knew about the sale by Mr. Morse of a large block of stock of the National Bank of North America. Former Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, a law partner of Mr. Boardman, also was summoned before the grand jury.

PLAN TO PROTECT DROUTHS

Temperance Men and Women Appear Before Judiciary Committee in This Behalf.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Representatives of the prohibition party, the Anti-Saloon league of America, the Woman's Christian Temperance union and various Christian organizations appeared today before the committee on the judiciary to arrange a favorable resolution on one or more of the bills to protect local "dry option" towns from receipt of interstate as well as intrastate shipments of liquor.

Rep. W. F. Nicholson, legislative superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league, spoke for this organization. Prof. Charles C. Patton of Pittsburg for the Prohibition church; Finley Henrickson of Cumberland, Md., for the prohibition party, and Mr. Ray of Pennsylvania for the United Prohibition church. Present for the Woman's Christian Temperance union were the national president, Mrs. L. M. Stevens, the national secretary, Miss Gordon, and the national executive superintendent, Miss Ellis. Representative Harborth of Missouri made an argument against the proposed measure in behalf of the national German-American alliance.

COMMISSION ACT ASSAILED

Express Companies Challenge Jurisdiction of County Court in Recent Action.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 6.—Attorneys for the Adams, United States and American express companies today withdrew their objections and challenged the jurisdiction of the county court. The express companies will assail the right of the railroad commission of the state to compel the filing of reports. The case was set for trial February 2. The commission attempted to ascertain the salaries of the express officials.

SUMMARY OF THE BEE

Friday, February 7, 1908.

Table with columns for dates from 1908 to 1908, listing various events and prices.

FOR OMAHA, COUNCIL BLUFFS AND VICINITY—Fair and warmer Friday. FOR IOWA—Fair; increasing cloudiness Friday; rising temperature. FOR IOWA—Fair; not much change in temperature.



DOMESTIC

Robber who killed Engineer Clow of the Northern Pacific train given life sentence.

Mr. Culberson, in a speech in the senate, charged that New York City banks were unduly favored by the Treasury department.

Residents of Haverstraw, N. Y., are in fear of a slide of a portion of the town into the Hudson river.

President Roosevelt indorses the movement for a confederate monument.

The United States senate passes a bill for the participation of the government in the Alaska-Yukon exposition.

A mandamus has been denied in the case of the minority stockholders who are seeking to investigate the affairs of the Schwarzhild & Sulzberger company.

Charles W. Morse, whose fortune of \$20,000,000 has been eaten up in big enterprises, is not to be found in New York.

President Mitchell says that organized labor has not yet said whom it will favor for president, but naturally it will be for its friends.

Four fires, with a loss of \$200,000, occurred at one time at Philadelphia.

Strong efforts are being made at Washington to prevent the enactment of the Burton bill again controlling the waters of Niagara river.

Firemen at Racine, Wis., have close call from death.

Temperance workers appear before congressional committee to present shipment of liquor into dry communities.

Judge James Hargis, the noted Kentucky feudist, was shot and instantly killed by his son.

Financial secretary of the German empire steps down.

Moors again attack the French troops.

Many entertainments given at Punta Arenas for the officers and men of the American fleet.

Ambassador Takahira, who is on his way to New York, says he has nothing but optimistic hopes for the future of relations between Japan and the United States.

Calls for revolutionary county conventions provide for preference vote for presidential candidates.

First precinct in Lancaster county to hold primary declares for Field for delegate to republican national convention.

Joe Burns brings word that Gov. Colorado Nebraska's governor is being talked of for vice president.

Commission at Lincoln is hearing evidence in the disbarment proceedings against Captain Fisher.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL. Grain markets. Stocks and bonds.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. Arrived. Sailed.

MR. CULBERSON ON FINANCE

Contention that New York Banks Were Unduly Favored.

ALASKA-YUKON BILL PASSED

Measure Provides for Government Exhibit at Proposed Exposition.—Mr. Burkett Speaks Against It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—A financial speech by Senator Culberson of Texas and the passage of a bill providing for a government exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition were the chief features of interest in the proceedings of the senate today.

Mr. Culberson gave the result of his analysis of the recent report of the secretary of the treasury on the Panama canal bond issue, in order to substantiate his contention that national banks of New York City were unduly favored by the disposition of public funds and had violated the law by issuing those bonds.

The last hour of the day was devoted to a further consideration of the bill to revise the criminal laws of the United States, and at 4:25 p. m. the senate adjourned until next Monday.

Burkett Opposes Exposition. The senate today passed a bill providing for the participation of the United States in the Alaska-Yukon exhibition at Seattle in 1909.

In the discussion before the bill was passed Mr. Burkett of Nebraska opposed the bill, as he said he had opposed every other bill for such purposes since he had been in the senate. During the debate Mr. Burkett said the proposition to hold the exposition did not originate in Alaska.

"It has been put forward," he said, "by a lot of boomers of Seattle, who propose to boom their real estate and their private interests."

"The man who promotes these exhibitions," said Mr. Burkett, "are not the men who have to bear the responsibility for the bills incurred. They start an exposition and unload their ideas on the community and then demand our money and the money of every nation on earth to pay for it."

Mr. Burkett read a list of exhibitions in the United States showing that \$29,960,727 had been expended by congress in aid of them.

Mr. Tillman supported the idea of holding an exposition. He declared that the exposition had brought a great many people from the north to the south to be "civilized" there. He believed in exhibitions in order to encourage travel among the people from one section to another.

The passage of the bill followed. Speech of Mr. Culberson. In a speech in the senate today Senator Culberson declared that the secretary of the treasury by his report to the senate has raised an issue of fact as to whether national banks in New York used the \$75,000,000 of public money deposited with them for speculative purposes or whether this money was used to meet the demand of outside banks for reserve purposes.

Mr. Culberson complained that the committee on finance had failed to take any action on his resolution directing that it inquire into the cases of the recent financial stringency. He declared that the report of the secretary of the treasury had shown that that official had violated the law in issuing the Panama bonds, because money for the canal was not needed and that he had violated the law in awarding bonds to individuals and in using the proceeds of the sales for the purposes set forth in the report and not for the construction of the canal.

In issuing the 3 per cent certificates the secretary also violated the law, Mr. Culberson said. He declared that the law used for the purpose as provided by the statute, as there was ample funds for such purposes. Moreover, he said, the secretary had violated the law in issuing the 3 per cent, as the law limits the basis of such notes to registered banks of the United States and to Panama bonds. He had also failed to distribute this money as provided under the act of March 4, 1907. His distribution was inequitable, said Mr. Culberson, as the money was used by the New York banks for speculative purposes. "The public money deposited in the national banks of the United States," said Mr. Culberson, "on March 22, 1907, was \$140,000,000. On December 31 the amount reached the enormous sum of \$225,000,000. In New York City alone on March 22 the amount was \$140,000,000 on deposit; on August 22, \$28,000,000, and on December 31, \$75,000,000.

"New York City, with about one-sixth of the capital and surplus of all the banks, secured one-third of all the public money on deposit, the eastern states, including New York, having only about three times the capital and surplus of the southern states, were given four times as much of the public money.

Mr. Culberson charged that the report of the secretary of the treasury contained a denial of some of its own statements. One Alleged Contradiction. "The secretary of the treasury," he said, "says in effect that \$25,000,000 of specie held by the New York banks and \$60,000,000 of reserve was used to meet the call of outside banks whose reserves the banks of New York hold, whereas the report of the secretary shows clearly that the amount which the national city banks owed other national banks decreased between August 22 and December 31 only \$10,000,000, and it is significant that although the New York City banks did not pay to the banks outside of that city more than this \$10,000,000 they increased their loans and discounts during the same time \$22,000,000.

Mr. Culberson declared that while New York had so much cash in its banks southern banks were paying a premium for cash, and added the fact that the report did not arise from natural causes, as the crops and general business of the country were never greater than last year.

Reply of Mr. Hopkins. Senator Hopkins replied briefly to Mr. Culberson, saying: "Every statement made by the senator has been answered by the secretary of the treasury, and if any one will take the trouble to read that report he will find there a complete answer to all that has been charged. Instead of the secretary showing favoritism to New York or other banks he has been accused by other patriotic principles and he made the deposits in New York, Chicago or other banks because they were located where the emergency existed."

Mr. Hopkins read extensively from the report of the secretary of the treasury, explaining his reasons for what he had done, saying he wished those reasons to go out with the speech of the Texas senator.

Mr. Culberson said the secretary refused to give the Texas banks deposits they were entitled to.

(Continued on Second Page.)

RATE WAR MAY BE SETTLED

Transatlantic Lines Have Meetings at Which Agreement is Talked Over.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The general meeting of the representatives of the transatlantic steamship lines here today decided on the broad lines of a mutual agreement. The purpose of the conference, to put an end to the present rates, has therefore been practically accomplished. There will now be a number of committee meetings, at which the details of the agreement reached today will be worked out.

The rate war has been going on in one form or another for the best part of a year. When the rate slashing began in earnest the price of a steerage ticket fell until the low level of \$15.75 was reached. An understanding between the steamship companies will result in the re-establishment of a rate approaching the old standard of \$21.

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KING TO BE ASKED FOR AID

Unemployed in England Seek to Use Ground Surrounding Palace at Windsor.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A little band of unemployed men, who had marched all the way from Manchester, started on the last leg of their journey this afternoon. Their destination is Windsor, where they propose to take possession of a portion of the Great Royal park, build cottages and farm the lands which surround the castle of the king. The demonstrators hope to obtain their desired peacefully, and on arriving before the castle they propose to send in a petition to King Edward asking him to give an example to the land owners of the country by granting them the use of fifty acres of the park for experimental purposes. Unless the police interfere the travelers hope to reach Windsor tomorrow.

FRANCO FLEES TO MADRID

Former Premier of Portugal Arrives There—Transfers Fortune from Lisbon.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A dispatch from Madrid says that Member Franco, the former Portuguese premier, has arrived there from Lisbon.

LISBON, Feb. 6.—A republican newspaper says that Franco has transferred his entire fortune to French or Swiss banks and that his ultimate destination is Switzerland. This paper points out that the decree issued by Franco banishing agitators from Portugal have been avoided and that Franco, himself, is the only man really forced to flee the country.

MOORS ARE AGAIN REPULSED

French Column Has Engagement with Arabs and Drives Them Back.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—A dispatch received here from General Arnaud, the French commander in Morocco, says that the column operating on the coast had an engagement yesterday with the Arabs at a point southwest of Kasabir Rehah. The French apparently had routed their enemies, when the Moors returned with reinforcements and attacked the French camp a second time. This fight was a hot one, but the Moors were eventually forced to retire in the direction of Serrat. Five Frenchmen were wounded.

TAKAHIRA MOST OPTIMISTIC

New Ambassador to Washington Sends Cheerful Message in Advance of Coming.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—"I know of no truer friends of Japan than the American and British governments," said Baron Takahira, who is on his way to New York Saturday on the Euraila.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY IS OUT

Germany's Money Troubles Bring About Change in Ministry at Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—It was announced that Priebe von Stengel, secretary of the imperial treasury, had resigned his office. His successor has not been named. The retirement of Von Stengel is undoubtedly connected with the financial embarrassment of the German empire and the difficulty in finding a solution satisfactory to the various states and political parties.

BRITONS DENY FLEET STORY

Official Statement No Intention to Increase Size of Fleet on Pacific.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Associated Press is officially authorized to declare that there is absolutely no truth in the report telegraphed from Halifax yesterday that the British squadron in the Pacific is to be materially increased.

RESIDENTS IN FEAR OF SLIDE

Crack in Ground at Haverstraw Causes Fear Homes May Fall in Hudson.

Haverstraw, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Residents of Front street, lower Main, street and Allis avenue, the best residential section of the town, are alarmed over the possibility of their homes being precipitated into the Hudson river. A great crack has appeared in the earth near the river and today many homes were hurriedly vacated. The district is very close to where the disastrous slide of January 8, 1906, occurred. In which several persons lost their lives. The crack is believed to have been caused by the removal of an immense quantity of clay for brick.

KICK ON MALE SUBSTITUTES

Girls of Smith College Protest Against Men in Decollette Gowns at Wellesley.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 6.—Students at Smith college have formed a protest to students at Wellesley against the production of an opera entitled "The Girl and the Graduate," which is in preparation by the students of the latter institution. The protest is based on the fact that one act in the opera is supposed to occur at Smith, and the girls there object to the fact that the parts of the Smith girls are to be played by male students' clad in decollette gowns.

BIG GAIN IN POPULATION

Omaha Census Taking Indicates 157,500 People in City.

PREDICTION OF THE COMPANY

Increase Over Last Year of Nearly Fifteen Thousand, Says the Directory Men, Who Are Hard at Work.

According to census takers of the Omaha Directory company the new city directory of Omaha will contain 70,000 names, which would mean a well estimated population of 157,500, an increase of 14,500.

The solicitors and census takers of the directory company are busy and are making a thorough search for the address of every man in the city, every unmarried woman, student or young person working who is not in school. When these names are collected the directory company bases its estimate of the population by multiplying the names in the directory by 2.5 to represent the names of married women and children, whose names are not included in the directory.

Being expert name getters the census takers for the directory company are usually enabled to secure names and addresses of people overlooked by state or federal census takers. The solicitors have been frequently employed by commercial clubs and town boosters to go over cities, assisting the official census taker. In one Missouri river city the directory solicitors have the record for finding almost 2,000 people after the census was taken by the state solicitors.

In Omaha the total number of names is multiplied by only two and one-fourth. In most cities the number is multiplied by two and a half, but the number of students and young people in the city has led the directory publishers to use a lower figure to enable them to make a careful estimate of the population of Omaha.

Several Thousand Increase. "We cannot tell exactly how many names there will be in the directory this year," said a census taker. "But I have discovered a large increase on the various routes, and I believe the increase in the number of names will be larger than last year by several thousand."

The population of Omaha last year was estimated at 142,500, the total number of names in the directory being 62,500. The Omaha portion of the directory contained 12,500 names, and the population being estimated at 20,500, making a combined population of 172,500. It is estimated that there will be almost 800 new names in the South Omaha city directory, which would make a total number of 1,250 names. This would give South Omaha an estimated population of 2,125, and the combined population of the two cities would be 189,500.

The increase which will probably be shown this year when the directory is published is not out of proportion with the story of Omaha's growth, as shown by the library of Omaha city directories. Ten years ago the directory contained only 45,000 names; eight years ago 54,392 names appeared. An increase of 1,000 a year has been the record from 1901 to 1906. In 1906 the directory had 62,500 names and last year 63,000, an increase of 4,500 names in a single year. It is said that the year of 1907 was even greater than during 1906.

FOUR FIRES AT ONE TIME

Loss of Two Hundred Thousand at Philadelphia—Firemen on the Run.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—Four fires in this city today, all burning at the same time, caused damage estimated at \$200,000. The first fire started on the freight steamship Aris of the Merchants and Miners Transportation company, lying at Pine street wharf, Delaware river, and caused damage of \$50,000. Meanwhile the big store of Jacobs Brothers in Chestnut street was damaged by fire and water to the extent of about \$75,000. The Macey furniture store, adjoining the drug store, and the third fire occurred at American and Locust streets, where a large three-story building occupied by publishing firms, was completely burned out. The individual losses of the occupants of this building were: Garrett & Greger Co., printers and publishers, \$40,000; E. W. Ziegler & Co., publishers, \$10,000; Franklin Bindery Co., \$20,000; loss on building, \$15,000.

While firemen were battling with the flames at the other three places, a fourth fire started in a house at Marshall and Chestnut streets. Three other dwellings were forced to seek shelter from a snow storm elsewhere. The loss is \$5,000 on these dwellings.

COURT DENIES MANDAMUS

Stockholders Polled in Effort to Inspect Books of Swartzchild & Sulzberger.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The application for either a peremptory or alternative writ of mandamus to compel the Schwarzhild & Sulzberger company and its officers to permit Moses H. Joseph and other minority stockholders to examine the books, papers and other records of the corporation was today denied by Justice Greenbaum in the supreme court with costs. The application was based upon allegations of waste and diversion of the corporate funds by Ferdinand Sulzberger, the president of the company.

FLOOD RESULT OF ICE GORGE

Lower Portion of Dillonvale, O., Under Fifteen Feet of Water—Three Drown.

DILLONVALE, O., Feb. 6.—Heavy rain caused the ice to break to gorge to gorge to the Dillonvale Athletic park, a bank of ice thirty feet long formed. This changed the course of the stream and water and ice covered the lower portion of the town to a depth of fifteen feet.

Fifty families escaped from their homes by horses and boats and it was but a few minutes until the first floors were submerged. Two Polish boys and one girl were drowned.

CLAIMS DIVERSION OF FUNDS

President of National Hollow Brake Beam Company Alleged to Have Misused Money.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Henry G. Brown of Pittsburg today filed a bill in the federal court asking for a receivership, accounting and distribution of the assets among Co. stockholders and creditors of the National Hollow Brake Beam company. The bill alleges that Henry D. Laughlin, for many years president of the company, has diverted its funds to his own use.

BETTER HIDE THAT CHICKEN

City Collector of Dead Animals Has Power to Cart It Away, Says Decision of Judge Munger.

Householders in the city of Omaha, keepers of restaurants and hotels and proprietors of meat markets are in momentary danger of having their meats confiscated by the city collector of dead animals, and in addition can be compelled to pay the collector from \$1 to \$2 for converting to his own use the meat which may remain upon. Judge W. H. Munger of the United States circuit court pointed this out today in handing down a decision in the case of James Whelan, city collector of dead animals, against Charles Daniels, who has been trespassing upon the premises of the favored one and collecting and carting off dead animals on his own hook. The decision of the judge was on a demurrer introduced by the attorneys for the defendant, who argued on the theory that Whelan's contract with the city was void because it undertook to deprive parties of their property without due process of law, in that the contract undertook to give to the plaintiff all dead animals found within the limits of the city. Judge Munger sustained the demurrer, though granting the plaintiff leave to file an amended petition within five days, holding that the contract is too broad.

"The contract does not even except animals killed for food purposes," cites the judge in his decision, "and surely no one would for a moment undertake to say that where a party residing in some other portion of the city, very likely populated, should butcher a healthy hog for the purpose of curing the meat for home consumption, that, as soon as he killed the animal and it became dead, that the city could transfer the ownership and property in such hog to the plaintiff in this case and convert it to his own use; or, supposing there should be hanging the carcass of a dead calf or sheep or pig or steer in one of the markets of this city, may the plaintiff remove it and convert it to his own use? That is the authority which the contract, according to its liberal terms, gives the plaintiff."

The contract between the city and the collector of dead animals emphasizes that "all" dead animals "wherever found" in the city of Omaha can be seized and disposed of by the party holding it, and that the manner of disposal is not specified, and it is therefore argued that the collector can enter a household's kitchen and take the chicken which he has purchased for tomorrow's dinner and dispose of it by eating the said chicken himself, or having it cooked and eaten by the collector of dead animals is authorized by rule 87 in ordinance 6191 and is very explicit in the following paragraph:

"The said party of the second part (the collector) agrees to and with the party of the first part (the city) that he will collect and have collected, removed, carted and disposed of, free of cost to the citizens thereof, all dead animals wherever found in the city of Omaha."

The ordinance, however, provides that he "shall be entitled to charge, collect and receive for the removal of the premises from which the dead animals are removed \$2 for each dead animal weighing more than 500 pounds, or \$1 for each dead animal weighing less than 500 pounds."

No Thanksgiving turkey has been known to weigh more than 300 pounds, and therefore, for citizens of Omaha will not be compelled to pay more than the sum of one almighty dollar for the gratifying sight of the city collector calmly walking away with his long anticipated Sunday dinner.

HAMMOND REJECTS PROPOSAL

Must Have Something Else at Once or Stay in Collectorship Fight.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—The selection of an internal revenue collector will be postponed until the meeting of the Nebraska delegation. This is the consensus of opinion among the members. Ross Hammond of Fremont has refused to be a party to any proposition looking to a future appointment and set out of the way for W. R. Rose. "Show me the conditions," he said, "under which I have earnestly labored to bring about an appointment for him that would amount to almost a cabinet position. Without mentioning names, it can be said with authority that the members of the Nebraska delegation have been laboring for weeks extending the present law—a resort to which is bitterly opposed by some New York interests."

It was understood that Mr. Hammond was open to suggestions looking to a place that would bring him to Washington, for the likes of Washington, now that he has been here this length of time, and in the belief that an excellent position might be provided for Mr. Hammond and the president being willing a solution of the collectorship difficulty might be amicably settled by some compromise. Nothing was kept from the chief executive. He knew every turn of the way. He learned the conditions and appreciated them and with his usual desire to help his friends the president said that if there was a vacancy in the first or second assistant postmaster general's office which he had no knowledge as immediately happening, he would consider the Nebraska as first choice.

This was put up to Mr. Hammond, but through the advice of Senator Burkett and Congressman Boyd the Fremont editor decided to stand by his original application for collector or nothing, and the work done by his friends of both parties promises to go for naught. It now resolves itself into a question who can command the most votes on February 15, Hammond or Rose.

THUG GIVEN LIFE SENTENCE

Man Confesses Holdup of Northern Pacific Train and Murder of Engineer.

BOULDER, Mont., Feb. 6.—George Hastings, the last of the Clow murder suspects, the trial of which was held in a room near Butte last May and murdered Engineer Clow, today confessed the crime and was given a life sentence. Henry Gruber confessed yesterday and George Towers was sent to the penitentiary for ninety-nine years last week.

M'DONALD CASE NEARS END

Defence Finishes Testimony and State Begins Rebuttal at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Minnie Hirsch, a niece of Mrs. Dora McDonald, who testified yesterday in the trial of Mrs. Dora McDonald that Webster S. Guerin had attempted to blackmail her aunt, today said that she heard Guerin ask the forgiveness of Mrs. McDonald for his part in the attempt to extort money from her.

Francis W. Weaver, manager of an advertising agency which controls many bill boards, testified that the bill board behind which Mrs. May Campbell swore that she stood and listened to Guerin making threats against Mrs. McDonald did not come within eighty feet of the place where Mrs. Campbell testified she was standing.

The defense finished its testimony today and this afternoon rebuttal evidence was introduced by the state.</