

## ACQUIT JIM CALLAHAN

Jurors in Kidnaping Case Spring Surprise Party on the Court.

### THE RESULT CAUSES A SENSATION

Night in Retirement Brings About a Remarkable Conclusion—Judge Baker Rebukes the Jurors—Dismisses Them With a Stern Reprimand.

OMAHA, April 29.—James Callahan is not guilty of complicity in the kidnaping of Edward Cudahy, Jr.

Such was the verdict of the jury which, for nearly a week in Judge Baker's court, had been hearing evidence in this noted case. The verdict was a surprise to a majority of those who have followed the testimony closely, as it was generally believed that the defendant would be convicted. Judge Baker was deeply incensed. He roundly censured the jury, saying he could not conceive how twelve intelligent men, after hearing the evidence, could not reach a conclusion.

Callahan was discharged as to the charge of robbery, but was immediately rearrested on two other counts—those of grand larceny and false imprisonment. An attempt will be made to convict him on one or both of these charges with substantially the same evidence as was adduced in the case just closed.

The jury was discharged "without the compliments of the court."

Today Chief of Police Donahue will recommend that the reward of \$5,000 for the arrest of Pat Crowe be withdrawn. In his opinion the fact of a reward hanging over the head of Callahan was largely responsible for his acquittal, as it left room to doubt the sincerity of those who had been instrumental in his capture.

The reading of the verdict, which was received in absolute silence, was followed by a pause during which the judge studied the written words on the sheet. He seemed to have doubted his ears and to need the concurrence of the sense of sight before he could fully realize what had happened. Then, facing the twelve tale-men, he said sternly:

"Gentlemen of the Jury: This is certainly a most remarkable verdict in the light of the evidence that has been disclosed in this case. You probably understand, but I cannot conceive of twelve intelligent men listening to the evidence in this case, without a broken link, and return a verdict of this kind. Such verdicts as these place a prize upon crimes and criminals. It makes the ingenious and notorious criminal a hero instead of a felon. Juries are for the purpose of protecting people and society; not for the purpose of making heroes of men who prey upon people and upon their property. I cannot conceive how this man could have selected twelve men that would serve him better than this jury has served him, nor can I conceive how a community could select twelve men that could injure them more than the twelve have in this case. The defendant is discharged, so far as the case is concerned, to go forth, I presume, to commit more crime; and this jury is discharged from further service and I trust that you will never be called upon to serve as jurors in a like case in this court. You are discharged without the compliments of the court."

The majority of the jury sat through this castigation with stolid indifference. One or two shifted uneasily in their seats and looked shame-faced, but for the most part they seemed to imperfectly understand the purport of the judge's words.

After the court had concluded Callahan arose, approached the bench and said: "If your honor please, my lawyers are not here, and I would like to say a word on my own account and thank these jurors."

"Sit down, Mr. Callahan," commanded the judge sternly. "The jury does not deserve thanks."

This closed the scene in the court room. The jury left the box and sauntered out into the hall, followed by Callahan, where ensued the incident of hand-shaking and mumbled thanks, an awkward and embarrassed rite, as it was observed under the contemptuous eyes of the officers and other late witnesses for the state.

Old Telegrapher's "Thirty."  
NEW YORK, April 29.—James Douglass Reid, known to telegraphers throughout the country as "the father of the telegraph," died at his residence in this city. He had been ill for many weeks.

As Choctaw Train Robbers.  
MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 29.—City Marshal Quinn, of Greenville, Miss., has under arrest at that place two men whom he suspects of complicity in the holdup of the Choctaw train at Bridge Junction, near this city. The men give the names of Woods and Woodson. Woods claims his home is at Cincinnati, Woodson says he is from Evansville, Ind. They landed at Greenville Saturday in a skiff and went up to the city to buy supplies.

Wilson Survives the Shock.  
HOT SPRINGS, Ark., April 29.—J. T. Wilson of Blair and Omaha, who was thrown under a train by thieves last night, has recovered from the shock of losing his leg, and the men arrested will be taken before him for identification. Wilson says he can positively identify one of the men who assaulted him, and his description fits a man under arrest. There is great excitement and indignation among all classes.

## THEY TRY A TOTHER COUP.

Twenty-First Infantrymen Surprise One More Insurgent General's Camp.

MANILA, April 28.—Capt. Wilson Chase, with a detachment of the Twenty-first Infantry, on April 26, surprised the camp of the insurgent general, Calles, at Dugot-Dugot, situated nine miles northeast of Cavinti, in the province of Laguna. Calles was at his camp at the time of the American attack, but managed to escape. Captain Chase's force captured his adjutant general, five others of his staff officers, fourteen men, twenty rifles, a large amount of ammunition and stores, and all the papers and personal effects of the Filipino general. The insurgent major, Velo, was killed during the engagement, as were Corporal McGill and Private Tipps, both belonging to Company A of the Twenty-first. Several columns of the American troops continue vigorously to pursue General Calles.

General Calles recently offered a reward of \$10,000 for the head of Capt. Edward N. Jones, Jr., of the Eighth Infantry. For more than a year past Calles has commanded the insurgent forces operating to the east of Bay Lake, not far from Manila. He is said to be a French half caste. He has a reputation for vindictiveness and cruelty and is one of the two or three Filipino leaders still in the field who have clearly ignored the observances of honorable warfare. The society of Mando-Ducats, whose practice it was to assassinate and bury alive those of their countrymen who accepted American sovereignty whenever the latter fell into their hands, operated with the cognizance, if not the support, of General Calles. If Calles were captured it is doubtful if he could claim immunity for past actions under the terms of the amnesty. In January of this year Calles offered a reward of \$10 a piece for the heads of all Americans brought to him.

### WHAT DONAHUE PROPOSES.

Will Ask That All Rewards Be Taken Down for Kidnapers.

OMAHA, April 29.—Chief Donahue was very much chagrined at the verdict in the Callahan case, and although reticent in expressing an opinion on the matter, the fact that he believes Callahan to be guilty in spite of the jury's verdict is plainly evident.

The chief of police had spent so much time in securing the evidence against Callahan that his acquittal on this charge was a pretty severe blow and he does not hesitate in saying as much. When seen by a reporter in regard to what he proposed to do, Chief Donahue said:

"I am going right on with the case as I have figured it out and will not let up until I have secured the conviction of the parties. The first thing I intend to do is to send a request to the city council and to Mr. Cudahy as well that the offer of rewards be rescinded, and especially the reward for the arrest of Pat Crowe. Then I believe when we make an arrest of any one we believe to be guilty there will be no inducement to any witness to stretch his testimony in the hope that he will be in on the reward."

### ARREST AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Harry Finkelstein, Alias Harry Stone, Acts Insane.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Harry Finkelstein, a well dressed man, about 24 years old, who says his home is in Cleveland, O., is locked up at the police station here on suspicion of being insane. Finkelstein went to the vicinity of the White House this morning and said he wanted to see the president on urgent business of a private nature. He became rather excited when refused admission. Finkelstein was then arrested.

He has a number of letters of recommendation from well known sporting men in San Francisco and Denver recommending him under the name of Harry Stone. The name he assumed, he says, because of family troubles.

### Horned Texans Coming.

DENVER, April 29.—Stockmen are much interested in the probable heavy movement of cattle from the south to the ranges of the northwest, which will commence within a few days. During the past few days a number of big buyers have passed through here, headed for Texas to buy cattle.

### Boers Keep Kitchener Busy.

LONDON, April 29.—Lord Kitchener continues the process of wearing down the Boers, who are very active in the Kroonstad district.

### Wilson Survives the Shock.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., April 29.—J. T. Wilson of Blair and Omaha, who was thrown under a train by thieves last night, has recovered from the shock of losing his leg, and the men arrested will be taken before him for identification. Wilson says he can positively identify one of the men who assaulted him, and his description fits a man under arrest. There is great excitement and indignation among all classes.

## BEET CULTURE BOOMING

New Industry Begins to Make Rapid Strides Here and There.

### FACTORIES IN SEVERAL STATES

They See Money in the Movement, Although Yet in Its Infancy—Suede of a Farmer's Boy Near Aurora—Other Nebraska Matters Here and There.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—C. F. Saylor of Iowa, the special agent in Chicago for the beet sugar investigation of the department of agriculture, is here and has submitted his report to Secretary Wilson. He says this year shows a very active tendency toward the institution of new beet sugar enterprises. Next autumn, he says, Michigan will have three new factories and Ohio, Indiana, New York, Colorado, South and North Dakota and Illinois will install new factories, making 138 throughout the country now in contemplation. A conservative estimate, he says, is that there will be forty-two beet sugar factories in operation throughout the United States by the end of next autumn. Everything indicates that the industry is thoroughly established throughout the country. Mr. Saylor says:

"Even in the inactivity of the industry the factories have shown good profits. They have maintained themselves without any apparent real contest with the sugar trust. The sections of the country that seem most adaptable to the industry are where conditions call for new resources, as in Michigan, where there has been a large increase in the last three years, largely due to the waning of the lumbering industry of that region. There will be fourteen factories there next season. California is the leading state in production, with eight factories, including the largest in the world. The immense amount of pulp and refuse left after the extraction of the sugar appeals especially to the farmer and the corollary industries that grow out of farm products."

Mr. Saylor says no feed is so valuable and so cheap for the dairy and stock feeding in this country as beet pulp. These factories turn out from 45 to 50 per cent of the original weight of the beets worked in the form of refuse or bi-product. Sugar beets seem to respond especially to cultivation in the arid region, where they have given better results than any other crop. The arid section has been enabled to cope with with other sections of the country where the crops have been produced by natural rainfall, not in the amount of tonnage per acre, but in the higher sugar contents and the purity of beet.

### Farmers Using Telephones.

WYMORE, Neb., April 30.—Lewis Denny, superintendent of construction for the Nebraska Telephone company, has arrived with a large force of men and will proceed to build a line into the rich farming country east of town. More than a dozen of the best farmers in what is known as the Kinney neighborhood have signed contracts for 'phones. A line will also be extended into Sicily township. Indications are that within a year all the farmers within ten miles of Wymore, east, south and west, will be connected with the city exchange.

### Fires Under Control.

HYANNIS, Neb., April 30.—The prairie fires that for four days have been raging over this section of the state are now nearly under control. Only one head fire is still doing much damage. It is south of the town of Mullen. It is reported that the stables and sheds of several Cherry county ranchmen were burned, those of the Roseberry brothers being a complete loss. Delmer & Gullfoel were probably the heaviest losers in Grant county. It is difficult to estimate the amount of damage done.

### Disastrous Prairie Fires.

VALENTINE, Neb., April 30.—Word received from the southwestern part of this county is to the effect that disastrous prairie fires are raging there, that the buildings of one cattle ranch have been entirely wiped out, and that other ranches are threatened. Details are very meager.

### Farming Land Sells Well.

HEBRON, Neb., April 30.—At a referee's sale of real estate held in this city a quarter section of land located in the southwestern part of Thayer county was bid in at \$6,000.

### Narrow Escape of a Family.

WYMORE, Neb., April 30.—Mr. and Mrs. George Hicks and four children had a narrow escape from death by poisoning. Wednesday one of the small children found a package of Rough on Rats and it is presumed spilled some of it into the flour barrel. Later in the day bread was baked and at breakfast the family, after partaking of it, were taken violently ill. A physician was called and brought them out of danger.

## ROCK ISLAND WINS ITS SUIT.

Maximum Freight Law Is Again Declared Unconstitutional.

OMAHA, April 29.—Judges Sanborn and Munger, the former of the United States circuit and the latter of the United States district court, sustained the demurrer of the plaintiff in the suit of F. L. Prout, attorney general, against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad company, brought to recover fines and penalties aggregating \$450,000 on account of alleged violations of the maximum freight rate law passed by the legislature during the session of 1893.

As a result of the sustaining of the demurrer the attorney general is restrained from commencing suits and from prosecuting those heretofore commenced in order to enforce the provisions of the law, which is held to be unconstitutional and void. Shortly after the passage of the maximum freight rate law an attempt was made by the state board of transportation and George H. Hastings, then attorney general, to carry out its provisions. To prevent this the Union Pacific, Northwestern and Burlington Railroad companies took the matter into court. An adjudication was finally reached in the United States supreme court, where it was held that the law was unconstitutional. A permanent injunction went out.

The suit against the Rock Island was not tried at that time, but was handed down as one of the assets of the office, passing to C. J. Smyth, who became his successor. The cases against the other roads being in litigation and farther advanced than that against the Rock Island, was not reached by Attorney Smyth. By him it was passed to his successor, Frank L. Prout, the present attorney general.

In their opinion the judges cite the former cases and the decision of the supreme court, holding the law unconstitutional, taking the position that the suit was brought to punish the defendant for failing to obey a law held invalid. An injunction is ordered to issue and the state is given the customary time in which to perfect its appeal.

### OUR SHOW AT BUFFALO.

The Nebraska Exhibit Will Not Be of a Very Creditable Character.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 29.—The prospects for Nebraska making any adequate or representative showing at the Buffalo exposition this summer and fall are far from promising, notwithstanding the fact that the legislature made an appropriation of \$10,000 for that purpose.

Such at least is the impression gathered from a talk with Hon. E. L. Vance of Pawnee City, recently appointed by Governor Dietrich to have charge of Nebraska's exhibit and of the expenditure of the \$10,000.

Mr. Vance has just returned from a hurried trip to Buffalo, where he went to complete preliminary arrangements for the installation of the exhibits which are to be made for the purpose of advertising Nebraska. The fair will be formally opened, Mr. Vance says, on May 20. Owing to the short time intervening, he says, and also because of the small appropriation, it has been decided impossible to erect a Nebraska building and the state exhibit will be made, therefore, in the various departments. For this purpose Mr. Vance has succeeded in securing but 1,100 square feet of space, 600 in a corner of the agricultural building and 500 in a corner of the horticultural building. No space could be obtained for an educational exhibit, nor for a showing of the state's various commercial and manufacturing interests.

### NO THOUGHT OF FOUL PLAY.

No New Sensation in Death of A. G. Linstrum.

YORK, Neb., April 29.—The effort to create a sensation out of the tragic death of A. G. Linstrum seems a little far-fetched. While the construction of the verdict of the corner's jury is a little peculiar, there remains no doubt as to the fact that the deceased came to his death by his own hand. It is said that a daughter hysterically remarked that her mother was the cause of her father's death, but it is claimed she had no grounds other than that the wife and husband had heretofore quarreled. The county attorney, F. C. Power, has taken no steps toward an investigation and he has not been solicited to do so, nor has any information been given him for this purpose, so for the present at least, under the circumstances, so far as known, the public will accept the verdict of suicide.

### Hastings Is Interested.

HASTINGS, Neb., April 29.—The Commercial club was called in special meeting for the purpose of ascertaining what had been done in regard to securing the location at Hastings of the grand lodge building of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. This matter will be settled at the next meeting of the grand lodge, which will be held on May 15 at Nebraska City. Hastings is very much interested in the project.

## WHAT IS FAIR TRADE?

SCHEME TO CUT DOWN OUR BIG TRADE BALANCES.

Economic Theorists Urge Increased Purchase of Foreign Goods in Order That Our Exports and Imports May Counterbalance Each Other.

Free trade newspapers are quoting with emphatic approval the views expressed in the speech of the Hon. George E. Roberts, director of the mint, delivered recently before the Bankers' Club, of Chicago. Their fervent admiration of Mr. Roberts undoubtedly springs from the belief on their part that he is an ex-protectionist who has seen the error of his ways and is now anxious to be enrolled as an ardent advocate of freer trade, if not of absolute free trade. The fact that in his Chicago speech Mr. Roberts said not one word which directly or by implication could be construed as in any manner recognizing the part played by protection in bringing about a return of prosperity seems to have been accepted by the free trade and semi-protectionist press as sure proof of his altered economic opinions. In this it is possible that too much is taken for granted. It should not be forgotten that Mr. Roberts was talking to an assemblage of financiers and men who make money by dealing in money. It was pleasant for the bankers to be told by the director of the mint that "our success has been obtained by the superior use of capital, by the massing of capital, by the substitution of invested capital for labor wherever an economic gain could be made."

If Mr. Roberts did not think it necessary to add that the reclamation of the home market to the control of the domestic producer had been a factor of some potency in the problem of building up the greatest prosperity the world has ever known, it was, perhaps, because he thought that it was not worth while to state a thing so obviously and unmistakably true. Still, when we are engaged in writing history it is sometimes thought desirable to make mention of facts and events of even so trivial inconsequence as the part played in our economic transformation by the election in 1896 of a protectionist president and the swift enactment of a protective tariff law. Although speaking to financial men only, Mr. Roberts might have been pardoned had he permitted himself to allude to these immaterial details. But he did not take the risk.

The portion of Mr. Roberts' Chicago address which has set the nerves of free traders tingling with agreeable excitement is that in which he said:

"Our exports last year exceeded those of the United Kingdom, and no other country approached either. Our trade balances are so great that to attempt to collect them in cash would ruin our customers and involve the world, including ourselves, in disaster. In the last three years their aggregate has equaled the sum of all the gold in all the banks and treasuries of Europe, including the British Isles. No wonder foreign governments have come here to place their loans. A nation with the power to amass such credits as these becomes of necessity a trader and investor in all parts of the world. We are out to say, for we never can bring our belongings home. This is an expansive and cheerful outlook. It is assuring and inspiring. It means a broader footing under our industries and security from the reactions of a restricted market. It means more intimate relations abroad and a larger part in all the affairs of the world. Such a development of national importance has moral and intellectual benefits as well; it will enlarge the national view; it will broaden the national character; it will dignify the national life. As we strive to extend our trade we shall meet prejudices, and in overcoming them surrender some of our own. We shall arouse antagonisms and have to conciliate them; encounter stubborn foes and have to placate or retaliate, as the occasion seems to require. In the long run, the policy of a great commercial and exporting people must be fair trade and reciprocity."

Fair trade and reciprocity! That is the doctrine, is it? Truly it has a pleasing sound and may be spoken trippingly on the tongue. Quite captivating as an idea it is, too, on the face of it. Fair trade has been a phrase to conjure with. Sir Robert Peel used it feebly, and so did Richard Cobden. Does the director of the mint, a former adherent of the school which believes that free trade is the farthest possible thing from fairness, accept fair trade in the British sense: "Buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market." Mr. Roberts did not stop to explain what he meant by fair trade and reciprocity. Another unimportant detail not thought to be worthy of attention, presumably. If fair trade and reciprocity mean anything in a country situated as the United States is, it means that we must buy from foreign countries as much as we sell to them. It means free interchange of products and no tariff, except for revenue and on articles which we do not produce; certainly no tariff for protection. That is what fair trade and reciprocity means to the foreign manufacturer who is trying to break into the American market; that is what it means to the New England Free Trade League and to the general body of American Cobdenites. But is that what it means to Mr. Roberts and the ex-protectionists and semi-protectionists who are quoting him so approvingly? People sometimes use phrases without stopping to inquire as to their full

significance. Possibly this is the reason why so much is heard nowadays about fair trade and reciprocity.

### EXPORT PRICES.

Why Some Goods Are Sold Cheaper Abroad than at Home.  
Any fool can ask questions, any idiot can utter a falsehood, and neither the question nor the falsehood can be answered without investigation, requiring sometimes much care and time. For the past three months our Free Traders have rung the changes on the accusation that our manufacturers were selling their products abroad at a much lower price than in the home market. This accusation has been made, as most Free Trade statements are, in general without any attempt at specific names or amounts. The few instances of guesswork have been so ridiculous as to deserve no notice.

This question of export discounts was thoroughly investigated ten years ago, and we are no more afraid of it now than we were at that time, when it proved to be the biggest kind of a bugaboo. Until a thorough investigation is made by a competent authorized committee, with power to summon and question reliable witnesses, no one can wholly affirm or deny statements in general or in particular. In the meantime there are phases of the subject that will bear discussion.

For the sake of argument let us suppose that our manufacturers do dispose abroad of their surplus stock or any of their stock at cut rates. Is this not a universal rule of trade? Does not every merchant have his "clearance sale"? Are not unseasonable and shopworn goods marked down "below cost"? Are not stale and damaged products sold away under regular prices, frequently below cost of production? Is it anything rare for our great stores to put a certain article or articles on sale at or below actual cost to attract customers, who will buy paying articles in such quantities as to make up for the small loss? To introduce a new product does not the maker put it at a very low price, or, in fact, give away samples at first, till the people have proved its merits?

There is one firm in the state of New York which gave away last year over 1,000,000 sample bottles of medicine. Besides the cost of the medicine was the cost of the bottles and postage and the work of bottling, packing, shipping, addressing, etc., and yet that firm charged fifty cents and \$1 a bottle for the same medicine.

These are all fair and legitimate expedients of trade. If an American manufacturer, in order to introduce a machine, or tool, or rail, or anything else into a new market, as an inducement makes a special price or discount on a trial order, putting the article at cost or perhaps below cost, and being willing to pocket his loss for the sake of future trade and profits, is it anybody's business, and must he sell at the same price to his established trade, which would mean that he would soon sell to no one at any price? Certainly American labor, the basis of all prosperity, is not the loser by an operation which provides increased employment in American mills and factories.

Has any but a blind Free Trader any idea that our manufacturers are going to habitually sell their products at a loss unless for some good trade reason? These reasons are four, and no more: To get rid of surplus stock; to get rid of undesirable stock (stale, unseasonable, damaged or out of date); to introduce new goods; to introduce goods into a new market. So much for the export price.

But Free Traders assert that Protection enables the manufacturer to extort exorbitant prices at home far in excess of what is a reasonable profit. We do not need any investigating committee to settle this question for us. Every man is capable of settling it for himself. And there is not an honest man in any part of the United States today but must acknowledge that he can buy any and every necessary thing cheaper, considering quantity and quality, than ever before in his life. It does not matter if steel rails are a little higher it costs less to ride and less to send freight on the railroad than ever before. It does not matter if structural iron or wire nails are somewhat higher; it costs no more to buy or rent a house. It does not matter if wool or leather fluctuate in price; clothing and shoes were never so reasonable in price. The advertisements in the daily papers prove this statement. Compare prices with those of five years ago under Free Trade, with ten years ago, with twenty years ago, with any past year, and it will be found that the same qualities of goods for wear or use were never so cheap as now. Why?

Our grand home market, built up by Protection, makes such an enormous demand that commodities are turned out by the thousands instead of the hundreds. No one will question that a thousand pairs of shoes can be made per pair cheaper than a dozen or a hundred pairs. That is why everything is cheaper today, and that is why more people are employed in spite of the increased use of labor-saving machinery.

So this revived bugaboo of the Free Traders, with a grain of truth and a mountain of falsehood, will fall by its own weight. The more light turned on it, the more ridiculous it will appear. Protectionists will never hesitate to discuss prices any more than they do wages.

The cold winter in the Adirondacks killed more deer in the past season than the entire multitude of hunters did last fall.