

# THE O'NEILL FRONTIER

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O'NEILL, NEBRASKA

Panama hats are in as good form as ever for the country and the fact that they have been dropped by the "great untubbed" has merely served to give them an added lull toward exclusiveness. Of course, no man in his senses would wear a panama in town. Next to the panama for the country comes the rough straw sailor hat for the city. This will have a black or dark blue ribbon. Fancy ribbons on straw hats, unless they are in the wearer's club or varsity colors, and thus symbolize something definite, are not to be recommended. Finally, a fashionable bit about many laudable cotton ties will appear, and in these no pins are worn. The fold collar is the only form that is proper for morning, lounging and "the open." Low cut town wear, but being in the country with the felt hat and Norfolk jacket.

Investigations made by the department of labor into the attitude of large corporations on the liquor question have recently been made public. Circulars were addressed to large employers of labor throughout the country. Many circulars, as usually happens, were unanswered; but more than 7,000 establishments, employing 1,700,000 persons, have recently replied. In transportation lines alone 713 employees reported, representing 458,000 employees. Of those who answered the specific inquiry regarding liquor, 5,363 reported that means were taken to prevent the habits of employees and 1,734 stated that they prohibited, either in whole or in part, the use of intoxicating drinks by their employees.

"Johannesburg as a town surprises and disappoints," is a South African saying. "It has been put up in a hurry and is mostly built of corrugated iron. There are finished buildings, mostly in stucco, and innumerable shanties. There are wide streets, but they are all dusty. The main question is the main artery for business. It is there that in imitation of America, skyscrapers have been built, which dominate over the town more than the old fort does. Sunday in Johannesburg is honored in the breach and not in the observance. Johannesburg is a young thing yet, not out of its teens, but it apes the manners of centuries."

A huge electro-magnet has been set up in a certain hospital in England. It drew out splinters of steel which had become lodged in the eyes of patients. In one instance it drew out a piece of a hammer head which had been driven into the muscle of a patient's eye. In another case it drew out a piece of a cold chisel in a forearm. The success of the magnet is said to have been complete, the fragments of the metal appearing quickly on the pole of the magnet. It is suggested that such an electro-magnet would be of great use in military hospitals for the removal of pieces of shell and steel bullets.

Sir William Ramsay believes that it is quite possible that in some cases bread is radio-active. He thinks that the radio-activity would not do any harm, as is shown by the presence of radium in the waters at Bath and at Wiesbaden. In both cases the water has to be drunk on the spot in order to get the full value of the cure. Sir William Ramsay thinks that this is partly due to the radio-active properties of the water. He is inclined to think that there are radioactive gases in the air. The "freshness" of the air at certain times, he believes, is due to their presence.

An English postmaster general would earn the gratitude of plenty of people who are proud to think that England was the first country to print a really fine stamp, if he would somewhat get that country provided with a stamp which did not look cheap and nasty. Why not go back to the splendid old dark reds and dark blues and dark violets and dark greens which distinguished the stamps of the sixties? As to loss, how is it that the people of the United States stand the expense of printing what are "cut-rate" and modest stamps in the world.

While making excavations recently in his farm near Galesburg for freestone for brick, L. Clark, the well known politician, came on to a peculiar mineral substance, globular-shaped, and on breaking it found a crystallized formation in the center, which looks to him like a genuine diamond. He has had it examined by several experts, and he has found no one who can see any difference between it and any other diamond. It is hoped that Mr. Clark will realize all the rosy hopes his remarkable find has inspired.

An enormous amount of care and labor and a great length of time are required in the making of the turbines of ocean-going vessels, and it is this that renders the building of turbine steamships so expensive. The first ocean liner of the turbine type recently made its maiden trip across the ocean. There were no fewer than 1,500,000 separate pieces used in the building of the three turbines by which the vessels were driven.

It might be observed cynically that conditions do not change so much, after all. In "The Practice of Medicine in New England Before 1700," as explained by Dr. Francis Brown before the Bostonian society, it was a fact that "a bold, rash, impudent liar" had a chance of succeeding in New England that are "cautious and modest gentleman, in the practice of physic."

One of the Russian survivors of the Port Arthur siege maintains that he saw the following announcement on the walls of a street in Dalny: "The commanding officer of the Second regiment of infantry, Colonel N., has been sentenced to death by a council of war for failure to support a neighboring troop in a recent action. The sentence will be carried out tomorrow."

The natives of Kikuyu, in the east African protectorate, go about well armed. They carry a stout, ace-of-spades spear, a real buffalo-hide shield, a heavy, double-edged short sword, a club and several strong sticks. Their principal "armor" is a plentiful coat of terra cotta earth, and they wear numerous articles of metal as ornaments.

One of the developments of Glasgow's municipal street car system is providing private early morning cars for bringing home dance parties. A car requisitioned for such a purpose comes at any required hour to the point nearest the place where the dance is being held and takes the dancers to any desired point on the road.

This piece of news appears in a paper published in Port Louis, Mauritius: "For having stolen 9 cents' worth of charcoal a child, aged 15 years, has been sentenced by the district magistrate of Flaco to undergo nine months' imprisonment."

# ROCKED THE BOAT AND IT CAPSIZED

## Three Omaha Boys Thrown Into Lake and All Drowned.

## WIND HINDERED ESCAPE

### The Bodies of the Dead Boys Were Recovered Shortly After the Fatal Accident—Runaway Match Stopped.

Omaha, Neb., May 3.—While five young men were fishing from a boat in Cutoff lake the boat capsized and three of their number were drowned. The dead are: WILLARD JOHNSON, aged 18. GEORGE TEATS, aged 20. CARL LINDQUIST, aged 20. When the boat capsized the three boys now dead started to swim to shore. The wind was so strong that they were soon exhausted and sank. William Johnson and Rollie Alaman, the other boys, clung to the boat and were later rescued by persons who witnessed the accident. The bodies of the dead boys were recovered. According to Asman, one of the dead boys began to rock the boat. Standing up he lost his balance and fell overboard, overturning the boat as he fell.

## RUNAWAY MATCH STOPPED.

### Creighton Couple Failed in Effort to Become Wedded.

Norfolk, Neb., May 3.—Telegraph wires and the strong arm of the law enforced by irate parents won a race against cupid between Creighton, Neb., and Fairfax, Va. Clark left home driving from Creighton to Winneton, where she took the train to Fairfax. Arthur Hunt, a harnessmaker, had gone the day before. The girl is 17 and Helm 26 years old. When they applied for their marriage license Judge Allen refused on the ground that a girl so young should have the consent of her parents. A message to Creighton brought an order to arrest the pair, and Sheriff Evans went to Fairfax to bring them home. They were held in custody awaiting the officer's arrival.

## HIS STORY COMES TRUE.

### Sinn Writes to His Wife of His Dismise and Later Dies.

Omaha, Neb., May 3.—"I sent word to my wife that I was dead, and now I am going to live up to it," said Roger C. Sinn to his nurse at the county hospital. The next morning he died. The story of Sinn's life is a story of a struggle with drink, a fondness for which has estranged him from his wife and children, and driven him from once happy home at Louconing, Md. He was at one time a respected citizen of that place and joined the Masonic lodge at Cumberland, a short distance away. He was also an Eagle. Lately his wife has had to do with him, and a letter from one of them to the Arcade hotel, in this city, where Sinn stayed, hints at some deep disgrace which has overtaken his family on his account.

Sinn went to Bonestell last fall to take land, but spent all his money without securing any. He arrived at Omaha April 5 without money and stayed eight days at the Arcade hotel. One day the manager, William Hope, was surprised to receive a telegram from Maryland which read: "Was there a strange man found dead in your hotel?" Hope took the message to Sinn, who confessed that he had written to his wife in the effect that he was dead, using the signature of the manager. His idea was that she would send money to pay funeral expenses, and he would use it to go home. He had already written to her several times and she had not responded to his letters. If he could only get to see her once more, and perhaps obtain forgiveness for some of the things he had done, he would be happier, he thought. Under the circumstances, he thought there was no harm in the ruse he had employed.

The message was sent back to Maryland that Sinn was at the hotel alive. No money had come from his wife and no news of her. Sinn became delirious and excessively drunk, and on the next morning he was taken from the hotel by the police to the county hospital. He died of delirium tremens, his pet aversion seeming to be multi-colored aviators. He was about 30 years of age and had three children, who were with his wife.

## SON KILLS HIS FATHER.

### John D. Osborn of Omaha Pays Life for Bad Temper.

Omaha, Neb., May 3.—While his mother was dodging a shower of bricks rained at her through doors and windows by an infuriated husband, Leo Osborn leaped from his bed to protect her and emptied a charge from a shotgun into the head of his father, John D. Osborn. The old man dropped in the garden where his father had fallen. There was no action to tell whether or not life was extinct.

The wife, running to where her husband lay, saw that he was yet breathing and tried vainly to call him back to life, while the boy, dazed by the awful consequences of his deed, sat on the bed as one bereft of reason.

Neighbors who heard the shot rushed in to assist Mrs. Osborn and others telephoned to the police station. The wounded man was removed to Clark hospital, where he died two hours after the shooting without having regained consciousness.

For fear that Leo Osborn might be arrested five officers were sent to get him. Sergeant Cook, Detectives Baldwin and Horne and Officers Vanous and McCarthy. They met with no resistance. The boy was like one in a dream. In the spot where he had pulled the trigger he stood before the broken door, passing his hands across his dazed head and looking out into the garden where his father had fallen. By his side, against the wall, stood the shotgun. He suffered himself to be led away to the patrol wagon without a struggle.

## BUILDINGS AT AUBURN BURN.

### Several Structures Destroyed Early Sunday—Loss, \$5,000.

Auburn, Neb., May 3.—Fire broke out in the billiard hall occupied by R. G. Hubbs at this place, but before the alarm could be given it had a good start. The loss is estimated at from \$2,000 to \$3,500, with insurance amounting to about \$2,500. Roberts' loss is estimated at \$1,000, with \$500 insurance. Kahlan Bros' loss is estimated at \$500, with \$500 insurance. It is understood that R. G. Hubbs had no insurance.

# VALUES INCREASED.

## Board of Equalization Will Add \$20,000,000 to Nebraska's Assessment.

Lincoln, Neb., May 1.—It is expected that the general assessment roll of the state will be increased \$20,000,000 at next session of the board of equalization. The board will meet Monday, but the sessions may extend through several weeks. This estimate is based on the assertion that the railway valuations are not lowered.

Personal property, mortgages, bank accounts, savings accounts, notes and negotiable paper will be listed with severity this year and orders have already been transmitted to the county assessors. If the classes of property are not valued high enough in the opinion of the board they will be raised.

Collateral will have to be listed even in "business" cases. The value of the note which it secures. Cash will also be sought after and these deviations from the practice of last year as well as the natural increase in wealth points to a swelling of the grand assessment roll.

## BEEF TRUST CASE.

### District Attorney Baxter Goes to Chicago to Consult Officials.

Omaha, Neb., May 1.—United States District Attorney Baxter is in Chicago conferring with District Attorney Morrison on matters pertaining to the beef trust investigation. Judge Baxter left for Chicago, and, although he has gone on business connected with the investigation, the exact nature of his trip is not known. The Omaha federal grand jury, which convenes here the first week in May, will have a number of witnesses to examine on the beef trust question. It is understood that Mr. Baxter's visit to Chicago has to do with the manner in which the local investigation will be handled.

## FIVE REASONS FOR DEATH.

### Omaha Man Does Not Succeed in Ending His Career.

Omaha, Neb., April 25.—After crawling into a box car in a remote portion of the Union Pacific yards, John Jones saturated a towel with chloroform and attempted to end his life. Convulsions, superinduced by the drug, did not give his right name and did not attract the attention of the police. The police ambulance was called and Jones, more dead than alive, was taken to police headquarters.

Dr. Arnold succeeded in bringing him out of danger. Jones acknowledges that he did not give his right name and did not expect to. He said he had five reasons for wishing to die, the main being that the only work he could secure was ditch digging at 15 cents an hour.

His sweetheart, too, had flitted him and gone west with a rival suitor for her hand. The third reason was that he wanted to kill his rival, but had not sufficient funds with which to hunt him up.

Another one was that his father and mother were both dead, and he found himself an orphan at 22 years of age. Summing up the whole for a fifth reason, he concluded he did not want to live anyhow. In the surgeon's room he begged some one to kill him. An empty revolver was handed him and he placed it to his temple and repeatedly pulled the trigger, and seemed greatly disappointed because there were no cartridges in the cylinder.

Jones declares that he intends killing himself as soon as released from jail.

## ROBBER TRIED TO ESCAPE.

### Holden, Who Shot Cashier of Bank, Hid in Prison Yard.

Lincoln, Neb., April 25.—William Holden, sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary for bank robbery, made a desperate effort to escape from the penitentiary. Eluding his guards, he concealed himself in a bunch of broom handles in the prison yards. He was missed soon after he disappeared and guards were mounted on the walls to prevent his escape. The prison authorities knew that the robber had escaped from the yards and kept close watch. He was discovered at 1:50 this afternoon and returned to his cell in the prison.

Holden is the man who entered the Platt cashier's bank several months ago, shot the cashier and escaped. Later he was captured and sentenced to a long term in prison. The wounded cashier recovered.

## GRAIN MEN MEET.

### Delegates from All Over State Attend Seventh Annual Session.

Omaha, Neb., April 25.—The seventh annual meeting of the Nebraska Grain Dealers' association is in session. About 125 delegates are here. The meeting this afternoon is being held behind closed doors. The state, already the owner of coal mines, can, by joining the coal syndicate (trust), exert a moral influence over the latter. But if the state wants to go beyond this and means to check other combines and concentrations, then it can only do this by prospect of success by expropriating to a large extent the iron and transportation interests as well as those of mining. It is mainly this consideration which has caused the elementary movement among industrial circles against the attempt of the government to obtain control of the Hiernia coal mines, for this was generally viewed as being but the initiatory step toward a progressive acquisition of the coal mines by the government.

## RAILROADS GET BUSY.

### Heads of the Lines Organize to Defend "Vested Rights" Against Regulation of Any Kind.

Chicago, May 2.—Alarmed at the wave of public opinion sweeping over the country in favor of government control, railroad presidents are organizing. The defense planned is in the line of a campaign of education through bureaus which are expected to feed the press with literature on the railroad side. In addition railroad officials everywhere are expected to seize every means to sow the gospel of non-interference by the government with the rate making power. Steps are to be taken to convince the shippers that their interests lie with the railroad managements, rather than with a commission clothed with the power to say what is a fair rate and compel its adoption.

One eastern railroad president says: "The railroads are in a life and death struggle, and, of course, we are going to do everything in our power individually and collectively to defend ourselves and our rights."

A second said: "We have delayed too long. We should have had an organization long ago to disseminate our views."

The eastern presidents took the initiative some time ago by establishing a bureau under the management of J. H. Maddy, who is also press agent for the Erie. Maddy has just completed a transcontinental trip from New York to Chicago, the Twin cities, all the Pacific coast cities and back to Chicago by way of New Orleans. The purpose was to visit the newspapers and ask them to use matter in favor of government control. Following this lead the western presidents have authorized Slason Thompson to employ experts and being a separate educational campaign in the entire western territory. Expense will not be spared.

## BRITAIN FOR FRANCE.

### English Minister to Morocco Announces That Purpose Is to Support the French Policy.

Paris, May 1.—The British minister to Morocco, Mr. Lowther, in an interview with the Temps correspondent at Tangier today made the official declaration that the purpose of his visit to Fez is to support the French policy in Morocco.

# COMMERCE BOARD ASKS FOR A WRIT

## Demands That Railroads Be Forced to Obey Its Recent Order.

## AS TO LIVE STOCK RATES

### Allegation Is That Present Adjustment of Tariffs on Live and Dressed Meats Is Inequitable, That Railroads Won't Obey.

Chicago, May 3.—An injunction to restrain the Chicago Great Western and seventeen other railroads from making a discrimination in prices between shipment of cattle and shipment of meat to Chicago was asked of District Attorney Morrison. The petition is based on a recent decision of the interstate commerce commission in the case brought by the Chicago live stock exchange. Being unable to enforce its decision the interstate commerce commission appealed to District Attorney Morrison and he filed the petition for an injunction. The petition was submitted to Judge Kenesaw M. Landis and he ordered that the defendants be served with copies of the complaint and make answer by June 1.

## COMPLAINT MADE A YEAR AGO.

On April 3, 1904, the Chicago live stock exchange filed a complaint against the railroad companies, alleging that the rates charged by the defendant companies, carriers of live stock in carload lots from points in Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota and Wisconsin to Chicago, as compared with the rates charged on the products of live stock, were unjust and unreasonable, and that the raisers of stock were subjected to an undue and unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage by reason of the difference in cost of transportation of the defendant railroads exacted higher rates for transporting live stock products to Chicago from points west, northwest and southwest.

## DISCRIMINATION HURTS BUSINESS.

The commission declares that such discrimination is not justified by the difference in cost of transportation or other reasons and subjects the traffic in cattle and hogs at Chicago and other places and those interested therein to undue and unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage and gives to the traffic in the products of hogs and cattle and the shippers and localities interested in such traffic undue and unreasonable preference. The railroads are said to have disregarded this decision, and the rates remained as before.

The railroads named in the bill issued from the Great Western are: Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha. Chicago and Alton. Chicago and Northwestern. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific. Hannibal and St. Joseph. Illinois Central. Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs. Minneapolis and St. Louis. Missouri Pacific. Missouri, Kansas and Texas. Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern. Omaha. Wisconsin Central.

## PRAYER OF THE BILL.

After setting forth the proceedings before the interstate commerce commission and its findings the bill recites the following prayer: "That on final hearing hereof a decree be entered commanding the defendant railroads to refrain from further continuing in their violation of and disobedience to the said order of the commission, the interstate commerce commission."

"That the decree may be entered requiring said defendants to pay such a sum of money not exceeding \$500 for every day after a day to be named in such decree, that they shall respectively fail to obey the injunction."

## CHANDLER'S JOKE.

### New Hampshire Man Gathers in Vice President Fairbanks, but Fails with Shaw.

Washington, May 2.—Ex-Senator William E. Chandler, president of the Spanish claims treaty commission, has a vein of quiet humor which sometimes proves embarrassing to statesmen with presidential aspirations. His work on the commission doesn't involve much labor, and yesterday while swinging about his office chair he suddenly conceived the notion of drawing out the views of Vice President Fairbanks, Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, and Senator Foraker in connection with the presidency. He prepared an identical letter to each, about as follows: "My Dear Mr. Secretary Shaw: In my opinion you ought to be the next president of the United States. Your eminent fitness for the office, your high patriotism and devotion to the principles of the party, and your popularity with the people all tend to make you the logical candidate of the party of which you are a most distinguished leader today."

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Secretary Shaw answered Mr. Chandler in the vein observed by his correspondent. He said: "I am glad of your good will, and also glad to see you are broad enough to entertain a similar idea of other great men."

## ARGUING NAN'S CASE.

### Defense Begins Summing Up of State's Evidence Without Any of Its Own.

New York, May 3.—When the trial of Nan Patterson was resumed today her counsel, Mr. Levy, formally announced the defense would rest on the state's evidence. He then began his closing argument for the prisoner.

# TO BE WEDDED SOON.

## Report in Washington is That Secretary of Agriculture Wilson Will Go to the Altar.

Washington, May 3.—There is a renewed gossip that Secretary Wilson, the most venerable member of the cabinet, is to be married, perhaps before the beginning of the summer, although no definite announcement has been made. The lady is said to be one of the clerks in the department of agriculture. She is connected with some of the best families of the east and is a handsome widow of middle age. It is said that the approaching marriage is what is keeping Miss Wilson in Europe. She cannot tolerate the idea of a stepmother, and is said to be taking a special course in music, with a view to taking up classes in the University of Iowa, where she taught before her father entered the first McKinley cabinet.

## THE GRAVES WEDDING.

In diplomatic circles here there is a good deal of interest in the recent wedding of Colonel C. H. Graves and Duluth, the new minister to Norway and Sweden, growing out of the fact, that his wife, formerly Mrs. Wright, is a divorcee. It is pointed out here that the aged King Oscar is more outspoken than any European sovereign against divorcees and has more than once caused the ostracism of aspirants for honors in the dual kingdom on account of divorce troubles. People will watch to see how he receives Colonel Graves and his new wife, and what the latter will be able to do to overcome the intense prejudice of the king and court.

## WILL FIGHT COAL TRUST

### Government Ownership of Mines is Plainly Making Progress in German Empire.

Washington, May 2.—The controversy in Germany over government control of the coal mines, discussed by Consul General Richard Guenther at Frankfurt in a letter to the department of commerce. He says: "The annual report of the chamber of commerce of the district of Essen, chief center of the German iron and steel industries, Krupp Steel works, etc., for the year 1904, has been sent to the Prussian minister of commerce. The report discusses at length the contemplated movement of the government to obtain a controlling influence over the coal trade by acquiring coal mines now in the hands of private individuals and joint stock companies. The object is to check the power of the coal trust and to prevent monopolistic abuses whereby the consumers and the industrial interests may be injured and the miners subjected to rigid rules and low wages."

## FIGHTS THE GOVERNMENT.

"The Essen chamber of commerce whose members are mostly mine owners, and iron and steel manufacturers, takes strong ground against any governmental control of industrial interests, and says: 'The state, already the owner of coal mines, can, by joining the coal syndicate (trust), exert a moral influence over the latter. But if the state wants to go beyond this and means to check other combines and concentrations, then it can only do this by prospect of success by expropriating to a large extent the iron and transportation interests as well as those of mining. It is mainly this consideration which has caused the elementary movement among industrial circles against the attempt of the government to obtain control of the Hiernia coal mines, for this was generally viewed as being but the initiatory step toward a progressive acquisition of the coal mines by the government.'

"The opinion of this chamber it would prove a futile undertaking to resist the movement of economical concentration, and would be injurious to economic interests. Opinions may differ as to the value of danger of such concentrations, but there is no doubt of the fact that they cannot be averted."

## CAIN IS UNANIMOUS.

"Since these statements were made the great strike of the German coal miners has occurred, and, though ended by submission to the miners, no lasting peace has been established. Public opinion has sympathized with them and promised to redress their grievances by means of appropriate legislation. The expectation that their demands will be satisfied is what brought about the temporary surrender and prevented action against the owners of the coal mines. But their enforced submission increased their embittered feeling and augurs ill for a permanent state of peace in the coal mining industry."

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# TOM PLATT'S IDEAS ABOUT ROOSEVELT

## "Obliged to Bear That Bulldog Grin an Hour," He Writes.

## LOVE LETTERS OF A BOSS

### Woman to Whom He Wrote Them Now Sues Prominent Men Who, She Alleges, Conspired to Get Them from Her.

Omaha, Neb., May 3.—Miss Mae Catherine Wood of Omaha—the woman with whom U. S. Senator Platt of New York became entangled in a Washington love affair and whom it is the payment of \$30,000—has sprung a new sensation involving men in high places. Miss Wood incorporated Senator Platt's love letters to her in a book which she proposed to publish under the title of "The Love Letters of a Boss."

She accuses William Loeb, secretary to President Roosevelt, Robert J. Wynn, assistant general to London, and J. Martin Miller, consul to Aix la Chapelle, with conspiring to obtain the manuscript of the book, and in a suit filed in the district court here she sues them for \$35,000 damages.

"The Love Letters of a Boss" was a book never printed. Miss Wood accuses J. Martin Miller of securing the manuscript from her under false promises and afterwards by threats and duress compelled her to give up Senator Platt's letters and to sign receipts for \$20,000 which she never received.

## FEARED PLATT WOULD MARRY HER.

Referring to her lawsuit, her book and Senator Platt, Miss Woods said: "Despite the reports to the contrary, I never brought suit against Senator Platt for breach of promise, nor did I intend to do so. I was afraid the senator might agree to fulfill his promise and marry me, and, if there is any one thing which would be more humiliating or disgusting or lower than to be accused of suing this man for breach of promise, it would be to be obliged to marry and live with him."

"But, say, that book, 'The Love Letters of a Boss,' would have made good reading, and it would have been intensely interesting to the public."

## PLATT'S IDEA OF ROOSEVELT.

"In one of his letters the senator, referring to a luncheon at the White House, said: 'I expect to attend a luncheon at the White House today, and will be obliged to endure that bulldog grin for an hour.'

"And another letter read something like this: 'Sweet and Lovely: Your letter recollection of the election of Odell, which occurred the following Tuesday. Pray for me; the prayers of the angels availeth much.'

"In another letter he referred to a carriage ride through Central park, saying he hoped in the future I could ride in a chariot; that I had glorified and made beautiful his carriage for him the next time he should use it."

"I don't know whether to think the defendants in this suit were in league with Senator Platt when, as I allege, they secured the manuscript of my book, or whether they were employed by enemies of Platt who wished to secure the manuscript for purposes of their own. However, the facts are that my book was secured by unfair means. I once offered to return all Senator Platt's letters to him, but at that time he refused to accept them."

## DIDN'T GET THE \$20,000.

"As stated in my petition, I never brought suit against Platt, and consequently could never have compromised the suit, although it was claimed that I had done so, receiving \$20,000 for a charter. I was practically forced to sign such papers, and also to sign receipts for \$20,000, but I never received any of the money. When I left New York, after my papers were taken, I was handed my traveling expenses and a check for \$20,000. I still hold the pass as evidence of this. But that point is all covered in my petition."

"The sheriff will be watching for William Loeb, the president's secretary, as he comes through Omaha from Colorado with the hunting party. If he comes to Omaha the papers in this suit will be served on him."

"If Mr. Loeb changes his route and goes east through Kansas, it will show that he is afraid of this case. But in that event I will file suit in some other city where the defendant can be found."

"And they need not think this one suit is all I have; I will soon file others that are indeed more sensational than this one."

## HISTORY OF THE "ROMANCE."