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KRUGER STILL HOPING

Boer Leader Has Not Abandoned Belief in European Intervention.

NO POPULAR DEMONSTRATION YET

English Methods of Warfare Characterized as Barbarous in the Extreme—Claim Made That the Usages of Civilized Warfare are Ignored.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—William T. Stead has just returned from The Hague, where he had a long conference with Mr. Kruger and ascertained at first hand the views of Mr. Kruger and his counselors as to the present situation and future prospects. Mr. Stead has written the following for the Associated Press:

"First of all, nothing is decided about his visit to America at present. President Kruger has not abandoned all hope of securing the support of the governments of the civilized world in his demands for arbitration. Until the last government refuses absolutely to say a word in support of the principles which they solemnly laid down at The Hague conference Mr. Kruger will not partake in popular demonstrations. It is recognized that if he cared to do so he could shake the continent. The popular enthusiasm for him is unparalleled since Garibaldi's visit to London, but until his diplomatic mission is exhausted an appeal to the people cannot even be taken into consideration. Mr. Kruger is emphatic in disclaiming any desire to involve other nations in war in behalf of the Boers. What he asks is that the governments, which at The Hague declared their intention to use their efforts to secure amicable settlement of disputes by means of mediation and arbitration, should make a united effort to bring the verdict of the civilized world to bear on Great Britain.

"The English," Mr. Kruger said, are waging this war in South Africa like savages. They are burning homes, destroying dams, cutting trees, devastating fields and creating famine. They are unable to capture Dewet, but they are making prisoners of women and children, who are not treated with ordinary decency. Hundreds of women have been confined in prison Kraal, near Port Elizabeth, with only one chair, and several of them are expecting to become mothers.

"Mr. Kruger avers that the provisions of the convention at The Hague and the laws and usages of war are trampled under foot and he wants to know whether the signatories of this convention have anything to say on the subject.

"The man on horseback at this moment is not Mr. Kruger, but President Steyn. He, Delarey and Dewet are masters of the situation, having a better disciplined and more effective force than that which followed the vorkleuk (flag) at the outbreak of the war. They have plenty of ammunition and replenish their store continually from the British convoys. They have taken enough Lee-Netford rifles to arm all the burghers now in the field. I cannot put their position better than in the words of one of Mr. Kruger's counselors. 'England is our accused, England is the sole witness against us, England is the judge, England is the executioner and England hopes to profit by our death. We appeal for arbitration before the war. We are fighting for arbitration today. We have the right to expect the sympathies of the civilized world.'

Germans Defeat Boxers.
BERLIN, Dec. 22.—A dispatch from Field Marshal von Waldersee, dated Pekin, December 19, says: Guendell's column, marching from Shan Hai Kuan, successfully encountered a force of Boxers, December 14, at Yung Ling, near the eastern imperial tombs. Fifteen Boxers were killed. One thousand Chinese regulars, under Fang Do Ling, have been driven out of Lu Tai. They fled to the mountains northwesterly on Guendell's approach.

Thurston's Son Gets a Place.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—The senate today confirmed the following nominations: C. S. Francis of New Hampshire, to be minister to Switzerland; J. G. A. Leishmann of Pennsylvania, minister to Turkey; C. L. Thurston of Nebraska, secretary of the legation at Buenos Ayres; J. F. Baker of New York, secretary of the Chilean claims commission; J. M. Ferguson of Pennsylvania, secretary of the legation to Japan.

More Pay for Militiamen.
LONDON, Dec. 22.—The secretary of state for war, St. John Broderick, announces that in view of the prolongation of the war in South Africa members of the Imperial Yeomanry will be paid 5 shillings instead of 1 shilling and 2 pence a day. Militiamen are promised priority of return over regulars.

Duer May Be Senator.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 22.—A Havre, Mont., special to the Dispatch says: It is deemed more than possible that Charles E. Duer of Fort Benton may be chosen United States senator from Montana for the short term. Duer is a pioneer of the early 60s, an extensive sheep owner, and head of the famous Stockmen's National Bank.

KIDNAPED BOY BACK HOME.

Return of Young Edward Cudahy Costs His Father \$25,000.

OMAHA, Dec. 21.—Edward Cudahy, Jr., is worth his weight in gold. To rescue him from the hands of the men who abducted him early last Tuesday evening and held him until he was released early Thursday morning his father, E. A. Cudahy, turned over a bag of gold weighing ninety-five pounds avoirdupois, or 112 pounds troy, but little below that of the boy himself. The amount was \$25,000, all of it in gold coin.

Following is the exact letter sent by the kidnapers to Mr. Cudahy:

OMAHA, December 19th, 1900.
Mr. Cudahy: We have kidnaped your child and demand \$25,000 (twenty-five thousand dollars) for his safe return. If you give us the money, the child will be returned as safe as when you last saw him, but if you refuse we will put acid in his eyes and blind him, then we will immediately kidnap another millionaire's child that we have spotted and demand \$100,000 and we will get it, for he will see the condition of your child and realize the fact that we mean business and will not be monkeyed with or captured. Get the money all in gold, five, ten and twenty dollar pieces, put it in a grip in a white wheat sack, get in your buggy alone on the night of December 19th at 7 o'clock p. m., and drive south from your house to Center street; turn west on Center and drive back to Ruser's park and follow the paved road towards Fremont; when you come to a lantern that is lighted by the side of the road place the money by the lantern and immediately turn your horse around and return home. You will know our lantern for it will have two ribbons, black and white, tied on the handle; you must place a red lantern on your buggy where it can be plainly seen, so we will know you a mile away. This letter and every part of it must be returned with the money and any attempt at capture will be the saddest thing you ever done.

If you remember some twenty years ago, Charles Ross was kidnaped in New York City and \$20,000 ransom asked. Old man Ross was willing to give up the money, but Burns, the great detective, with others, persuaded the old man not to give up the money, assuring him that the thieves would be captured. Ross died of a broken heart, sorry that he allowed the detectives to dictate to him.

This letter must not be seen by any one but you. If the police or some stranger knew its contents they might attempt to capture us, although entirely against your wish, or some one might use a lantern and represent us; thus, the wrong party securing the money and this would be as fatal to you as if you refused to give up the money. So you see the danger if you let this letter be seen.

Mr. Cudahy you are up against it and there is only one way out. GIVE UP THE COIN. Money we want and money we will get.

If you don't give up, the next man will, for he will see that we mean business and you can lead your boy around blind for the rest of your days, and all you will have is the dam copper sympathy. Do the right thing by us and we will do the same by you. If you refuse you will soon see the saddest sight you ever seen.

Wednesday, December 19th.
THIS IS THE NIGHT OR NEVER.

Follow these instructions and no harm will befall you or yours.

Iowa Company Sues.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 21.—The Des Moines Life Insurance company of Des Moines, Ia., today brought suit in the United States court against State Insurance Superintendent Van Cleve for the recovery of \$2,000 claimed to have been paid by them upon unjust claims and asking for a permanent writ of injunction against Superintendent Van Cleve, restraining him from enforcing his order of May 14, 1900, revoking the license of the company. The company claims that despite the fact that they paid these claims in order to prevent the revocation of its license, the license was revoked.

Iowa Man Bankrupt.
LA PORTE, Ind., Dec. 21.—Charles C. Black, a Goshen attorney who has filed bankruptcy proceedings in the federal court of this state with liabilities of \$219,731 and no assets, was until 1898, a resident of Davenport, Ia. Mr. Black's personal fortune of \$100,000 has entirely dwindled away and he is now penniless. He claims that he lost his fortune in business enterprises in Iowa and Missouri before coming to Indiana.

Free Pardon Demanded.
BLOEMFONTEIN, Tuesday, Dec. 18.—General Dewet had 6,000 men and 18,000 horses when he captured Dewetsdorp, according to a gentleman who was imprisoned there. The Boer commander then declared that he was not going to surrender without a free pardon for all his men, including many Cape Dutch. The force of 6,000 is now divided into three sections.

Navy's Loss Serious.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—It is said at the Navy department that a serious loss has been suffered by the navy in the fire at the Norfolk navy yard yesterday. The money loss is of secondary importance. The fire destroyed valuable records that cannot be replaced and many necessary plans which can only be replaced at much expense in time and money.

MUST OBEY THE RULES

McArthur's Proclamation Warning Non-Combatants to Use Caution.

THE RULES OF WAR TO GOVERN

Stern Policy Adopted Toward the Philippines—Warning Given to People of Manila—Secret Committees Not Tolerated.

MANILA, Dec. 22.—Tomorrow General MacArthur will issue a proclamation warning the inhabitants of the archipelago that hereafter strict compliance with the laws of war will be required of non-combatants as well as combatants. The proclamation will set forth the principal laws of war. It will refer to recent proclamations issued by insurgent commanders threatening natives who are friendly to the American forces and also to the orders issued to their men to kidnap and assassinate residents of towns occupied by Americans.

The insurgent leaders will be notified that such practices, if continued, will put an end to the possibility of their resuming normal civic relations and will make them fugitive criminals. Residents of places occupied by Americans will be notified that pleas of intimidation will rarely be accepted and that where secret committees are permitted to exist in behalf of the insurgents, even well disposed persons will be exposed to the danger of being tried as traitors.

The proclamation will say that its warnings and requirements are to apply with special force to Manila, "the rendezvous of the emissaries of insurrection."

Newspapers will be warned against publishing seditious and the proclamation will declare that the rebels who are not part of an organized force are not entitled to the privileges of prisoners of war, adding that the fact that they have not hito been held responsible for "evidence of the attitude of the United States to avoid the appearance of harshness."

The proclamation will clearly disavow any recognition of technical belligerency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—It is stated at the War department that the transport Grant, which is due at San Francisco about the 1st proximo, brings the remains of 298 officers, soldiers and civilian employees of the war department who died in Hawaii, China or the Philippines, and that there are twelve dead on the transport Sherman, which is due at San Francisco on the 12th proximo. Among the bodies on the Grant is that of young Barber, the nephew of President McKinley, who recently died in the orient.

House Passes Two Bills.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The house today, at the end of a spirited contest, extending over two days, passed bills compelling the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio railroads to abolish grade crossings, to alter their routes into the city and to change terminal facilities. An amendment was placed upon the Pennsylvania railroad bill to compel the road to build a new state, to cost not less than \$1,500,000. The bills were vigorously antagonized by a portion of the minority, under the leadership of Mr. Cowherd (Mo.) on the ground that they were too liberal to the roads.

Great Battle in Colombia.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The State department has received a cablegram from United States Charge D'Affaires Deaupre at Bogota, stating that a great battle has been fought at Gardot Point, Magdalena river, Colombia, which lasted two days and resulted in a decisive victory for the government. It is reported 600 were killed and 1,000 wounded. Other victories by the government forces of the utmost importance have been announced.

Drowned in Creek.
JOHNSON, Neb., Dec. 19.—Harry Reed, a single man about 24 years old, is believed by his friends to have been drowned in Pigeon creek, near Hubbard. Mr. Reed left Hubbard Saturday night about 8 o'clock, Sunday morning his wagon was found overturned in the creek, with both horses dead. Search for the body has been in progress since that time.

Boutelle is Retired.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—When the senate convened today some bills and resolutions prepared by the house were reported. Among them was a resolution authorizing the president to appoint Charles A. Boutelle of Maine a captain on the retired list of the navy, which was passed.

All Accept Joint Note.
PEKIN, Dec. 20.—At a meeting of the foreign ministers late this evening everything in regard to the terms of the joint note was agreed to, including the British modifications. The ministers refuse to disclose anything in connection with the matter, believing that the home governments should give the particulars to the public.

AGRARIANS AFTER OUR WHEAT.

Propose a Law Which is Expected to Shut It Out of Germany.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The agrarian party in Germany, having successfully brought about a law at the last session of the reichstag prohibiting, in effect, the importation of American canned meats, is now using its powerful influence to increase heavily the import duties on all grains entering the empire, notably on wheat, reports United States Consul Diederich, at Bremen, to the state department. The aim of the agrarians, according to the consul, is to make Germany entirely independent of all countries for its breadstuffs and food supplies. "It is difficult to see," says Mr. Diederich, "how the proposed national legislation can have any other effect in the long run than to enhance the price of the daily bread so needful to every man, woman and child in this country. It is impossible to understand," he says, "how the proposed duty can increase the crops of wheat throughout Germany or decrease the appetite of the German people."

"At present, however," says the consul, "there seems little doubt that the proposed law will be passed by the reichstag. As a large portion of the importation of wheat is American grown this will seriously affect the interests of the American farmer. A duty of 40 or 50 cents on every bushel of wheat," concludes Consul Diederich, "cannot fail to be well nigh prohibitive and the consequence will be more limited markets, fiercer competition and lower prices to the producers."

CHOATE IS TO RETURN HOME.

Probability That He Will Not Return to His Post in England.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says: Ambassador Choate will, it is said, sail either on Saturday or the week after by the United States, the death of his partner, Charles C. Beaman, having rendered his presence in New York necessary.

The news of Mr. Beaman's death was a great shock to him, as he had no idea that his partner was even failing. It is believed here that Ambassador Choate will not return to London. He is not a rich man and his life here as ambassador entails not only the loss of his professional income, but is likewise a heavy drain on his purse, as his salary is barely sufficient to pay his house rent. This, in itself rendered him disinclined to retain the ambassadorship for another four years, and now that his partner in the firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman is dead his return to America for good has become more than ever probable.

CLEMENTS HAS A CLOSE CALL.

Narrowly Escapes Losing All of His Command.

JOHANNESBURG, Monday, Dec. 17.—Details of the defeat of the British at Nooitgedag indicate that General Clements' entire force had a narrow escape from capture. The Boers' plans were splendidly laid. If the main British column had tarried a little longer there would have been a complete success for the Boers, who exposed themselves undauntedly, yelling and waving their arms. Their rushes were only stemmed by artillery. All accounts indicate a heavy Boer held a prayer meeting. Their hymns could be heard by the retreating British. All accounts indicate a heavy Boer loss. Colonel Legge exhibited splendid bravery. He shot five Boers with his revolver before he fell with three bullets in his body.

Foreign Business of Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A statement prepared by the division of insular affairs, war department, summarizing the trade of the Philippines for the ten months ended April 30 last shows that the imports of merchandise during this period amounted in value to \$16,450,255. Gold and silver to the value of \$1,714,951 were also imported, making the total importations \$18,165,206. Of this amount \$1,183,486 represented the goods brought in from the United States. Manila hemp formed the principal article of exportation \$9,217,803 worth being sent out of the islands during the period named. Of this amount \$4,285,107 worth went to Great Britain and \$3,932,695 worth to the United States. The total exportation of merchandise, gold and silver is set down at \$17,038,314. European countries took \$7,284,166 worth of this and exports to the value of \$3,284,292 came to the United States.

Contracts for War Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The board of naval construction, considering the bids for the construction of battleships and cruisers, has settled these points:

One of the big armored cruisers shall go to Cramps, one to Newport News and one to the Union Iron works in California. One battleship shall go to the Fore River Engine Works at Quincy, Mass.

Cabinet Takes It Easy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—At the cabinet meeting today it was announced that Captain Asa Rogers of Petersburg, Va., would be appointed collector of internal revenue to succeed the late Colonel James Brady. Nothing of importance transpired at the meeting, both Secretaries Hay and Root reporting that they had nothing to communicate.

VETERAN TURNED DOWN

House Refuses to Sanction Policy of Preferring Soldiers for Office.

CIVILIANS WOULD HAVE NO SHOW

The Measure to This End Overwhelmingly Defeated—The Bill is Given a Quarter by the Very Decisive Vote of 51 to 103.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Under suspension of rules today the house passed bills to divide Kentucky and West Virginia into two judicial districts, to create another district judge in the northern district of Ohio and to refer to the secretary of the interior for investigation the claim of the state of Texas for moneys expended on public improvements in Greer county before the decision of the supreme court placed it within the jurisdiction of Oklahoma. An attempt was made to pass a bill to give soldiers and sailors of the civil war, the Spanish war and the war in the Philippines preference in the matter of appointment to and retention in positions in the executive departments of the government, but it aroused opposition on the ground that it would practically shut out of the government employ for years to come all civilians and was overwhelmingly defeated. One hundred and two private pension bills were passed. Just before the house adjourned Mr. Littlefield of Maine asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill to place Representative Charles A. Boutelle of Maine on the retired list as a captain in the navy, Mr. Boutelle having been in the navy during the civil war. Mr. Littlefield said that Mr. Boutelle's condition was such that he undoubtedly would resign. The condition of the Maine representative was well known to the representatives and although some of them were inclined to protest against the proposed legislation as establishing a dangerous precedent, no objection was made and the bill was passed.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa asked if it would be in order to move an amendment to strike out that portion of the bill giving preference to war veterans, providing that "persons thus preferred shall not be removed except for cause, upon charges and after a hearing." The speaker replied that it would not. Mr. Bromwell explained that the bill as originally introduced was the bill prepared by the Grand Army of the Republic. It simply extended the provisions of the existing law giving preference to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the civil war, maimed or suffering physical impairment, to all soldiers honorably discharged. The committee had further extended it to the veterans of the war with Spain and of the war in the Philippines.

Mr. Richardson asked why the soldiers of the Mexican war were not included. In this era of good feeling why not include the soldiers and sailors of all wars?

Mr. Bromwell replied that there was less reason for including the soldiers of the Mexican war now than when the original bill was passed. Mr. Gillett of Massachusetts, chairman of the civil service committee, protested vigorously against the bill. He said that it was vicious, although drawn, doubtless, with good intentions. It would, he declared, practically shut out civilians from government service for years to come. It would place at the top of the preferential list all the soldiers and sailors of the war with Spain, regular and volunteer alike, amounting to 200,000. The 10,000 now in the service and the 35,000 who would soon be enlisted under the army reorganization bill. It therefore, would give preference to 350,000 men and for several years would keep civilians off the rolls.

On a rising vote the bill was defeated—51 to 105.

Best Sugar and Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—In the Porto Rican cases which were assigned for argument in the supreme court today the beet sugar interests of the United States, represented by Charles F. Manderson, E. Ham and W. Porter Morse, asked leave to file brief, which was granted. Their brief covers sixty-four pages of closely printed matter and in substance sets forth that the theory that the constitution follows the flag is but a reassertion of the old Calhoun doctrine raised in the case of California; that the constitution was made for the protection of the states; that a territory is not a part of the union of states, except in a geographical sense; that neither congress nor the executive has yet recognized Porto Rico as part of the United States for fiscal or revenue purposes and that until they do the question is political and not judicial; that the words "United States" in the tax clause confines the uniform requirement to the states, except as to foreign commerce, and hence has no application to products from ceded possessions.

President May Go to San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—President Scott of the Union Iron works, San Francisco, the builder of the new battleship Ohio, saw the president today and received his assurance that if nothing occurred to prevent he would go to San Francisco some time next May to witness the launching of the big vessel. The exact date had not been decided upon.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations from South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA.
Cattle.—There were hardly enough cattle on sale to make a market, but buyers bought up what was offered at not far from steady prices. Some of the best cornfed steers sold perhaps a little stronger, but the commoner kinds were only about steady. For the week the market is 15¢ higher, the greatest advances being on the light hundredweight cattle. The half-fat stuff joined in the advance, owing to the light supply of good cattle. The cow market was somewhat uneven, but as a general thing it was just about steady. The best grades of cows or heifers sold in good shade at fully steady prices, and the medium kinds also held about the same. If there was any change at all it was on the cameras, which have not been selling as well the last few days as they did early in the week.

Hogs.—The supply of hogs was liberal again today, but the market opened up a little stronger. Packers began bidding \$4.80 and \$4.82, the same as they did yesterday morning, and a good many hogs changed hands at those prices. The heavy hogs sold mostly at \$4.70, the lightweights at \$4.82, and as high as \$4.83 was paid. I was a fairly active market on the start and the bulk of the hogs were sold in good season. For a time the feeling was rather weak and a few hogs sold at \$4.75, but finally packers bought the rest of them up to about \$4.80.

Sheep.—The market was barren as far as fresh arrivals were concerned, and there were only a few old ewes carried over from yesterday. As a result there was nothing which would make a test of the market. Packers, however, did not seem to be particularly anxious for supplies, as the mutton market is still very dull. Choice light yearlings are probably no more than a dime lower, but the general run of ewes and wethers are 15¢ to 20¢ lower than they were a week ago.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle.—Choice killing steers 10¢ higher; other grades steady to 10¢ higher; native steers, \$4.35 to \$4.40; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$4.75; butcher cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$4.25; calves, \$2.00 to \$3.00; fat westerns, \$3.50 to \$4.10; fat Texans, \$3.50 to \$4.25; grass Texans, \$3.50 to \$4.00; calves, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Hogs.—Receipts, 13,000 head; market opened 5¢ higher and closed steady with part of gain lost; heavy, \$4.90 to \$4.95; mixed, \$4.85 to \$4.90; light, \$4.75 to \$4.80; pigs, \$4.50 to \$4.60.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts, 1,200 head; improved demand for all classes at strong prices; lambs, \$5.00 to \$5.20; muttons, \$3.00 to \$4.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$3.00; culls, \$2.00 to \$2.50.

TELLS OF KIDNAPERS' GANG.

Letter Found in Milwaukee Street Car Results in Exposure of Plot.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 22.—The sensational disappearance and return of young Edward Cudahy of Omaha is somewhat strangely coincident with the finding of a letter in a Milwaukee street car a few days ago. The letter was addressed to William Stewart, Chicago, Ill., and told of a plan to rob several residences of wealthy citizens in Milwaukee and to abduct a little girl. The letter was written with a lead pencil and was signed "Jack."

The letter was turned over to the police, who looked upon it as the work of a lunatic. The day following the finding of the letter the following advertisement appeared in the Milwaukee Journal:

LOST—Reward of \$5 for the return of letter addressed William Stewart, Chicago, Ill. Address letter to John Smith, Milwaukee, general delivery. The Journal also received a letter signed "Jack," in which the writer says he is the person who lost the letter in the street car and that it was he who advertised for it. He says he has been expelled from a desperate gang of robbers and kidnapers who are working in different parts of the country, and that he has determined to inform against them. Then he tells of a plan which had been arranged to rob the Schandeln Milwaukee residence, abduct the little girl and hold her for a ransom. Besides the Schandeln he says numerous other prominent people, including Mayor Rose, Captain Pabst and Charles Uehlein are marked for visits from the gang.

When the letter was shown to Police Inspector Reimer he expressed the opinion that both it and the letter found in the street car were written by a lunatic or some boy who had been reading dime novels and wanted notoriety.

PRISON HOUSE FOUND.

Place Where Young Cudahy Was Held Located by the Police.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 22.—Edward A. Cudahy, sr., has not given up the chase after the men who stole his son and held him for a ransom of \$25,000 in gold. On the other hand Mr. Cudahy, in connection with Chief Donahue, has gone systematically to work to bring to justice the criminals. Only one important feature was developed yesterday. During the afternoon the police and Mr. Cudahy located and positively identified the house in which the boy was held during his captivity.

In connection with this the police secured a very accurate description of two men who were doubtless connected with the affair. Miss Munshaw, daughter of the man who lives nearest to the place, which is on the outskirts of South Omaha, gave an excellent description of two men who came to the place some days since, seeking to rent it. They were afterward seen there. On the night of the 18th Mr. Munshaw saw two men assisting a third to alight at the house. He thought the third was intoxicated. It was undoubtedly young Cudahy, his apparent intoxication being due to the fact that he was blindfolded and his hands were tied.

One of the men described by Miss Munshaw tallies with the description given of the young man who used the telephone at the livery stable to notify the Cudahy family that there was a letter in the front yard on the morning of the 19th.