

his view was incompatible with unbroken rest. Then the jury went to sleep.

CALLAHAN MAY GO FREE TODAY

General Cowin Says He Cannot Be Held on the Charge of Kidnaping.

James Callahan may be released from jail this morning. In the opinion of General Cowin, Callahan cannot be held for trial on the charge of kidnaping.

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Callahan Much Disappointed at the Action of His Counsel in Waiving Argument.

A little incident which occurred Saturday afternoon, during a private conference between the defendant, his relatives and counsel, shows in a somewhat humorous way how sanguine Callahan was of acquittal.

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"I cannot understand," said Chief Donahue yesterday afternoon, "how they reached that verdict. Have you heard any reasons given by the jurors?"

"I have been in the business of hunting out criminals for eighteen years, and in all that time I have never seen a case better prepared or better presented. The case was well handled by the county attorney and I have not a word to say against his work.

"The identification by the boy was perfect. The identification by George Wittum and his wife, who saw him around the house, was perfect. The identification of Burns and Phelps concerning the buying of the pony was perfect. The pony was identified as the one driven by the light complexioned man the Sunday before; as shown while in the possession of the light complexioned man the Sunday before. Callahan was identified as a man who knows both Callahan and Crowe."

"His connection with Crowe. "Then there was his own admission that Crowe was there the Sunday before; his admission that the light complexioned man was Crowe; that he had seen Crowe once after the 16th and the trick was turned on the 18th. When he was arrested he was ready with the story that he had seen Crowe up and had six or seven witnesses who would testify as to where he was exactly on the night of the kidnaping. He admitted that he knew where Cudaby lived, that he had driven about the place several times."

"I am satisfied that so far as the police department and the county attorney is concerned, no better case could have been prepared and presented. The county attorney presented it as strong as any one could. There was just one thing wrong in the case and that was that in the testimony of the girl who was to connect Callahan with the Patrick house. She believes confidently today in her identification of Callahan. When he was brought into my office she did not in the least hesitate to identify him. When he went out to the house that day he scanned her for she thought he looked like a man who might break in. She took an extra look at him and so was prepared to identify him. They got her a little bit rattled on the stand and so we dropped the charge of testimony."

"Other Things Against Him. "The fact that Callahan was in the house, that he acted as a jailer and did not go out to personally secure the money, may have raised a legal question in the minds of the jury which led them to this decision. He had knowledge of the money proposition before hand. That was shown by the evidence. He told the boy that his father would receive a letter. He said that he had not decided whether the ransom should be \$15,000 or \$25,000. Later he told the boy that it was to be \$25,000. He knew all about the plan and he certainly received part of the money. It is possible that he had been in the house with the boy all of the time."

"The jurors may have given their decision on the theory that it was a rich man who was hit and he could afford it. You know there is a feeling in the jury that it would be some form of moderate means, and many have said in connection with the case, 'Oh, well, it's Cudaby; he can stand it.' The jury may have been actuated by such a feeling and have disregarded the facts of the evidence. There were two men on the jury who had expressed themselves very forcibly as believing that there was no kidnaping in the case; that it was all buncombe. A man who served on another case with those two men has said that quite a hot argument was had in the jury room, while they were out on the other case, regarding this case and these two men were very pronounced in the belief that there was no kidnaping in this case. The information says there were six men who heard these two men make these remarks, and yet these two took an oath to act as jurors in this case."

"Will Withdraw the Reward. "Tomorrow I shall advise the mayor and the council that the reward of \$5,000 for the arrest of Pat Crowe be withdrawn. What good will it be to have the man arrested when you cannot get a jury to convict him? Personally, I would be in favor of pulling down every dollar of reward that is up. It is a hindrance in the work. I suppose the other \$50,000, \$25,000 by Cudaby and \$25,000 by the city for the arrest and conviction of the kidnapers will stand. Just look at it. I suppose I have a letter there from people with clues in this case, every one of which wind up in 'If this should prove to be one of the kidnapers I will claim part of the reward.' Always after the reward. Down in Texas they are trying to shove their reward on me for the sake of the reward, and they knew he was not the man. Over in Iowa a man and his wife was arrested. In St. Paul three men were arrested and it was the reward that was the cause of their arrest. After a number of men sent a lock of hair out of a man's head and cut it in, saying: 'If

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Reward a Hindrance.

"I believe the reward is a hindrance in any case and acts upon the minds of the jury often times. If there was no reward people could not say to themselves, 'Oh, I know why you testified in that case; you expect to get part of the reward.' They have said it in regard to this case. They have also said 'Oh, Donahue knows there is nothing in this case; he is only after the reward.'"

"It's not the reward that I am after. It's the men, and mark what I say. Some time, sooner or later, Pat Crowe will be taken. The rewards may be taken down, but some time we will get the men who did this job. You can say now that the \$5,000 personal reward for Pat Crowe's arrest will be taken down tomorrow."

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PIONEER SETTLER A SUICIDE

Norris Humphrey Shoots Himself at Home in Lincoln.

MAN WHO WORRIED A GREAT DEAL

Clergyman Blames Trouble in His Business and Over the Division of Austin Humphrey's Estate.

LINCOLN, April 28.—(Special Telegram.)—Norris Humphrey, a pioneer settler in Nebraska and thirty years resident of this city, shot himself in a barn back of his home, 1202 M street, at 6:45 tonight. The bullet, which was of 32-caliber, entered his head an inch behind the right ear and passed into the brain. He died at 8:25.

Rev. Lewis Gregory, former pastor of the First Congregational church, of which Mr. Humphrey was a member, was commissioned to say this to the newspapers: "It is undoubtedly a case of suicide. Mr. Humphrey had frequently threatened to take his own life, and once or twice he said he would go away from home and never come back. He was a man who worried a great deal and was inclined to be despondent. We do not know the immediate cause of the suicide, but most probably it was trouble in his business and over the division of the estate of Austin Humphrey, who died two years ago."

Mr. Humphrey had returned from a drive with his family a few minutes before he fired the shot, and was the only man in the barn at the time. Fred Humphrey, his son, had just returned from a drive with the shot, Fred Humphrey and Rev. Mr. Gregory, who was passing on the sidewalk, turned and ran into the barn. They found Mr. Humphrey lying unconscious on the floor beneath the shafts of the wagon. They carried him into the house and immediately summoned physicians, but efforts to restore him to consciousness failed.

Overland Freightling Pioneer. Mr. Humphrey came to Nebraska from Ohio in 1854, and established himself in the overland freightling business with headquarters at Nebraska City. In 1870 he removed to Lincoln and soon afterward established the Humphrey and Sons overland company. He was always active in public affairs in Lincoln and in recent years had been one of the principal local movers in the cause of fusion, affiliating with the silver republican party two years ago.

He carried his family, died without leaving a will, and suit was brought in by his heirs to force an adjudication and division of his estate. Norris Humphrey was defendant in this litigation. The decision of the district court was unsatisfactory to Norris Humphrey and the case was taken up by the local bar. The suit was settled a month ago by payment of \$3,700 in cash by the heirs for Norris Humphrey's full interest in the business. The contest caused a feeling of bitterness among the parties in the suit and five persons connected with the property of the settlement was made. Norris Humphrey was 58 years old.

FOR SHOOTING GRACE HANSEN

Father of Otto Drows Pays Five Hundred Dollars to Settle the Prosecution.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., April 28.—(Special.)—The case of the state against Otto Drows, on the charge of shooting Grace Hansen, a girl, in a barn, was brought to trial here tonight. The case was set for trial on the 28th of this month. The night of December 31, 1897, Otto Drows and a younger brother, together with a man named Lason, were out shooting the old year out and the new in. They went to the barn of a neighbor, and Grace Hansen, the Drows and Hansen families had for years not been on the best of terms. When Miss Grace Hansen stepped out of the door to see what was going on a gun barrel was pointed at her, but a few feet from her. She screamed and ran to the door. The charge of powder and wadding tore away almost the whole of one side of the girl's face. After the most skillful surgical treatment in the country had been secured, the sight of one eye was saved. The girl was discharged for life. Drows was indicted for the murder of Grace Hansen. At first he refused to bring a case against Drows. The fact defied him in the next election and the new county attorney brought the charge. It has twice been tried before a jury, but in each case there was a hung jury. The case was set for trial the last jury fee was being eleven

GOVERNOR DIETRICH HOME

Returns to Lincoln from His Trip to Washington.

DISCUSSES THE CASE OF JOE JOHNSON

Proposed Removal of Land Office Receivers-Postal Patronage in First and Second Districts Goes to Congressmen.

LINCOLN, April 28.—(Special Telegram.)—Governor Dietrich returned today from Washington. He expects to retire from office May 1, and two weeks later he will go to Hastings to attend to some personal matters before going back to Washington.

As to the report printed in a Lincoln paper, that he had asked for the removal of the receivers of the United States land office here, Governor Dietrich said: "I made no recommendation whatever in the Johnson case. A citizen of this state asked me some time ago to file charges against the official, alleging that he was unlawfully charging fees for services which should be performed without cost. He had these charges prepared in writing and I filed them for him at his request. Mr. Johnson's attitude in the senatorial fight was not the basis of the charges."

The governor said he had agreed with Senator Millard, that the postal patronage in the First and Second Districts should go to the congressmen. It has been customary, however, for the senator to select the postmaster for the town of his residence, and if this precedent is followed the Omaha postoffice will come under the jurisdiction of Senator Millard. Governor Dietrich said he did not think the rule would apply to any other office than that of postmaster.

FASTER PRAYS FOR A FEAST

Henry Cordes of Beatrice Asks Divine Permission for a Square Meal.

BEATRICE, Neb., April 28.—(Special Telegram.)—Henry Cordes, who has been fasting twenty-four days, drank one pint of boiled milk, half diluted with water, this morning, and took a small quantity of chicken soup for dinner. A Beatrice minister sent him yesterday and tried to persuade him to eat, but the effort was of no avail. He told a Beatrice reporter that he had prayed a long time this afternoon, during which he asked permission from the Almighty to eat. He further stated that he felt encouraged after the prayer and that he might eat tomorrow. He arose early this morning and after his usual time spent in reading his bible he walked to church. He seemed well, but is still inclined to fast out his forty days.

VERDICT AGAINST SALOONS

Wife of Confirmed Drunkard Receives Five Hundred Dollars Damages.

PONCA, Neb., April 28.—(Special.)—The case of the state against the saloons of Ponca, Neb., was brought to trial here tonight. The case was set for trial on the 28th of this month. The night of December 31, 1897, Otto Drows and a younger brother, together with a man named Lason, were out shooting the old year out and the new in. They went to the barn of a neighbor, and Grace Hansen, the Drows and Hansen families had for years not been on the best of terms. When Miss Grace Hansen stepped out of the door to see what was going on a gun barrel was pointed at her, but a few feet from her. She screamed and ran to the door. The charge of powder and wadding tore away almost the whole of one side of the girl's face. After the most skillful surgical treatment in the country had been secured, the sight of one eye was saved. The girl was discharged for life. Drows was indicted for the murder of Grace Hansen. At first he refused to bring a case against Drows. The fact defied him in the next election and the new county attorney brought the charge. It has twice been tried before a jury, but in each case there was a hung jury. The case was set for trial the last jury fee was being eleven

FINED FOR DISORDERLY HOURS

PREMONT, Neb., April 28.—(Special.)—The new administration is starting out by making saloon keepers comply strictly with the prohibition law. A disorderly house has been removed from the windows and on Sundays both back doors and front are kept closed. Thus far no arrests of saloon men have been made and many of them say they are heartily in favor of Sunday closing. The case of the state against the saloons of Ponca, Neb., was brought to trial here tonight. The case was set for trial on the 28th of this month. The night of December 31, 1897, Otto Drows and a younger brother, together with a man named Lason, were out shooting the old year out and the new in. They went to the barn of a neighbor, and Grace Hansen, the Drows and Hansen families had for years not been on the best of terms. When Miss Grace Hansen stepped out of the door to see what was going on a gun barrel was pointed at her, but a few feet from her. She screamed and ran to the door. The charge of powder and wadding tore away almost the whole of one side of the girl's face. After the most skillful surgical treatment in the country had been secured, the sight of one eye was saved. The girl was discharged for life. Drows was indicted for the murder of Grace Hansen. At first he refused to bring a case against Drows. The fact defied him in the next election and the new county attorney brought the charge. It has twice been tried before a jury, but in each case there was a hung jury. The case was set for trial the last jury fee was being eleven

RAIN AT TABLE ROCK

TABLE ROCK, Neb., April 28.—(Special.)—A gentle rain is falling here today, and has opened the fruit buds, which have blossomed in great abundance. Winter wheat looks promising. The farmers are busy and the season is late, owing to the heavy rains in the first half of the month.

RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY

HUMBOLDT, Neb., April 28.—(Special.)—The Rural Telephone company of Spencer and Humboldt townships has completed organization and sold the bulk of the shares. Construction work will soon be begun in connection with the local city exchange and toll lines.

DEGREE OF HONOR GOES VISITING

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., April 28.—(Special.)—Thirty members of the Degree of Honor of this city went to Aurora, Friday evening on a special train, and were royally entertained by the order of that city. The team work was demonstrated by the local women, their work having the reputation of being the best of all the teams in the state. The Aurora hosts provided an excellent supper.

TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA AND GRIP

Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause.

DIED

SUMNER—Caroline Stuart, wife of Colonel John E. Sumner, U. S. A. (retired), Sunday, April 28, 1901.

WILLIAM JENNER, 127 North Thirty-second avenue, Tuesday at 2:30 p. m., in more and Buffalo, N. Y., papers please copy.

WILLIAM GULL AND SIR ANDREW CLARK are, however, lower than our own. A suit in 1893 showed that the head of the West London hospital, Mr. Gull, charged but \$2,000 for a surgical trip to Burgos and the jury cut this to \$1,750. Dr. Strady in this article already quoted put the income of three physicians in New York at over \$100,000, of five or six at from \$50,000 to \$60,000, and of fifty from \$25,000 to \$30,000, a far remove from the semi-annual payments made by Henry Hill in 1846 to his "sergeant apothecary," Nicholas Ferneham, May 16, £30 12s 6d and October 13, £28 2s 10d.

THE GROWTH AND INCREASE OF PHYSICIANS' FEES IS FAR FROM OVER.

Dr. Strady's estimate of New York professional incomes would be higher than the physicians who charge them are. Nor must it be forgotten that those who made these charges give a larger share of their time to unpaid hospital work than any other class in the community. No man or woman unable to pay for their services can be forgotten. The best medical or surgical advice available in any American city merely for lack of means. If such a case needs such advice it can always be obtained without money and without price.

Large as some of these fees may sound to the lay ear, there is nothing in the estates physicians leave, after long years of arduous labor, which shows an income disproportionate to the higher prizes of the community. When the appraisers of the estate of Dr. D. Hayes Agnew filed their inventory it was \$172,107, and the final judgment of the estate of Dr. William Pepper was announced in the orphan's court as \$295,105. The estates of two eminent Philadelphia physicians whose deaths occurred in the last four years were somewhat smaller and the other somewhat larger than the last of these figures.

THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE OF PITTSBURG, PA., HAVE HAD THEIR BREATH SERIOUSLY SHORTENED BY THE RECEIPT OF A CHECK FOR \$25,000.

The check was for \$25,000, and was signed by the late Christopher L. Magee, who died in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 15th of March, 1901. The check was for \$25,000, and was signed by the late Christopher L. Magee, who died in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 15th of March, 1901. The check was for \$25,000, and was signed by the late Christopher L. Magee, who died in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 15th of March, 1901.

DOCTORS AND THEIR BILLS

Some Tall Specimens.

Frederick, but this report was mere guesswork. When Sir Andrew Clark visited the hospital at New York he charged \$25,000 for the trip and made the matter known by announcing that he had kept but one-fifth and given the rest to two charitable institutions connected with his profession. In 1886 a physician which found its way into English medical journals estimated the yearly returns of Sir William Jenner, Sir William Gull and Sir Andrew Clark at the amount of \$60,000. London physicians are, however, lower than our own. A suit in 1893 showed that the head of the West London hospital, Mr. Gull, charged but \$2,000 for a surgical trip to Burgos and the jury cut this to \$1,750. Dr. Strady in this article already quoted put the income of three physicians in New York at over \$100,000, of five or six at from \$50,000 to \$60,000, and of fifty from \$25,000 to \$30,000, a far remove from the semi-annual payments made by Henry Hill in 1846 to his "sergeant apothecary," Nicholas Ferneham, May 16, £30 12s 6d and October 13, £28 2s 10d.

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DOCTORS AND THEIR BILLS

Some Tall Specimens.

Frederick, but this report was mere guesswork. When Sir Andrew Clark visited the hospital at New York he charged \$25,000 for the trip and made the matter known by announcing that he had kept but one-fifth and given the rest to two charitable institutions connected with his profession. In 1886 a physician which found its way into English medical journals estimated the yearly returns of Sir William Jenner, Sir William Gull and Sir Andrew Clark at the amount of \$60,000. London physicians are, however, lower than our own. A suit in 1893 showed that the head of the West London hospital, Mr. Gull, charged but \$2,000 for a surgical trip to Burgos and the jury cut this to \$1,750. Dr. Strady in this article already quoted put the income of three physicians in New York at over \$100,000, of five or six at from \$50,000 to \$60,000, and of fifty from \$25,000 to \$30,000, a far remove from the semi-annual payments made by Henry Hill in 1846 to his "sergeant apothecary," Nicholas Ferneham, May 16, £30 12s 6d and October 13, £28 2s 10d.

THE GROWTH AND INCREASE OF PHYSICIANS' FEES IS FAR FROM OVER.

Dr. Strady's estimate of New York professional incomes would be higher than the physicians who charge them are. Nor must it be forgotten that those who made these charges give a larger share of their time to unpaid hospital work than any other class in the community. No man or woman unable to pay for their services can be forgotten. The best medical or surgical advice available in any American city merely for lack of means. If such a case needs such advice it can always be obtained without money and without price.

Large as some of these fees may sound to the lay ear, there is nothing in the estates physicians leave, after long years of arduous labor, which shows an income disproportionate to the higher prizes of the community. When the appraisers of the estate of Dr. D. Hayes Agnew filed their inventory it was \$172,107, and the final judgment of the estate of Dr. William Pepper was announced in the orphan's court as \$295,105. The estates of two eminent Philadelphia physicians whose deaths occurred in the last four years were somewhat smaller and the other somewhat larger than the last of these figures.