OAKS GROW FROM ACORNS
—BEE ADS BUILD BUSINESS

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

BIG BUSINESS OR LITTLE—
BEE ADS WILL BOOST IT.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1905—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS

THOMAS' PLAN SHOWN

Shercliffe Has Been Regularly Supplied with Money from Omaha.

CIVIC FEDERATION FOOTS HIS BILLS

Supplied with Cash by ' ...s, H. C. Brome and Secretary ...e.

ADMITS THESE PARTIES OWED ...OTHING

"Purification of Politics" Give ...Reason for Supporting Thief.

LAYING FOUNDATION FOR IMPI...ENT

Witness Questioned Concerning an Alleged Scheme to Hold Up Walter Moise for $2,000.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

RED OAK, Ia., May 25.—(Special Telegram.)—The exposure of the motives of Elmer E. Thomas in prosecuting Tom Dennison and the fact that H. C. Brome, Elmer Thomas, Secretary Ware of the Omaha Civic Federation and County Attorney Fallon of Harrison county have kept Shercliffe, the main witness of the prosecution, in money since his release from the lowr penitentiary, were the real developments in the Dennison trial today. This came out in the cross-examination of Shercliffe, who, when court adjourned at 6 o'clock, was still on the stand.

In answer to a question by Attorney Connell as to why he made his affidavit connecting Dennison with the Pollock robbery, Shercliffe replied in substance:

"I gave the affidavit at the request of Elmer Thomas. He came to me at the penitentiary and told me he represented the Omaha Civic Federation and that he wanted to get Dennison out of politics. 'Omaha politics are rotten,' said Thomas, 'and I want to break up the machine to purify the city. I want to show Dennison up as a blackmailer, thief and gambler and then show the people that he is connected with Edward Rosewater, Moores and Chief of Police Donahue and by that means I can break up the machine.'"

Then like a thunderclap came the question:

"Has Elmer E. Thomas paid you any money?"

Shercliffe admitted that Thomas has paid him money and in answer to questions as to who else had contributed to his support he said he had received some from H. C. Brome and the secretary of the Civic Federation—how much he did not remember, but he admitted that the checks had been coming pretty regular. He admitted also that these men owed him nothing and that probably he would not have received the money had he not remained to testify against Dennison.

Basis for Impeachment.

With the exception of the injection of this little sensational matter the proceedings were not interesting. The defense laid the foundation for the impeachment of the testimony of Shercliffe by reading from the depositions of a dozen or more men concerning conversations alleged to have been held with Shercliffe, all of which the witness denied. In many of these statements, it is alleged that Shercliffe had said he himself took the Pollock diamonds to Omaha and disposed of some of them there and some in the west. The name of Joe Sherry, deputy sheriff of Douglas county, was brought out in the proceedings in the role of a detective to Iowa by Sheriff Power to investigate the matter.

Shercliffe was asked by Connell if he had not proposed to Sherry and a man named Wetmore, supposed to be a private detective employed by them, to go into a game to hold up Walter Moise. The scheme as indicated by the question asked, as taken from the statement of Sherry, was for Shercliffe to disappear and then have Walter Moise put up $2,000, for which Sherry was to produce him in time for the Dennison trial. Shercliffe denied the conversation occurred. The courtroom was packed again today, most of the spectators being women, who remained throughout the proceedings.

Tells of Affidavits.

The cross-examination of Shercliffe was resumed this morning. The witness insisted upon being addressed as Morris, though he admitted he had gone under the name of Shercliffe and several other alises. He was asked if he did not feel unfriendly to Dennison, and admitted he did, but denied making threats to kill Dennison.

Later Mr. Connell began to cross-examine Shercliffe relative to the affidavits that he gave Mr. Thomas from the penitentiary. This was for the purpose, set out by Mr. Cochran in his presentation speech, of showing that the present prosecution was simply an effort to ruin Dennison politically.

Mr. Connell asked:

"How did you come to give these affidavits?"

"At Thomas' request," replied Shercliffe.

"Did you have interviews with Thomas in the penitentiary?"

"About three."

"Did he say that Dennison was in a political machine connected with Rosewater, Moores and Donahue?"

"Yes."

"Did he say he wanted to get the better of Dennison and Moores and the rest?"

"He said that politics in Omaha were rotten and that he wanted to get evidence to purify conditions."

"What did he say he wanted to prove?"

"That Dennison was a blackmailer and a thief and the worst man in the country, and that Moores and Rosewater were in league with him."

"What did you tell him?"

"I told him that I thought I could prove that Dennison was all he thought he was."

"How did he say that exposing Dennison would help Omaha when Rosewater and Donahue were still there?"

"He said it would show the kind of men they were in league with."

"Did he promise to secure your release or get you allowance for good time if you would give evidence against Dennison?"

"No."

Shercliffe Makes Denials.

Shercliffe resumed the stand and the tedious cross-examination was again started. The witness was asked if he told Charles Lewellyn while on the train coming from the Iowa penitentiary that for the second time in his life he felt nervous when he went into Omaha with the Pollock diamonds? He denied that he had made such a remark to Lewellyn, though he admitted talking with him on the train at the time mentioned by the attorney.

Then it was that C. E. Beane of Chicago was brought into the court room and Shercliffe was asked to identify him. He did so, saying that Beane was a patient in the Kansas City hospital at the time he (Sher-

(Continued on Second Page.)

WARSAW IN STATE OF TURMOIL

Attempt of Jews to Drive Disreputables from District Causes Much Trouble.

WARSAW, May 25.—The Jewish disorders here last night arose from an attempt of the Jewish socialist organization, called the Bund, to purge the Hebrew district of Warsaw of all disreputable persons. The Bundites, with the view to expelling their undesirable co-religionists, commenced to wreck disorderly houses, cafes and other resorts. The fighting spread to the surrounding streets, continued until midnight and recommenced this morning. Occasional clashes are still occurring. The Bundites have been permitted to carry on the work of destruction without any interference on the part of the authorities. Not a single policeman was visible. Occasionally a patrol of gendarmes dispersed the crowds, which were permitted to gather again. There has been considerable bloodshed and many injured students have been taken to the hospitals. Fourteen of those wounded last night are reported to be dying.

The disturbances continued all day and were still in progress late tonight. Eight persons have already been killed and 100 wounded, nineteen seriously. The damage to property has been considerable. There has been no pillaging, but the destruction of the furniture in the various houses has been absolute.

The mob, armed with axes, smashed the doors and windows and brought the furniture out on the streets, where they broke it into small pieces. The owners of the furniture, in attempting to defend their belongings, were attacked, beaten and even killed. Knives and revolvers were used freely and many persons were terribly injured.

The authorities took no steps to prevent the riots until late tonight, when the Cossacks fired on the crowds at two points, wounding four persons.

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed late tonight when the crowds visited the better section of the city and demolished apartments filled with costly effects. Wardrobes, pianos and mirrors were thrown out of the windows. The mob in the streets left open spaces for the falling articles and then completed the work of destruction. In one place a quantity of valuable jewelry was taken out and deliberately smashed with stones.

The whole affair was carefully organized. The leaders were supplied with the addresses of the owners of disreputable houses and scarcely a single resort in Warsaw escaped destruction.

GOVERNOR MAGOON TAKES OATH

New Executive of Canal Zone Outlines Plans in His Inaugural Address.

PANAMA, May 25.—Hezekiah A. Gudger, judge of the canal zone, this morning administered the oath of office to Charles G. Magoon, governor of the canal zone, in the Ancon district. The ceremony took place in the presence of President Amador and the cabinet, Senor de Obaldia, minister to the United States; the diplomatic and consular corps and prominent native and foreign residents.

Governor Magoon in his inaugural speech said the reorganization of the canal commission had resulted in the centralization of authority and the transfer of power from Washington to Panama, permitting the putting of more energy into the work of construction. Continuing, the governor announced that Chief Engineer Wallace had completed the plan of organization and added that the railroad will be double-tracked, that rates will be reduced and that the docking facilities at Panama and Colon will be increased and extended equally to all steamship companies.

Regarding sanitation, the governor said that no efforts and no expense will be spared to make the zone healthy. He also announced that the number of judges in the zone will be increased, that a jurist of Panama will be appointed a member of the supreme court and that numerous schools will be opened.

BOSTON BANK CLOSES DOORS

Firm with Liabilities Over Million and a Half Practically Without Assets.

BOSTON, May 25.—Seventy-one banks and trust companies, most of them in Massachusetts, but several of them located in various parts of the country, are among the creditors of the banking firm of Burnett, Cummings & Co., of 43 Milk street, this city, which today filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States district court, with liabilities placed at $1,714,368. The assets are stated to be uncertain. The creditors have been given to understand that they will not exceed $300,000, if, indeed, they prove to be of any value whatsoever. The bankruptcy petition is the heaviest ever filed in this district.

Attorney J. T. Auebach, counsel for the bankrupt firm, said that the cause of the failure was the building and financing of the Massachusetts street railways. The roads are in thinly settled districts and were unable to make suitable connections with roads running to Boston, and were placed in the hands of receivers, and their notes became valueless.

The secured creditors number eighty-seven and the unsecured eighty-one. There are thirty-two Massachusetts savings banks in the list of creditors and thirteen Massachusetts national banks. One of the heaviest creditors is the Worcester Five Cents Savings bank, Worcester, which has a claim of $80,000.

Among the western institutions affected are four Chicago banks and one at Ann Arbor. All of the latter loans were small.

In connection with the bankruptcy petition, the state savings bank inspector said this afternoon that, so far as their investigations go, the savings banks which had loaned money upon the Massachusetts' securities bonds had not violated any laws.

GREAT NORTHERN TO OMAHA

Vice President of Company Says Line Will Come to This City.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 25.—(Special Telegram)—The Great Northern will build from Sioux City to Omaha, with cutoff to Ashland from a point on the road west of Omaha. This statement was made here today by L. W. Hill, vice president of the Great Northern and president of the Willmar & Sioux Falls Railroad company.

"This ought to be satisfactory to Omaha business men, as well as to Sioux City," said Mr. Hill. "It has been our intention from the first to build to Omaha. The road will go to Ashland, however, for the purpose of handling through traffic created in the southwest for the twin cities."

Mr. Hill, accompanied by A. H. Hogeland, chief engineer; N. D. Miller, engineer in charge of construction work in Nebraska, and Charles Hayden, general right-of-way agent of the Great Northern, left here today for Omaha in an automobile to look over and determine the exact route of the line from Sioux City to Omaha. He will reach there tomorrow or Saturday.

ROJESTVENSKY HUNTS TOGO

Russian Admiral Said to Be Steaming North to Engage the Enemy.

HEAD OF ADMIRALTY DEPARTMENT TALKS

Says that Fleet Will Not Remain Idle at Vladivostok if it is Permitted to Reach Port.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 25.—Admiral Avellan, head of the Russian Admiralty department, confirms the Associated Press dispatches saying Vice Admiral Rojestvensky is steaming north to give battle to Admiral Togo. He considers it possible that news of the two fleets having met may be received any day.

In an interview Admiral Avellan affirms the official denial of the reports that Rojestvensky has broken down and asked to be relieved. Avellan says Rojestvensky sent detailed reports of the condition of his own health and of the health of the crews of his ships. The constant tension and hard work of the past months have been a great strain on the admiral's health.

"Even before he left," said Avellan, "Rojestvensky was a sufferer from kidney trouble, but his health is no worse. His reports breathe a spirit of strength and confidence, and other reports show he has inspired his crews with the confidence of their commander. As a matter of fact, it is not Rojestvensky, but Vice Admiral Woelkersam who has suffered from the long stay in the tropics. The appointment of Vice Admiral Birileff as successor to Vice Admiral Skrydloff at Vladivostok will in no wise affect Rojestvensky's status. The latter's mission as chief of the fleet is to take it to Vladivostok. There will be no antagonism when he gets there. The two admirals are on excellent terms, which began long ago, when Rojestvensky served under Birileff. Both are iron disciplinarians and Rojestvensky will give his superior the same loyal obedience that he demands of his subordinates."

Expects Sea Fight Soon.

"Do you anticipate a sea fight soon?" the admiral was asked. He replied: "Certainly. The Japanese cannot afford to allow Rojestvensky to reach Vladivostok without an engagement. I personally expect it to take place in the near future, though I admit that the admiralty knows nothing of Rojestvensky's strategy or plans, the emperor having accorded him complete freedom of action. Possibly it is his present purpose to seek Admiral Togo and force a fight, but it is more probable that Rojestvensky is bound for his base at Vladivostok. However, I can say nothing definite on this point.

In response to a suggestion that Togo might intentionally allow Rojestvensky to get to Vladivostok, contenting himself with torpedo attacks while the Russians are on their way there and then try to bottle Rojestvensky up in Vladivostok, Admiral Avellan smiled and said: "The story of Port Arthur will not be repeated. Rojestvensky is not the kind of man to allow himself to be locked up in a port. If he gets to Vladivostok he will not rest on his laurels, but will seek an engagement. He will try to wrest the mastery of the sea from Togo. There are many ways to bombard one of the coast cities to make Togo appear in its defense."

An admiral of high rank said to the Associated Press this afternoon:

We have known for some time that Rojestvensky would not attempt to pass through the straits of Formosa, where the waters are shallow and could easily be mined ahead of his ships. Rojestvensky will undoubtedly keep far out to sea in order to avoid torpedo attacks. A side detour will also make it harder for the Japanese scouts to communicate with Togo. However, I expect news of a battle within ten days.

The evening papers have got out extras on the report of Rojestvensky's victory, and the newsboys crying the tidings on the Nevski Prospect were almost robbed by the people in their eagerness to learn the details.

Linevitch Reports.

General Linevitch, in a dispatch to the emperor dated from the front May 24, reports that the Russians May 22, attacked the village of Nantchandzy and the Japanese position on the hights on the left bank of the Kao river southward of Chandaohe. The Japanese abandoned Nantchandzy after the loss of several score in killed or wounded and were dislodged from a village in front of the position southward of Chandaohe.

Delayed Report from Harbin.

HARBIN, Manchuria, Tuesday, May 16. (Presumably held up by the censors.)—There is immediate promise of most important events since the Russian retreat from Mukden. The Japanese, who are preceded by Chinese bandits in their employ, are making a series of demonstrations along the route north of Fakomen. The Russians are finding great difficulty in constructing trenches and other defense works owing to the lateness of the spring. The soldiers, who have been without shelter since the retreat from Mukden, have been building dugouts for protection against the snow. The rainy season begins in June, when the conditions will be less favorable in this vicinity for campaigning than they were in south Manchuria.

Mistchenko's Force Retires.

LONDON, May 25.—The second edition of the London Times today publishes a dispatch from a correspondent with the Japanese army as follows:

General Mistchenko, after four days' abortive flutter on the Japanese flank, retired May 22 twenty miles northwestward. He made no attempt on the Japanese lines of communication.

Ships Off Batan Islands.

MANILA, May 25.—Official advices have been received from Vigan that on May 20 over fifty war vessels were sighted off the east coast of the Batan islands, sailing in a northeast direction. It is supposed that the vessels were Russian.

The Batan islands are about half way between Luzon and Formosa.

Russians Off Yangtse River.

SHANGHAI, May 25.—It is credibly reported that five volunteer cruisers of the Russian fleet, accompanied by three colliers and one Russian cruiser, arrived at the mouth of the Yangtse river this afternoon. Later the cruiser departed and three of the volunteers came to Woo Sung tonight.

Japs Begin Flank Movement.

GUNSHU PASS, May 25.—A squadron of Japanese cavalry, which has been reconnoitering deep into the Russian rear, encountered and defeated a small detachment of Russians northwest of Gunshu Pass, twelve miles from the railroad, on May 22, and on the following day penetrated almost to the station of Tanzluatun, tweny miles north of Gunshu Pass.

The appearance of the Japanese so far from their base is taken as an intimation of their desire for information preliminary to turning this flank.

Reports of the movement of the Japanese in the direction of Tsitsihar, 300 miles west of Harbin, have been revived.

OMAHA MEN TOURING STATE

Trade Excursion Enthusiastically Received at All Places Where It Stops.

SEWARD, Neb., May 25.—(Special.)—The special carrying 150 of the Commercial club of Omaha came into Seward this morning a little later than the schedule time. Business men and their families of Seward were out by hundreds to greet the train. When the siren whistle of the train sounded the waiting crowd was expecting something novel and as the long train of Pullman sleepers came to a standstill and clubmen wearing all colors of badges and buttons, bandsmen, colored pickaninnies and a Scotchman in full Highland costume were seen the excitement increased. The excursionists rapidly fell in line and marched behind the band up to the square. The band gave a fine concert while the Omaha men visited with the Seward business men and liberally gave out buttons and badges. Edward Rosewater of The Bee was with the party and Seward people were glad to renew old friendships with the editor of this great paper. About 500 of Seward's citizens went to the train with the Omaha men and reluctantly saw this genial crowd take its leave. No club that has ever before visited this town made such a host of friends in so short a time.

YORK, Neb., May 25.—(Special.)—The York Commercial club, one of the livellest commercial organizations in the state, is making extensive arrangements to greet the Omaha and South Omaha business men who will arrive here this week. Invitations have been extended to nearly every stockman surrounding York to meet the commission men from South Omaha. York welcomes the Omaha business men and will do its best to give them a good time for the short period they will be here.

HASTINGS, Neb., May 25.—(Special Telegram.)—The Omaha Commercial club arrived in Hastings this evening on its special train and immediately took possession of the city. Mayor Miles and a delegation of seventy-five members of the Hastings Commercial club met the visitors and tendered them a hearty welcome. A line of march was formed from the Burlington station to the Bostwick hotel and the visitors were on dress parade, headed by their own brass band and followed by their marching club and bazoo band. They had shed their dignity and were as jolly and jovial as a bunch of college athletes. They will depart at an early hour in the morning and go as far west as McCook, returning to Hastings tomorrow evening, when they will be given a ride about the city and tendered a reception at Elks hall tomorrow night.

STROMSBURG, Neb., May 25.—(Special Telegram.)—The Omaha and South Omaha trades excursion train arrived here on schedule time, 1:40 p. m. today. Several hundred people, including the business men of the city and many of the stockmen and feeders in the county, met the train at the Union depot. The party was escorted to the city park, where the First Regiment band, which is with the excursion, furnished some excellent music. John Tongue, ex-mayor, was introduced by J. W. Wilson. Mr. Tongue delivered to the spokesman, Mr. Yetter of the Omaha delegation, a key two feet in length, saying that it was the key to the trade of this community, and assured the visitors that Omaha would be the place where our people would buy hereafter. Mr. Will Yetter, in response, introduced Hon. G. M. Hitchcock and Hon. Edward Rosewater. Both gentlemen made interesting talks. The entire company was heartily received and assured of large orders in return for their visit to this city. The train left here thirty minutes later than schedule time.

DES MOINES GETS ASSEMBLY

Presbyterians Will Hold Next General Meeting at the Capital of Iowa.

WINONA LAKE, Ind., May 25.—President Roosevelt sent a message to the Presbyterian general assembly tonight through Henry B. F. MacFarland, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The president expressed the hope that the day would soon come when all branches of the Presbyterian church would be united into one great body and the assembly gave its approval in prolonged applause.

Justice Harlan of the United States supreme court presided at the night meeting and John H. Converse, president of the Baldwin Locomotive works, also spoke.

One of the most eventful days of this assembly is promised for tomorrow when the special committee on forms of service will make its report.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, professor of English literature of Princeton university, is chairman of the committee and author of a book of service and prayer which he hopes to have the assembly adopt.

The proceedings of the assembly today were marked by two sharp contests in which about fifty commissioners took part with speeches from the floor. One was over whether to name a general secretary to revive interest in the Young Peoples' societies. Since it meant the withdrawal of the societies from the interdenominational Christian Endeavor organization, a warm debate followed. It was finally agreed to have committees consider the proposition and report at the next assembly. The other contest was over the next place of meeting, Des Moines being chosen over Columbus, O., which had been recommended by the committee.

The report of the committee on theological seminaries was read by Dr. John A. Marquis of Redlands, Cal. There are twelve of these institutions and each had increased money resources last year. The total enrollment was 640, the largest in their history. There was no deficiency.

An official telegram from the assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian assembly at Fresno, Cal., announcing that it had voted in favor of union was received with great applause.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 25.—A feature of the session of the general assambly of the United Presbyterian church now in session in Washington, Ia., today was the presentation to Rev. W. C. Williamson of Burlington, the newly elected moderator, of a gavel made from a piece of flooring from Libby prison. The presentation was made by Colonel E. J. Palmer, a member of the State Railroad commission, in behalf of the old soldiers of the city.

FORT WORTH, Tex., May 25.—The Southern Presbyterians' general assembly adjourned at 11 o'clock tonight, without having taken a vote on the question of the federation with other branches of the Presbyterian church.

CODY REFUSED NEW TRIAL

Showman Will Now Appeal His Divorce Suit to the Supreme Court.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 25.—Judge Scott today overruled the motion for a new trial of Colonel W. F. Cody's divorce suit case. The case will go to the supreme court on appeal.

DEATH CLAIMS NOTED VICTIM

Captain Frank Reynolds Dies After Long and Painful Illness.

ADVENTUROUS CAREER CLOSES QUIETLY

Man Who Ventured Life in Many Climes Comes to His End at Home Where He Had Lived Twenty Years.

Captain B. F. Reynolds of Florence died at 4:15 o'clock Thursday afternoon after a lingering illness, aged 72. Captain Reynolds had been a sufferer from Bright's disease for many years and during the last four months had practically been confined to his bed. Although the disease had made such progress that he knew he would not live long his death was very sudden and unexpected. He was conscious to the last. The surviving family consists of Mrs. Reynolds, a son, F. Harold, and a daughter, Helen B. Reynolds. The wedding of the daughter was to have occurred June 7.

Captain Reynolds was best known in Omaha as the chief engineer of the waterworks, which position he held during the last twenty years. Previous to coming to Omaha he had a remarkable career, in the course of which he visited, in various capacities, nearly all sections of the world, and during which he encountered many unique experiences. He was one of three brothers, each of whom gained great prominence as engineers. He had a varied experience as an engineer, captain of deep water vessels and as a builder of ships. His seafaring life, during which his most novel experiences were met with, began on a merchantman, and while in this service he made voyages to ports in all parts of the world.

Voyages to Polar Seas.

As chief engineer of the Pioneer he made his first voyage to the North Arctic ocean in 1866, sailing from New York with Captain Hall's expedition, which was fitted out for whaling and to make search for the John Franklin polar expedition. The bones of seven of Franklin's men were found. Captain Reynolds brought back from this voyage some very interesting relics of that ill-fated party. In 1872 he fitted out a steamer at New Bedford, Mass., for the United States Fur company, and made a voyage to the South Arctic ocean, in which waters he cruised for two years. In 1879 he sailed by way of Cape Horn for a whaling voyage through Bering's sea to the North Arctic in the Mary and Helen, a steam bark, that was afterwards purchased by the United States government and renamed the Rogers, the vessel being used for the De Long expedition in search of the celebrated Jeanette party. The elder James Gordon Bennett tried to have him join the Jeanette expedition.

Some Thrilling Adventures.

His last voyage to the North Arctic, in 1881, was atterded by a disaster that attracted world-wide attention. He sailed from Honolulu in the North Star. After reaching a point near Point Barrow the vessel was caught between shore ice and the ice floe and was literally ground to pieces. The crew of forty men made its escape in three boats and landed near Cape Smith on July 12. They were received by Lieutenant (now Captain) Rae, the officer who established an observatory at Point Barrow in 1881. Captain Reynolds, after many hardships, managed to sail to San Francisco in the whaler John Pope. After returning to New Bedford from the North Star voyage he, in 1882, constructed the steam bark Mendoza, a vessel that was built for the purpose of shortening the time between New York and Buenos Ayres. He started for New York, a voyage that usually occupies about three days, but was driven south by a storm and was driven to St. Thomas island, having been exposed to terrible weather for twenty-one days. He often recalled that he paid $30 to have two words, "Mendoza safe," sent to his friends at Bath, Me. Everybody had given up hope of ever hearing from the vessel again. The details of these two voyages are among the most thrilling adventures on the sea.

Captain Reynolds was chief engineer of the whaling fleet of William Lewis of New Bedford. He built the steam yacht Ideal for Theodore Havemeyer, the late sugar king, and previous to his coming to Omaha his life was filled with varied experiences that brought him in contact with many prominent men of the country.

Solves Problem for Omaha.

As chief engineer of the Omaha water works he solved for the world the problem of how to make pure and clear water from the boiling mass of sand and clay that makes up the flood of the Missouri river. It is a fact that about 100 tons of sand is taken out of the water used by the city of Omaha every twenty-four hours. He invented and patented the process. He had full charge of the mechanical department and built the water works up to the present state of high efficiency.

Captain Reynolds, in addition to deserved fame as an engineer and explorer, was widely known for his many attractive and amiable qualities as a gentleman, and had a multitude of warm friends. Arrangements have not yet been completed for the funeral.

CREIGHTON DEBATERS WIN

Contest with University of South Dakota a Close and Interesting One.

VERMILION, S. D., May 25.—(Special Telegram.)—With the affirmative side of the question, "Resolved, That trades unions show a general tendency detrimental to the best interests of this country," Messrs. Edward Leary, George McCracken and William Schall, representing Creighton university, won a decision over the team from the University of South Dakota by a 2 to 1 vote of the judges. Strong arguments were presented by either side and no one in the audience would have been greatly surprised had the decision been reversed, so equal seemed the contentions of both teams.

This is Creighton's second victory over the university. Three weeks ago at Brookings the university scored a victory over the State Agricultural college on the same question with the negative side, two of tonight's debaters, Beatty Crippen and Edith Reeves participating. Creighton was especially strong on rebuttal made by Leary.

Creighton argued that constant ignoring of law and order by unions had set the public against them where once support was given and laid great stress on the dictatorial policy of the unions against non-union men whose labor was on the market. The State university's contention was that without organized effort on the part of the laborers they were utterly at the mercy of employers. Also that the good resulting in an educational way stood high above all other considerations.

The judges were J. L. Kennedy of Sioux City, Scott M. Ladd of Sheldon and M. C. Matthews of Dubuque.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair in East, Showers in West Portion Friday and Saturday.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	59	1 p. m.	58
6 a. m.	59	2 p. m.	58
7 a. m.	58	3 p. m.	59
8 a. m.	56	4 p. m.	60
9 a. m.	54	5 p. m.	61
10 a. m.	52	6 p. m.	60
11 a. m.	54	7 p. m.	59
12 m.	56	8 p. m.	56
		9 p. m.	54

BAD FIRE IN BLACK HILLS

Property Loss of Half Million Dollars Follows Blaze at Terry.

LEAD, S. D., May 25.—(Special Telegram)—Last night at 11 o'clock fire broke out in the engine room of the Horseshoe mill at Terry and before the flames could be stopped had destroyed the entire plant, consisting of a 120-stamp mill and one of the largest cyanide plants in the west. This plant was completed two years ago at a cost of about $350,000 and has been in successful operation ever since. From the engine room the fire spread to the crusher room, from there to the mill room and from there to the cyanide plant.

Water was turned on and all of the pumps started just as soon as the alarm was given, but the fire spread so rapidly that it was impossible to control it. From the mill building proper the fire spread to the office and adjoining buildings, destroying them also.

General Manager McLaughlin of the Horseshoe company was called to Cheyenne yesterday to attend the funeral of his brother, Daniel J., and could not be communicated with at a late hour today, so it is not known what the company's plans are for the future, but it is positive that the plant will be rebuilt, for since the management passed inta the hands of McLaughlin the Horseshoe, next to the Homestake, has been the largest producer of gold in the Black Hills, and within a few months would have been paying earned dividends.

By the fire about 300 men in the mine will be thrown out of employment, about three-fourths of the people of Terry having depended upon the company for their support. The loss to the company is variously estimated at from $350,000 to $500,000, partly covered by insurance.

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Number of Rural Routes Established in Iowa and Carriers Appointed.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 25.—(Special Telegram.)—Complete county rural free delivery service has been ordered established August 1 in Page county, Iowa, making the total number of routes in the county thirty-four.

These rural routes will be established August 1 in Keokuk county, Iowa: Gibson, route 1, population 270, houses 65; Harper, route 3, population 450, houses 100; Hedrick, route 6, population 425, houses 95; Keswick, route 2, population 293, houses 65; Kinrose, route 1, population 315, houses 70; Ollie, routes 1 and 2, population 743, houses 165; Richland, routes 3 and 4, population 830, houses 185; Sigourney, routes 5 and 6, population 810, houses 180.

Rural carriers appointed: Nebraska—Crete, route 3, Herbert H. Bricker carrier, John Bricker substitute. Iowa—Bristow, route 2, Milton Boylan carrier, Henry C. Newbury substitute; Dunlap, route 2, James W. Erlwline carrier, Mrs. Lillie Erlwline substitute; Lemars, route 3, Frank Debour carrier, Grace Debour substitute; Shellrock, route 3, Edward E. Calvert carrier, Alfred Calvert substitute; Yarmouth, route 1, Robert L. Green carrier, Frank Green substitute. South Dakota—Alexandria, route 1, Edward A. Dixon carrier, Paul Dixon substitute; Bridgewater, route 2, William E. Felmly carrier, Mason Parker substitute; Irene, route 4, Martin Larson carrier, Otto Filder substitute; Mansfield, routes 1 and 2, Raleigh Fiser carrier, Theodore Evans substitute.

Eric Johnson has been appointed postmaster at Reva, Butte county, S. D., vice Edith Mitchell, resigned.

E. W. NASH SOMEWHAT BETTER

Dr. Patrick Expresses Opinion that the Patient Will Recover.

Dr. Hugh Patrick, one of the physicians attending Edward W. Nash, now suffering from a paralytic stroke at the residence of Herman Kountze, said last evening that Mr. Nash is very much improved, although he is by no means out of danger. The effects of the stroke have been so far overcome that Mr. Nash is conscious at intervals, but he has as yet not been able to long continue in a conscious condition. Dr. Patrick said he thinks Mr. Nash will recover from the stroke.

Mr. Nash was able to speak a few words to Mrs. Nash yesterday. He has been able to take some nourishment, and while his progress is slow it is distinct and of such a character that it is believed he will not suffer a relapse.

CASH CORN PRICE GOES OFF

Eight Cents Taken from Immediate Delivery on Sales by Smaller Longs.

CHICAGO, May 25.—After touching 68 cents, a new high record mark for last year's crop, corn for May delivery broke 8 cents a bushel here today. The slump was due to selling by smaller longs who were anxious to secure tempting profits occurring from efforts of several prominent traders to "corner" the market.

The highest point of the day was reached on initial transactions, opening quotations being up 1@1¼c at 67½@68c. Before the end of the first half hour the price yielded to profit-taking, selling off to 64½c. Later the price dropped precipitately to 60c a bushel.

A partial recovery was made on renewed covering by shorts. Final quotations were at 63c, a net decline for the day of 3½c.

Movements of Ocean Vessels May 25.

At New York—Arrived: Citta di New York, from Naples; Necker, from Naples; Sardinia, from Hamburg; Carpathia, from Trieste. Sailed: La Bretagne, for Havre; Deutschland, for Hamburg; Numidian, for Glasgow.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Haverford, from Philadelphia; Majestic, from New York.

At Havre—Arrived: La Savoie, from New York.

At Queenstown—Sailed: Noordland, for Philadelphia; Oceanic, for New York. Arrived: Caronia, from New York.

At Naples—Arrived: Konig Albert, from New York; Canopic, from Boston. Sailed: Nord America, for New York; Neopolitan Prince, for New York.

At St. Michaels—Arrived: Prinzess Irene, from Genoa.

At London—Arrived: Hungarian, from Montreal.

SHEA WINS A POINT

Judge Kohlsaat Rules that He Need Not Answer Questions in Injunction Case.

TWO OTHERS HELD IN CONTEMPT OF COURT

Mulligan and Donohue, Who Are Not Under Indictment, Sentenced to Jail.

DAY PASSES WITHOUT ANY DISORDER

Business in the Lumber District is Practically Suspended.

MAYOR DUNNE CALLS ON CITIZENS

Few Respond to Request for 1,000 Men to Serve as Extra Policemen—No Further Moves for Peace.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Cornelius P. Shea, president of the International Teamsters' union, was upheld today by Judge Kohlsaat of the federal court in his refusal to answer questions before Master in Chancery Sherman, which might tend to incriminate him. Shea is now under indictment in the criminal court and Judge Kohlsaat declared that answers to some of the questions put to him might prejudice the hearing of his case.

In the same decision which excused Shea the court ruled that Bernard Mulligan, president of the Express Drivers' union, and John Donohue, a member of the same union, had refused to answer questions which could not in any way connect them with any criminal proceedings, and they were, therefore, in contempt of court. He sentenced both men to jail, but allowed them to remain in nominal custody in the hands of United States Marshal Ames for five days in order that their attorneys may perfect a review on habeas corpus proceedings before another federal judge. The men will be held in a hotel for the five days in charge of two deputy marshals.

Arguments on the motion to commit the men were heard during the morning and Judge Kohlsaat announced his decision late in the afternoon. The courtroom was crowded with labor leaders and members of the Teamsters' union and many representatives of the employers. At the conclusion of the hearing a large crowd gathered about Attorney Mayer, who had asked the court to commit the men for contempt. President Shea edged his way through the crowd to the attorney and they shook hands.

"Well, I got your co-conspirators," said the lawyer, with a laugh.

"Yes, but you didn't get me," answered Shea.

The hearing before Master in Chancery Sherman will be resumed at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Hugh McGee, another official of the local Teamsters' union, will be one of the first witnesses. James B. Barry, business agent of the same union, will also be called within the next few days. He was one of the men who were ordered by Judge Kohlsaat to answer certain questions and appeared before the master this morning and replied to them. He was not, therefore, cited for contempt.

Day Comparatively Quiet.

The strike did not spread to any great extent today and there was practically no disorder. A number of the lumber firms made a few deliveries, but did not attempt anything like their normal amount of business. For the first time since the commencement of the strike a large number of coal wagons handled by colored teamsters passed through the downtown streets without police protection. None of them was molested in any way. The large State street stores also made deliveries, going even into the outskirts of the city without guards, and no trouble was experienced.

Mayor Dunne and Chief of Police O'Neill did not meet today with the response expected when they called yesterday for 1,000 volunteers for additional policemen. Not over 100 men responded and only three-quarters of these proved acceptable. In the lumber districts several concerns when offered police protection, refused to accept, saying that it was not possible for them to make deliveries unless their wagons were guarded by soldiers. Chief of Police O'Neill replied that he would not force officers upon them and that they could wait for soldiers if they so desired, but that he would cause their yards and the territory around them to be patrolled by his officers.

A committee representing the teamsters was appointed tonight for the purpose of meeting representatives of the Team Owners' association. The last named organization has made another demand on the teamsters for the arbitration of the right of teamsters under contract to refuse to make deliveries of goods to boycotted houses. It is possible that the two committees may agree to settle the matter of allowing the union teamsters to make the deliveries.

One Hundred Thousand May Be Idle.

C. S. Wicke, secretary of the Hines Lumber company, said today that inside of a week 100,000 men who work in wood will be out of employment if the tieup of the lumber districts continues. The woodworking mills are already affected.

F. D. Smith of the hardwood lumber firm of F. R. Crane company, asserted that already 6,000 lumber yard workers have been laid off on account of lack of business. Fifty mills will be forced to shut down within a week. Lumber and saw mills in the northwest are beginning to curtail operations. All orders for delivery of lumber to Chicago have been cancelled.

President Shea of the teamsters' union held a different view of the prospect for a complete tieup of the wood and building industries. He did not agree with the prophecy of the lumber dealers. He said: "All this talk of tying up the building industry is idiocy. The lumber association combine dealers have long been fighting with the teamsters who do business with the 'desk and telephone dealers,' the 'switch track men,' as they call them. These lumber jobbers can get all the union teamsters they want and can supply all the lumber that is required, and at lower prices than the lumber association dealers will sell. They also have an advantage in the fact that they can have lumber delivered on any switch track, whereas the lumber yard is stationary."

Traction Company May Be Involved.

Spread of the strike in the lumber district, confined chiefly today to the hardwood lumber yards, did not affect as many firms as some of the members of the lumbermen's association feared. But many thought today a lull before a storm. Although President Shea of the teamsters made light of fears of employers that the lumber tieup would soon affect 100,000 men in the city's building trades, the impression prevailed that the action of the carpenters and other artisans, in openly boycotting supplies from "struck" firms, would