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THE OMAHA BEE
Best in the West

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A Paper for the Home
THE OMAHA BEE
Best in the West

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PLEA OF PACKERS

Taking of Testimony on Demand for Immunity from Prosecution.

LOUIS C. KRAUTHOFF ON THE STAND

Former Attorney for Armour Company Tells of Talk with Garfield.

SAYS COMMISSIONER MADE PROMISES

He Advised Clients to Show Books on Strength of Statement.

FEAR THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Witness Insists that He Was Told Evidence Taken for Department of Justice Would Not Be Used by Attorney General.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—The trial of the immunity plea of the packers indicted for alleged conspiracy in restraint of trade was commenced today before Judge Humphrey in the federal court. Louis C. Krauthoff, formerly general counsel for Armour & Co., was the only witness examined during the day. He described in detail his interview with Commissioner of Corporations Garfield which prepared the way for the commissioner's investigation of the packing industry and during which, the packers allege, he promised immunity to the packers provided they would allow him to have access to their books. He declared that Commissioner Garfield told him that the information would not be used in any criminal prosecution, and that his department had no connection whatever with the Department of Justice. Acting on these statements from the commissioner Mr. Krauthoff declared that he advised his clients, as well as Nelson Morris & Co. and Swift and Company, to accede to the demands of the commissioner and give him such information as he desired.

In the afternoon Mr. Krauthoff was cross-examined by District Attorney Morrison. The examination was slow, as the district attorney continually objected to the answers of the witness, declaring that they were argumentative rather than responsive. The court ruled, however, that the witness had a right to explain his answers. When court adjourned tonight District Attorney Morrison had not completed his cross-examination and Attorney Krauthoff will take the witness stand again in the morning.

Testimony in Detail.

The first witness was Louis C. Krauthoff of New York, formerly general counsel for Armour & Co. He was placed on the stand to narrate his interview with Commissioner of Corporations Garfield at the Chicago club April 13, 1905, when, the packers allege, Mr. Garfield said certain things the import of which was that if he received the information for which he asked the packers should never be prosecuted criminally.

Judge Humphrey ruled that if it were true that the packers had divulged evidence themselves under pressure from the government it would be competent to show the nature of the legal advice under which the defendants were acting.

Attorney Miller then asked the witness:

"Did you advise your clients as to the power of the commissioner to compel testimony?"

"I did, fully."

"Did you advise them to comply with his requirements in case he should call for testimony?"

"That was the principal subject on which I advised them."

Witness then described his meeting with Commissioner Garfield as follows:

"Charles G. Dawes telephoned to me and said that Mr. Garfield was in the city and asked if I desired to meet him. I said that I would, and in company with Mr. Samuel McRoberts, I caled at Mr. Dawes' bank and we went to the Chicago club."

"I was introduced to Mr. Garfield by Mr. Dawes. After some remarks about other matters Mr. Garfield opened the matter and it was discussed for nearly two hours."

Garfield's Statement.

Mr. Garfield stated, in a formal way, apparently careful of his language, substantially thus: That the Martin resolution imposed upon him a duty of investigating the packing industry; that in order to do this he must have access to the books of the packers. His purpose in coming to Chicago was to gain this information. He said he had held conferences with the president and others in respect to the investigation and that it was of very great importance. He said he was anxious that the investigation should be fair, exhaustive and thorough, so that the usefulness of his department would be shown.

"I knew the powers of his office and produced a pamphlet, a report of the secretary of commerce and labor, and remarked that of course, I knew his power to get the information.

"My first remark was that I had occasion to look into the law. He then said he wished to make a success and not resort to detective methods and wished to report to the president so he could report to congress.

"He again said he spoke for the president, and that, of course, we would have the protection necessary under the law creating his department.

"I told him that my clients were in a very difficult position and that the newspapers were full of matter pertaining to them. I told him that if the law was valid there was no doubt he could compel the information.

Fears Department of Justice.

"I told him that if the results of this submission to his requirements were to be further newspaper notoriety and litigation, I would, of course, contest the law. He said that the letter of the law protected my clients. I called his attention to the questions of the validity of the law. He answered that his department must necessarily be separate from the other departments and particularly the Department of Justice and if it were known his department was affiliated with the Department of Justice, of course, people would not give him any information. He said that if I consented that the law was valid the matter was divided into three classes—that to which the government was entitled, that which was doubtful, and that to which the government was not entitled. He then detailed how it could be done, his special agents to go to one house and begin the investigation.

"I said in view of his determination to acquire this information I felt—I hesitate to continue—"

The witness turned to District Attorney Morrison and asked:

"Mr. Morrison, do you wish to object?"

"Say what you told him," said Judge Humphrey.

"I then asked him," said Mr. Krauthoff,

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

WESTERN MINERS DEMANDS

Formal Statement of Desired Change in Conditions is Submitted to Operators.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—When the miners and operators of the southwestern field met in Masonic hall at 10 o'clock today the scale committee of the mine workers presented the following formal demands:

When the miners and operators of the southwestern field met in Masonic hall at 10 o'clock [illegible] the scale committee of the mine workers presented the following formal demands:

First—We demand a general advance of 12½ per cent [illegible] that the mining prices be based on the [illegible] basing points in the southwestern district: For Crawford and Cherokee counties, Kansas, and Barton county, Missouri, district No. 14, the basing point shall be Scontenac, Kan. District No. 21, Arkansas, the basing point shall be Jenny Lind. Indian Territory, the basing point shall be Krebs. Texas, the basing point shall be Thurber. District No. 25, the basing point shall be Bevier, Mo. That express districts shall establish a differential for all coal of less than average height at places named in the foregoing basing points in their respective district joint conferences.

Second—We demand a run of mine basis.

Third—We demand that the differential between machine and pick mining be 7 cents a ton.

Fourth—We demand a uniform wage scale.

Fifth—We demand that no boy under 16 years of age be employed in and around the mines.

Sixth—We demand that all internal differences, both as to prices and conditions, shall be referred to district affected for adjustment.

Seventh—We demand that eight hours shall be a day's work.

Eighth—We demand the readjustment of engineer and firemen's scale.

Ninth—We demand that the contract become effective April 1, 1906, and expire March 31, 1907.

A recess was then taken.

The operators demand a decrease in wages of 15 per cent, and the open discussion on the floor lasted the greater part of the day.

The long discussion having shown that there was no possibility of an agreement being reached on the floor the demands were referred to the joint scale committee, which went into session in the Claypool hotel.

Increase or decrease in wages was not mentioned during the meeting of the joint scale committee of the coal miners and operators of the central competitive district today. The discussion was confined exclusively to the run of mine basis and the 7-cent differential between pick and machine mining. Every member of the committee of each side took part in the debate, which at times was spirited, but no progress toward the settlement of either of these demands was made.

Admission to the sessions of the scale committee for members of the joint scale committee appointed by the southwestern joint conference was asked by President John Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell proposed that the miners and operators of that conference be received by the interstate scale committee as guests, who might take part in the sessions without having any vote for settlement. This was denied by the committee by a strict partisan vote. Adjournment for the night was taken at 3:30 o'clock.

JAPAN TO EXAMINE SILKS

Foreign and Domestic Dealers Protest Against Plan to Establish a Standard.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 29.—The government introduced a silk conditioning bill in the upper house on January 25 to go into effect on April 1.

Article 1 of the bill provides for the compulsory examination of raw silk produced in Japan as to its condition.

Article ii authorizes the government to order the examination of raw silks offered for export.

Article iii. the penal section makes actual or premeditated disobedience subject to a fine of from $25 to $500 in gold coin.

After the minister of commerce had explained that a fee would be imposed for examination the bill was referred to a committee.

The silk men, both foreign and Japanese, are making a vigorous protest against the measure as a restriction of trade and the chambers of commerce all over the empire are petitioning the house committee to which the bill was referred not to recommend it.

ASSAULT ON DANISH OFFICER

Man Convicted of Burglary Tries to Shoot Minister of Justice, but Fails.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 29.—An attempt to shoot M. Alberti, the minister of justice, today was frustrated by the bravery of the minister, who grappled with his assailant and wrested the revolver from him before it could be discharged. The minister's assailant, who was promptly arrested, was formerly an insurance agent named Boye, who had been sentenced to a term of imprisonment for burglary in spite of his protests that he was innocent. Boye called at the ministry today and drew a revolver immediately after he had been admitted to the presence of Minister Alberti. Friends of the prisoner say he has become mentally unbalanced by his alleged wrongful imprisonment.

POLITICAL PARTIES CONFER

Liberals May Contest Seat Tendered Former Premier Balfour by London Conservatives.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—At a meeting of the Conservative association of the city of London today, the resignation of A. G. Gibbs, member of Parliament for the city of London, was accepted, and the candidature of Arthur J. Balfour for that constituency was approved.

The Liberal association of the city of London also met today and postponed until Friday its decision whether to oppose the former premier. Several liberals expressed a willingness to contest the seat.

Three more liberals and two conservatives were returned as the result of Saturday's elections.

RUSSIAN LANDLORDS KILLED

Revolutionists Drag Count Lamsdorff and Companions from Sleighs, Murdering Them.

TUKUM, Courland, Jan. 29.—Count Frederick Lamsdorff and Baron Roenne, two of the most prominent land owners of this district, while out driving yesterday were attacked by a band of revolutionists and were pulled from their sleighs and murdered.

The Count Lamsdorff killed in Courland is not the foreign minister, who is Count Vladimir Nicolaievitch Lamsdorff.

Conference Works on Taxes.

ALGECIRAS, Spain, Jan. 29.—The Moroccan conference this afternoon was devoted to tax projects.

GENERAL WHEELER AT REST

Honors of Major General Are Accorded Veteran of Two Wars.

PRESIDENT IS PRESENT AT SERVICES

Soldiers and Citizens Vie in Paying Tribute to Memory of Cavalry Leader of Confederacy and Union.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—With full military honors the body of General Joseph Wheeler, the veteran of two wars, a former representative in congress and a retired officer in the United State army, was laid at rest today in the National cemetery at Arlington. The spot selected for his final repose lies on the grassy slope in front of and to the right of the historic Lee mansion and is regarded as one of the most beautiful sites in the home of the soldier dead, as it overlooks the nation's capital across the Potomac.

Homage was paid by the blue and the gray. Veterans of the two conflicts in which General Wheeler distinguished himself as a gallant soldier and a dashing cavalry leader, personal friends, representatives of the two branches of congress and citizens, joining with the nation's military in paying tribute to the dead general.

The funeral cortege was a most imposing one. The honors due a major general were paid. Although but a brigadier general in the regular army, General Wheeler held the rank of major general of volunteers and was honored accordingly by the government he served. A guard of honor, selected from the ranks of the Spanish war veterans here, which met the body on its arrival from Brooklyn last night and escorted it to St. John's Episcopal church, remained in charge of the casket during the night and until relieved this forenoon by the regular army guard. St. John's church is at the corner of Sixteenth and H streets, northwest, opposite Lafayette square and there from 10 a. m. until 2 p. m. the body lay in state and many paid their last tribute to the distinguished soldier. From this church many men conspicuous in public and in private life have been buried.

President at Church.

At 2 p. m. brief services were conducted at the church of the Rev. Dr. Roland C. Smith, rector of the church, and the Rev. Ernest Stires of St. Thomas church, in New York, who conducted the funeral services held in New York yesterday and who accompanied the body to Washington to perform the last sad rites here.

The president attended the services at the church. When these services were concluded the solemn procession to the cemetery started. First in line was the United States troops, detailed by the War department, as a military escort. In the absence of an infantry organization in the immediate vicinity of Washington, a batallion of engineers from Washington Barracks represented that branch of the service. A squadron of cavalry from Fort Myer and the cavalry band and a battery of field artillery, also from Fort Myer, completed the escort. With the cavalry was led a riderless horse, denoting that one of the country's soldiers had been lost from the ranks. The body was borne on a caisson drawn by four horses, and the casket was draped with the Stars and Stripes.

Following the caisson same the veteran organizations, as follows: United Confederate Veterans' association of Washington, under command of John T. Callaghan, president; Grand Army of the Republic, commanded by Corporal James Tanner, commander-in-chief; Spanish War Veterans, commanded by the department commander, John L. Lewis; Company A of Wheeler's confederate cavalry of Atlanta, Ga., and the Army and Navy Union. These were followed by citizens.

Many Pallbearers.

The honorary pall bearers selected were:

Representing the Army—General Bates, chief of staff, and Generals McKibben, Wilson, Hawkins, Randolph and Humphreys.

Representing General Wheeler's Staff and Associated Officers of the Confederate Army in the Civil War—General Howard, General Harding, Colonel Anderson, Colonel Hartsfield Pointer, Major Hayes, Major William E. Walnes and Dr. Ernest Lewis.

Representing His Staff in the War with Spain—Lieutenant Colonel Dorst, Major William D. Beach, Major Parker West, Captain Joseph Bickman, Colonel Garling, Captain Maurice Steele, Captain W. English of Indianapolis, late commander-in-chief of the Spanish War veterans; Captain William Botson and Lieutenant Reeve.

Representing the Confederate Veterans—General Stephen D. Lee, General A. P. Stewart and General Bush Duke.

Representing the United States Senate—Senators Morgan, Pettus, Daniel, Blackburn, McCreary, Culberson, Elkins, Foraker and Clarke.

Representing the House of Representatives—Representatives Lacey, De Armond and R. E. Lester.

At-Large—Former Secretary of the Navy Hilary Herbert, Samuel Spencer, J. William Henry, Dr. Sinclair Bowen and Former Senators Pugh, Jones and Henderson.

Shortly after leaving the church the cortege turned into Pennsylvania avenue and proceeded along that broad thoroughfare westward, to the sound of muffled drums and solemn dirge to Georgetown. There the Potomac was crossed on the aqueduct bridge into Virginia and to Arlington cemetery. The route to the cemetery lies past Fort Myer. As the head of the column reached a point opposite that post cannon boomed, sounding the major general's salute of thirteen guns at regular intervals.

Impressive military services and the final services of the church marked the ceremonies at the cemetery. The cavalry dismounted at the gates and proceeded within the silent city of the dead on foot. The troops formed in line at the grave and stood at "present arms." The veteran associations also took positions around the grave. With the casket resting just above the grave the committal services of the Episcopal church, were conducted by Rev. Dr. Stires.

As the casket was lowered into the ground a squad detailed from the troops fired three volleys over the grave. Taps were then sounded, concluding the ceremonies.

The name of General Joseph Wheeler was honored in the house by the passage of a bill renaming a street in this city Wheeler street.

EXPLOSION IN KANSAS MINE

Two Shot Firers Killed and an Engineer Suffocated at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Jan. 29.—Three men were killed by an explosion tonight in the Billington mine, two miles west of this city. The dead:

CLAIRE BILLINGTON.
MARION BILLINGTON.
LINDEN HUME.

Marion Billington and Linden Hume, shot firers, entered the mine to fire some shots, and when they did not report promptly to Claire Billington, the chief engineer, the latter followed them into the mine. The three dead men were found by other rescuers who went into the mine later. The Billingtons owned the mine and were prominent in mining circles.

HENNINGS IS A CANDIDATE

OMAHA, Jan. 29, 1906.—To the Citizens of Omaha: In response to the petitions and verbal requests of many friends asking me to run for the office of mayor of our city, and after having carefully canvassed the situation, I have decided to become a candidate in the coming republican primaries.

I point to my record as city treasurer and promise that, if elected, I shall give the city a clean business administration.

My motto will be, a "square deal" for all and no graft.

A. H. HENNINGS.

CROWE STANDS OFF OFFICERS

Brother of Noted Pat Blocks Game to Foreclose on His Property.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Thrusting his hands significantly into his pistol pocket, Stephen A. Crowe, brother of the noted Pat Crowe, frustrated an attempt of two constables and a lawyer to foreclose a mortgage on the Revere house, Clark and Michigan streets, while a bellboy jumped into an automobile and rushed to the City Savings bank to cash a check for $10,000.

A mortgage for $50,000 fell due last Saturday. Stephen A. Crowe, manager of the hotel, labored under the delusion that the mortgage was not due for another month. Meanwhile James Ewing Davis, 3535 State street, lawyer for the person who held the mortgage, accompanied by Joseph Mitchell and another constable, appeared at the hotel shortly before noon and announced that promptly at 12 o'clock he would foreclose on the property.

The 400 guests in the hotel were ignorant of the circumstances transpiring.

"Come up to the parlor, gentlemen," invited Crowe to the trio.

The hotel manager had $40,000 of the amount in the hotel safe, but $10,000 was lacking. The clock noted the hour of 11:55.

"I have $40,000 in cash and a check signed by a prominent justice for the balance of $10,000," stated Manager Crowe.

"That will not do," advised Attorney Davis. "You must have the $50,000 in currency the minute the hands of the clock reach the hour of 12."

"And if I do not you will put my wife and babies out of this hotel," ejaculated Crowe.

"I guess you will not," he added, significantly placing both hands in his hip pockets. "Keep your seats for the present. I will entertain you with a few bottles of wine.

"Do not be nervous, gentlemen," said Crowe.

Touching a button, two bellboys were summoned.

"Take this check to the bank and bring back the money," ordered Crowe to one of them. The other was instructed to bring a couple of bottles of wine to the parlor.

"You do not mean to play Pat Crowe on us," said Attorney Davis, alarmed at the proceeding.

"Keep your seat, Mr. Davis," commanded Crowe.

When the wine reached the parlor, glasses were tendered the men. The other bellboy was speeding to the bank in an automobile which he found standing at the hotel entrance.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the additional sum of $10,000 in currency was handed the constable and a receipt was given.

"You wanted to foreclose," Crowe told them. "But never try to spring a raw deal on any member of the Crowe family. You might get a surprise instead of money.

MORTGAGED GRAIN MISSING

Chicago Dealer Refuses to Answer Questions Because of Fear of Incriminating Himself.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—George S. McReynolds, the grain merchant, who failed some days ago, refused to answer leading questions today during his examination before Referee in Bankruptcy Eastman. He stated that he declined to answer on the ground that his replies might incriminate him.

Upon being pressed by the attorneys for the creditors Mr. McReynolds asserted that he was ignorant of important phases of his own business.

"Are you aware," he was asked, "that 7,300,000 bushels of grain are represented by the loans you have obtained from the banks?"

"I don't believe it possible," replied Mr. McReynolds.

"What did you figure was the amount of money represented by the warehouse receipts connected with the loans?"

"I suppose $750,000."

"Where is the $750,000 in grain represented by the warehouse receipts?"

"I can't say."

"The grain should have been in the elevators, should not it?" asked Attorney Rosenthal, who was conducting the examination.

"I refuse to answer."

"What became of the grain?" asked Mr. Rosenthal.

"I don't know."

Referee Eastman here interrupted the proceedings to inform the witness that he must answer or state that he declined to do so for fear of incrimination, and Mr. McReynolds then answered:

"I decline to answer because it might incriminate me."

McReynolds was asked later if he did not know that the grain was being shipped out of the elevators, notwithstanding the fact that it was covered by warehouse receipts upon which money had been loaned by the banks and he declined to answer on the ground of possible incrimination.

A number of the employes of McReynolds were examined during the day, but none of them could tell what had become of the missing grain.

GRAVE OF HERO IS UNMARKED

Judge Goslin Calls Attention to One at Bremen on the Coast of Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 29.—(Special Telegram.)—Judge William Gaslin of Alma, Neb., has written to the authorities here calling their attention to the fact that at Bremen, on the Maine coast, is located the neglected, unmarked grave of a revolutionary hero and hero of the war of 1812, Samuel Tucker, a contemporary of John Paul Jones. Judge Gaslin writes to arouse some of the historical and patriotic societies to action, but so far they have done nothing and indications are that they do not propose to do anything to mark the spot where sleeps a man who was prominent in the country's early naval history.

Samuel Tucker was commissioned in 1776 and during the revolution captured sixty-two British vessels, 600 cannons, 3,000 prisoners and carried John Adams safely to France as envoy.

MAGOON TALKS OF CANAL

Work is Progressing as Rapidly as Could Be Expected in Spite of Drawbacks.

D. E. THOMPSON CALLS AT WHITE HOUSE

President, Settles South Dakota Squabble by Dividing the Patronage, the Congressmen Taking the Postmasters.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—(Special Telegram.)—Governor C. E. Magoon of the canal zone and minister to Panama, accompanied by D. E. Thompson, ambassador to Mexico, arrived in Washington this afternoon from New York. Governor Magoon has a fine tropical tan and is the picture of health. He was greeted on his arrival at the Arlington hotel, where these two well known Nebraskans are stopping, by a number of friends. The governor seems to be well satisfied with the progress being made on the canal. He admits there have been drawbacks and contingencies have arisen which could not be anticipated, but all together he believes the work is going on as rapidly as could be expected.

Speaking of the article written by Poultney Bigelow in the New York Independent, which has caused such widespread discussion, Governor Magoon said that Mr. Bigelow's visit to the strip was exceedingly brief. "He reached Colon at 10 o'clock in the morning on Thanksgiving day last," said Governor Magoon, "caught the train that landed him in Panama City at 4 o'clock, remained there an hour and a half and returned to Colon. He left the isthmus the next day at 2 o'clock." As to diseases on the strip Governor Magoon said that malaria on the isthmus was very bad. "It is a common disease," he said, "and, of course, immunity is not acquired. It is not so severe, however, as the malaria which developed in some of the western states, such as Michigan and Illinois, when they were first opened up.

Work Speaks for Itself.

"There are now about 15,000 laborers engaged in the canal work and 20,000 other employes," said Governor Magoon, in reply to a question. "Regarding work on the canal I can only say that it speaks for itself. That is outside my province. The men are all busy. They are paid from 14 to 26 cents an hour, silver. The men are housed in cleanly barracks, with 500 cubic feet breathing space for each man. From twenty-five to thirty colored men are housed in one building. More white men are allowed in a single building, but the buildings are larger. They sleep on sanitary cots, some of them double-deckers. It is our purpose in time to have them all single-deckers. The floors in the new buildings are all water tight, most of them being of cement.

"It was necessary at first to use the old buildings used by the French. They were first repaired, however. More new buildings are going up all the time and it will not be long before the old ones will be entirely abandoned."

The governor expressed himself as being pleased to be back among old friends, and, judging from the number of callers he had immediately after his arrival, there were many who were glad to have him back. Just when Governor Magoon will be called before the senate committee on interoceanic canals, which is charged with the general investigation of the canal, is not known. It is, however, not expected that he will go before the committee in the next ten days unless the present program of the committee is changed to meet Governor Magoon's wishes.

Before leaving for the isthmus Mr. Magoon expects to visit Nebraska.

Thompson's Arrival a Surprise.

Arrival of Ambassador D. E. Thompson with Governor Magoon was somewhat unexpected, the last advices received from Mr. Thompson being that he was in Chicago and would come to Washington direct from that city. Instead, however, Mr. Thompson having been advised of Judge Magoon's arrival in New York, joined his fellow townsman and they came on to Washington together. Mr. Thompson will call on the president tomorrow morning with Senators Millard and Burkett. He called at the White House immediately after his arrival today and saw Secretary Loeb. The president, however, having his schedule for the afternoon made up fixed the time for Mr. Thompson's call tomorrow at 10:30. Mr. Thompson looked pleased and said he hoped to terminate his business in Washington, by which he meant his business with the State department, and get away by Wednesday night or Thursday at the latest. He will go direct to Nebraska from Washington and expects to leave for his new post within a fortnight.

President Settles Fight.

The South Dakota delegation locked horns today and as a result of two months' wrangling the president issued an order to the postmaster general that Representatives Martin and Burke would control the patronage so far as the postoffices of the state are concerned, about 700 in number, while the senators would divide the patronage as to other federal appointments. Growing out of the announcement of Congressman Martin's candidacy for United States senator, the lines between Senator Gamble and Senator Kittredge, Representatives Burke and Martin have been closely drawn. Gamble is fighting for his life, while Martin, who comes from the Black Hills district, recognizes that he, too, has the fight of his life on his hands, notwithstanding that he has the support of Senator Kittredge and Congressman Burke. Senator Gamble, appreciating that if he would enter a conference of the South Dakota delegation, in view of the strained relations between the two factions, he would be bound by that conference and he would be continuously outvoted, and in the meantime sought to have some satisfactory understanding with the administration whereby he might be recognized as to a quarter of the patronage.

The two congressmen from South Dakota were willing to join issue with Senator Gamble over the postoffices and they began sending in their recommendations to the Postoffice department until a goodly number of recommendations had been made. In order to try out the matter Kittredge and his associates bore down on the president and insisted that some ruling should be made and today the president dealt a solar plexus blow so far as the postoffices in that state are concerned.

Gamble is Satisfied.

Senator Gamble, however, believes he has won out in this pronouncement of the president, because it leaves Senator Kittredge and himself to decide the patronage outside of the postoffices. This seriously affects the district attorneyship, and yet Senator Kittredge's friends stated today that the president had announced at a meeting between Gamble and himself that

(Continued on Second Page.)

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; Colder in North and East Portions Tuesday.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	28	1 p. m.	49
6 a. m.	38	2 p. m.	53
7 a. m.	39	3 p. m.	54
8 a. m.	38	4 p. m.	53
9 a. m.	38	5 p. m.	58
10 a. m.	38	6 p. m.	53
11 a. m.	43	7 p. m.	44
12 m.	48	8 p. m.	43
		9 p. m.	41

CHICAGO PRINTERS FINED

President of Union, One Member and Society Itself Punished for Contempt.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—President Edwin R. Wright of Typographical union No. 16 was today fined by Judge Holdom of the superior court $100, and sentenced to thirty days in jail for contempt of court. Edward Bassette, a member of the union, was fined $50 and sentenced to thirty days in jail. The union itself was fined $1,000.

The charges against the union, and its members who were fined, was violation of an injunction granted some weeks ago by which the members of the union were enjoined from interfering in any manner with the operation of the printing establishments operated by members of the Chicago Typothetae.

Wright and Bassett surrendered themselves late in the afternoon, but no order of commitment had been made out by Judge Holden and they were permitted to go home for the night. It has been arranged for other officers of the union to institute habeas corpus proceedings as soon as the men are taken to jail.

WILL WITHDRAW FROM ILLINOIS

Standard Oil Company of Kentucky Will Cease Doing Business in Sucker State.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Anticipating the ouster suit in preparation by Maywood Maxon of Decatur, Ill., the Standard Oil company of Kentucky, according to the Chicago Tribune, has made preparations to withdraw from Illinois after January 31. Mr. Maxon was for thirty years an employe of the Standard Oil company, but was discharged recently.

In the suit that he has in preparation the Standard Oil company will be charged with parceling out of the state among the Standard Oil company of Kentucky and the Standard Oil company of Indiana and two other companies in the western part of the state, which are supposed to be independent, but which it is alleged are subordinate to the Standard Oil company.

Auditors from New York are now checking up the accounts in the territory of the Standard Oil company of Kentucky preparatory to its withdrawal from Illinois by February 1.

GAYNOR CONTRACT IN EVIDENCE

Court Admits Agreement with United States, but May Withdraw It Later.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 29.—Argument upon the admissibility of the contract of the government with W. T. Gaynor was resumed upon the convening of the federal court this morning in the Greene and Gaynor trial.

Judge Speer admitted the contract, not as evidence of conspiracy on the part of alleged co-conspirators, but upon the ground that the contract was a joint one of W. T. Gaynor and the defendants now on trial. The court said that if these assurances should not, in the opinion of the court, be sustained the evidence would be excluded.

MEMORIAL FOR DR. HARPER

University of Chicago Will Erect a Library Costing a Million Instead of a Chapel.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—A library to cost at least $1,000,000, as a memorial to Dr. William Rainey Harper, late president of the University of Chicago, is assured. Members of the faculty, of the board of trustees and alumni held a meeting today and confirmed the decision of the trustee committee to erect a library instead of a chapel to the memory of the builder of the institution. Another meeting of the trustees has been called to arrange plans for raising the necessary funds.

SEEK LENIENCY FOR WARE

Petitions to Judge Munger Being Circulated in Lead and Deadwood Churches.

LEAD, S. D., Jan. 29.—Petitions are being circulated here among the different churches of this city and Deadwood asking that Federal Judge Munger of Omaha be lenient with Rev. George G. Ware, convicted of conspiracy to secure public lands. Rev. Ware is rector of the Episcopal church in this city and in Deadwood and his friends have started the petitions, which are being signed generally throughout both cities.

CHEAPER GAS FOR CHICAGO

Companies Accept an Ordinance Providing for Eighty-Five-Cent Rate.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Eighty-five-cent gas is provided for by an ordinance submitted to the city council tonight and accepted by the local gas companies. Action upon the ordinance was deferred indefinitely, the council authorizing the printing in pamphlet form of copies of the measure for distribution among the aldermen and those interested in it.

SWIFTS ARE REACHING OUT

Packing Firm Will Construct Million Dollar Plant in Portland, Oregon.

PORTLAND, Jan. 29.—The Evening Telegram says: Representatives of Swift and Company of Chicago are in this city perfecting plans for the construction of an abattoir and packing plant to cost in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Jan. 29.

At New York—Arrived: Pannonia, from Trieste; Patricia, from Hamburg; Finland, from Antwerp; Astoria, from Glasgow. Sailed: Bulgaria, for Hamburg.

At Dover—Arrived: Kroonland, from New York, for Antwerp, and proceeded.

At Naples—Arrived: Canopic, from Boston.

At Genoa—Arrived: Konig Albert, from New York.

At Glasgow—Sailed: Hibernian, for Portland. Arrived: Furnessia, from New York.

At Cherbourg—Arrived: Amerika, from New York.

At Boulogne—Sailed: Bluecher, for New York.

CHRISTIAN IX IS DEAD

Venerable Head of Danish Government Passes Away Monday Afternoon.

DEATH COMES QUIETLY TO OLD RULER

Monarch Collapses Soon After Lunch and Passes Away in Few Hours.

NEARLY EIGHTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE

Prince Frederick, Who Succeeds to the Throne, is Sixty-Two Years Old.

MANY COURTS GO INTO MOURNING

Dead Sovereign Had Been Known as the Father-in-Law of Europe Because of Relation to Many Rulers.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Jan. 29.—Christian IX, the aged king of Denmark, dean of the crowned heads of Europe, father of King George of Greece, of Queen Alexandra of Great Britain and Ireland and of the dowager empress Maria Feodorovna of Russia, grandfather of King Haakon VII of Norway and related by blood or by marriage to most of the European rulers, died with startling suddenness in the Amalienborg palace this afternoon. The accession of his successor, Prince Frederick, his oldest son, who will be known as Frederick VIII, will be proclaimed tomorrow.

The following official bulletin was issued this evening:

His majesty died at 8:30 this afternoon. After his majesty had brought this morning's audience to a conclusion he appeared to be quite well and proceeded to luncheon, as usual. Toward the end of the meal he gave evidence of indisposition and was compelled to retire to bed at 2:30 p. m. His majesty passed away peacefully, the symptoms indicating heart failure.

This bulletin tells concisely the story of the death scene, which found everyone, even those who realized the increasing feebleness of the king, unprepared for the sudden shock.

The death of King Christian has plunged half the courts of Europe into the deepest mourning and brought a sense of political loss as well as sincere grief to everyone throughout the kingdom of Denmark, reaching even to the humblest cottage, evidences of which are shown everywhere tonight. It has cast a pall over the palaces of the monarchs of Great Britain, Russia, Norway and Greece.

King Christian IX was born April 8, 1818, and ascended the Danish throne November 15, 1863.

Death Comes Suddenly.

King Christian appeared to be in his usual health this morning. After taking breakfast he held a public audience, which it has been his custom to do every Monday morning. The reception today was largely attended and his majesty conversed freely and affably with a number of officials and other persons. When the function was over the king, though appearing to be slightly fatigued, attended luncheon with the members of his family, among whom were the dowager empress of Russia and his brother, General Prince Hans. During the meal his majesty complained of indisposition and was assisted to his bedroom by the dowager empress and Prince Hans. A court physician was summoned, but by the time he arrived the king had collapsed.

The physician used prompt restoratives, but his efforts were useless, and King Christian expired, almost without uttering a word, in the arms of the dowager empress and in the presence of the court physician and Prince Hans.

Just as the king breathed his last Crown Prince Frederick entered the room and the other members of the royal family arrived shortly afterward.

Nothing is definitely known tonight concerning the arrangements for the funeral, and it will necessarily be some time before anything regarding the arrangements is officially announced.

Telegrams and cablegrams of condolence are pouring in tonight, including messages from all the sovereigns of Europe and the Danish colonies.

Cabinet Resigns.

Premier Christensen tonight tendered the resignation of the cabinet to the new king, who expressed a wish that the present ministry should carry on the affairs of the government.

Both houses of Parliament will assemble tomorrow, when their respective presidents will formally announce the death of the king. At 3 p. m. the members will assemble in the hall of the Folkething to receive the royal message announcing the accession of Frederick VIII. Public announcement of the death of King Christian and the accession of King Frederick will be made at noon from a balcony of the Amalienborg palace.

It has been known for some time that King Christian's health was failing. His physicians recommended a change of air and the king decided to take their advice. It was his intention to go south in the near future, accompanied by the dowager empress of Russia.

Personality of New King.

The new king of Denmark, who will ascend the throne in his 62d year, bears the weight of his years lightly and is almost as popular with the people of Denmark as was his father.

By the wish of his father he was brought up with great simplicity and his earlier education was obtained at the town grammar school, for not until he was 10 years of age was the difficult question of his father's succession to the Danish throne finally settled. It was Frederick's curious fate to see his younger brother and his own son become reigning monarchs of Greece and Norway respectively while he himself was still an heir apparent.

The new king has been highly popular since his earliest youth. His bearing is stately and his manner quiet. He is noted for his culture and possesses many foreign distinctions.

While seldom identifying himself with political questions he has taken an active part in all public questions and is a constant attendant at all debates at the Riksdag. He is chancellor of the Copenhagen university and head of the Free Masons of Denmark.

Many Courts in Mourning.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The sudden death of King Christian of Denmark, called the father-in-law of Europe, will place the majority of the royal houses in Europe in mourning. The rulers of Russia, Great Britain, Greece, Sweden and Norway are directly related to the dead monarch either personally or through their consorts. His sons and daughters were preparing for their annual trip to Copenhagen for the purpose of celebrating his eighty-eighth birthday.

Queen Alexandra received the news of the death of her father at Windsor. It came

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