No Filthy Sensations
THE OMAHA BEE
Best in the West

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

Goes Into the Homes
THE OMAHA BEE
Best in the West

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1906—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

BOYCOTT IS GROWING

Chinese Discrimination Against American Goods is Extending.

MOVEMENT CONFINED TO TRADE LIMITS

State Department Issues Two Reports from Representatives on Subject.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN SOUTH CHINA

If Attack is Called Off at Once Its Effects Will Long Remain.

MERCHANTS UNWILLING INSTRUMENTS

Student Class and Guilds, Encouraged by Chinese in America, Force Them to Boycott American Goods.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—From the many reports received by the State department from its representatives in the east relative to the anti-American boycott, its extent, the prospects of its continuance and the amount of injury it has inflicted on American trade, two, selected at random, from the north and south have been made public. In neither is there any hint of violence, and the movement, it is stated, is confined strictly to trade limits.

The report from north China brings the history of events up to the close of 1905. At that date the boycott movement had been "nearly all talk" in the principal cities, says the correspondent, who adds:

The student class, as the willing workers of the boycott organization, has done its best to keep the issue alive, and to some extent has succeeded, much against the wishes of the merchants, who have had enough and never want to see another boycott. But this talk and undercurrent of agitation has not been shown to any great extent in the business affairs related to American products. There has been timidity in buying and in some instances cancellation of orders under the spur of threats, but despite denials from some Americans, it is well known to the majority that conduct on the part of the Chinese buyers has not been the rule. This statement, however, does not apply to the product of the Standard Oil company, which has been opposed in many places outside of the principal cities in northern China. As to that condition, it can only be said that thorough investigation will prove that trade competition has as much to do with it as Chinese antagonism. That underhand methods have been employed against the Standard Oil company and the British-American Tobacco company is becoming plainer every day. At present the attack on these two companies is apparently centered in and around Hankow, where obscene circulars have appeared and also many evidences of unfriendly intent.

Merchants Unwilling to Participate.

But at Soochow, Chinkiang, Changchow, Wunu, Kiukiang and many other places tributary to and on the Yangtse there has also been more or less antagonism of late. The merchants are against the boycott, but under the lash of the guilds that must give a half-hearted acquiescence, at least. If the officials so desire they can squelch the recrudescence of the movement in this section, and by so doing will gain the support of the merchants. But, again, there is the now powerful student class, which, under the teachings of the foreign educated Chinese and perhaps others not friendly to American interests where they conflict with their own, has developed an influence recognized by officials, guilds, merchants and laborers.

From south China and, in fact, clear down to the Straits Settlements, comes the report that there is no improvement in the boycott situation; that trade is badly affected in most lines, and there is little or no business outside the small European trade. An American sewing machine company reports that Chinese are afraid to go into its places. "Although some would like to buy, but dare not have a machine in their possession, still the authorities claim there is no recognition of the boycott here."

The report concludes:

If the boycott is called off tomorrow it will take many years to remove the ill effect from the injury done. At Penang American firms could not move any American goods in their godowns and Chinese refused to take the goods which they had already ordered.

British Gunboats for Canton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—The officers of the Doric bring the news of the dispatch of two British gunboats to Canton just before their departure from the Orient. The vessels were the gunboats Moorhen and Sandpiper, which were lying at Samshui, and steamed up to Canton under secret orders. Just before the Doric left Shanghai it was reported that there had been an uprising in the Sunning district, near Canton, and that the magistrate and many people had been killed. It was stated that rebels had gathered in force and were marching on Sunning City. The inhabitants of the district were fleeing to Macao.

In Canton the boycott is most rigid. There messages from San Francisco urging a continuance of the boycott are pasted on the walls. In addition to the anti-foreign agitation in Canton there is an anti-dynastic movement. The officers of the Doric learned that in Canton Hunan braves were being drilled, with a view of taking part in an uprising against the present dynasty.

Missionaries Uneasy.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 15.—The executive committee of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian church of the United States, through its secretary, Dr. S. H. Chester of this city, today cabled its missionaries in China cautioning them in regard to the uprisings in that country and authorizing them to draw on the mission fund for any amounts required to meet all possible emergencies.

The church has seventy-eight missionaries in China and much uneasiness is felt in regard to their safety, especially those in the north Kiangsu mission, stationed at Hsuchou Fu, Hwain Fu, Su Chic and Tsing Kiang Pu, none of which is a treaty port.

Foreign Mission Attacked.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The correspondent at Shanghai of the Standard, telegraphs as follows: News has reached here of another attack on a foreign mission at Nanking, province of Nganhwei, on the left bank of the Yangtsekiang river. No loss of life is reported.

Yesterday an attempt was made here by a trusted Chinese servant to murder the secretary of the French municipal council while he was asleep. The attempt was frustrated and the assailant was arrested.

Many of the great provincial viceroys are displaying a marked anti-foreign attitude, which they would hardly dare to so openly assume unless they thought that Peking approved their conduct. In the foreign settlements of treaty ports efforts are being made privately to recover privileges granted to foreigners.

In some quarters Japan is believed to view the possibility of armed intervention being necessary with equanimity since it would provide it with occasion to obtain from China what it failed to exact from Russia.

In Shanghai two additional companies of

(Continued on Second Page)

BONI MAKES SMALL DEMANDS

Count Castellane Says He Will Not Accept a Large Sum from His Wife.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The financial negotiations in the Castellane case do not relate to Count Boni's allowance after separation from his wife, formerly Anna Gould of New York, as he has simplified this branch by stating that he does not expect a large amount. The count's announcement was made to one of the lawyers of the countess. It was most emphatic and substantially in the following terms:

I declare to [illegible] I swear to the exactness of [illegible]n, that I not only do not de[illegible] I will not accept any sum [illegible] all amount which constituted [illegible]ore my marriage.

The coun[illegible] of the statement to the effect [illegible]ptuously refused $40,000 a year [illegible] that it was not sufficient for [illegible]ney.

The attitude [illegible]aves the lawyers of the c[illegible]der only his outstanding i[illegible]ich reaches an enormous su[illegible]ne marriage contract gives [illegible]r separate income not subje[illegible]or the debts of her husband. [illegible] contract ensures the protection of the countess' fortune against being absorbed in the present controversy, and also prevents the count's creditors from taking legal action against the countess. At the same time she does not appear disposed to exact the strict letter of the contract and the financial negotiations are for the purpose of making some arrangement for a compromise with the count's creditors. The amount involved has been swollen to enormous proportions by excessive charges for money advanced. The extent to which the countess will voluntarily liquidate these claims is the chief question under negotiation and the determination of this will probably determine all the other proceedings.

Although the lawyers expect eo proceed to an early decree they recognize that a slight element of indecision remains on the part of the countess, due to her continued feeling towards her husband and her repugnance to involve her family in a scandal.

The foregoing facts are from those directly in charge of the countess' interests, thus showing their desire to testify to the count's correct attitude during the case.

The count has made a second ineffectual attempt to bring about a reconciliation. The next step will be the service of a writ upon the defendant, but the clerk of the court has not yet received orders to serve the document.

WORKING FOR A COMPROMISE

Delegates at Algeciras Spend Recess in Trying to Arrange an Agreement.

ALGECIRAS, Spain, Feb. 15.—The situation of the Franco-German controversy over the vital points of the proposed Morocco reforms remains unchanged, although a feeling prevails among the delegates that some decisive step is not far off.

It is conceded that the continuance of the Franco-German pourparliers shows that the critical stage has not yet been reached and that the adjournment yesterday of the sessions of the conference until Saturday gives an opportunity for an active renewal of the efforts to reconcile the French and German contentions.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—It is semi-officially declared that the reply of M. Revoil, the head of the French mission at Algeciras, to the explanation by Herr von Radowitz, the first German delegate of Germany's views on the Moroccan police question, produced an excellent impression on the German delegate and that in consequence the present French attitude towards the situation at Algeciras is much improved.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The semi-official Temps this morning says the time has now come "for a public discussion before the Algeciras conference with Europe and America as witnesses of France's good intentions toward Germany."

The paper further asserts that private efforts among the delegates to induce France to retreat from its position are henceforth useless, adding:

"It is now for the assembled conference to decide whether, as Germany contends, France's claims are irreconcilable with the integrity of Morocco, the sovereignty of the sultan and commercial liberty."

The foregoing is the first indication that France does not desire to pursue any further the efforts which Ambassador White, the Marquis Viscount Venosta and other representatives of neutral powers are making for a private accord before the controversy reaches the conference.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Algeciras says: Mr. White (United States ambassador to Italy, and one of the American delegates to the Algeciras convention) informs me that the rumors that the United States will arbitrate the differences between France and Germany are absolutely imaginary.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE FIRM

Unionist Peer Refuses to Follow Balfour to Ranks of Protectionists.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—[illegible] former Premier Balfour's formal entry into the ranks of the "whole hoggers," as the Chamberlainites have dubbed the deal, public interest in today's meeting of the unionists at Lansdowne house was discounted and little was left for the assemblage to consider, but questions of party organization and a general plan of campaign. The presence of the duke of Devonshire, former president of the council, however, with his free food followers, was considered in some quarters as giving promise of enlivening the proceedings.

From 500 to 600 unionists attended the meeting which lasted an hour and a half. No reporters were admitted, but it is known that the proceedings were amicable. The duke of Devonshire, however, showed no disposition to yield his views on fiscal reform. On all other question he will give willing support to the party. He regretted that he had read the correspondence between Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain, published this morning, indicating that they have substantially reached an agreement on this question. The duke intimated that he would have to consult with the free fooders of the party as to their future action.

Mr. Chamberlain also spoke. He declared that if the duke of Devonshire's views prevailed the majority of the unionist party would have to submit to the minority.

A resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Balfour was passed.

Emperor Goes to Copenhagen.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—Emperor William started today from Berlin to attend the funeral of King Christian of Denmark. He will embark on the battleship Preussen for Copenhagen.

Fire on Steamer Texan Extinguished.

HONOLULU, Feb. 15.—The fire on the steamer Texan has been extinguished. The vessel's plates are intensely hot, but the agents think that the steamer has not been seriously damaged.

MORE MONEY FOR FARM WORK

House Votes to Increase Appropriation for Experiment Stations.

THIRTY THOUSAND PER YEAR PER STATE

Adjournment is Taken Until Monday as an Indirect Compliment to Mr. Longworth.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The "morning hour" prevailed in the house today until after 5 o'clock. The net result was the passage of a bill to increase to $30,000 a year the federal appropriation to each state and territory for the support of agricultural experiment stations, and a bill repealing the present law granting American register to foreign ships wrecked and repaired on the American coast in the discretion of the secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and requiring a special act of congress to grant such register.

On motion of Mr. Adams (Wis.) a bill was called up which provides that after five years the annual appropriation to each state and territory for the support of agricultural experimental stations shall be $30,000. This appropriation is now $150,000. The increase is to begin next year by the addition of $5,000 and $2,000 a year to be added to this each year until the full amount shall be reached.

The feature of the day was the attempt of Mr. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, to get up his bill for the consolidation of customs collection districts. A furious opposition developed and by a roll call a large majority voted against considering the bill. Again, when the experiment station bill came up the debate reverted to the Payne bill and it was with difficulty that it could be brought to an end.

An indirect compliment was paid to Mr. Longworth by a vote to adjourn today until Monday, although nothing will appear in the record of this purpose.

STATEHOOD BILL IN SENATE

Mr. Dick Makes an Extended Speech in Support of the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The senate today passed to the consideration of the joint statehood bill and for an hour and a half listened to a speech by Mr. Dick in support of the bill as reported from the committee on territories. The Ohio senator's speech received careful attention from the senators present, but the attendance was at no time large.

Among the auditors in the gallery were a number of Indians in native costume.

Mr. Dick did not conclude his speech and as he was not prepared to resume tomorrow the senate decided not to sit again until Monday.

Mr. Dick devoted especial attention to the contention that the act creating Arizona had made provision for the ultimate conversion of the territory into a state, contending that this was not a pledge for the preservation of territorial lines.

The senate had as auditors today a number of the members of the Equal Suffrage association, who, after their hearing before the committee on woman's suffrage, repaired to the senate galleries.

The senate at 3:43 p. m. went into executive session and at 5:15 p. m. adjourned until Monday.

Many of them feel an interest in questions involved in the joint statehood bill, and they were present for the purpose of seeing the measure launched upon its voyage through the senate.

The senate took up the calendar and the following bills were passed:

Authorizing the Campbell Lumber company to construct two bridges across the St. Francis river in Clay county, Arkansas.

Prohibiting the unlawful wearing of the insignia of the Grand Army of the Republic and other soldier organizations.

Establishing lighthouses and fog signals on Cape Hinchinbrook island, William sound, Cape Spencer and Cross sound, in Alaska.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the vice president laid the joint statehood bill before the senate, in accordance with the action of the senate making that measure the unfinished business.

Mr. Dick of the committee on territories was recognized as the first speaker and he read a carefully prepared speech in support of the measure, especially favoring the consolidation of Arizona and New Mexico as one state and of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as another. He said that everybody recognizes that Oklahoma and Indian Territory are prepared for admission and he thought that every one acquainted with the facts ought to agree that without consolidation New Mexico and Arizona are not prepared to assume the duties of statehood.

MAGOON CONCLUDES TESTIMONY

Canal Zone Governor Knows Nothing of Concession to Union Oil Co.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Governor Charles E. Magoon concluded his testimony today before the senate committee on interoceanic canals. He disclaimed knowledge of the granting of the concessions to the Union Oil company of California to construct a pipe line across the isthmus within the canal zone.

Senator Morgan put in evidence a number of copies of applications from other concerns for similar rights, together with letters from the secretary of war and Chairman Shonts of the Isthmian Canal commission on the subject of the president's order granting the concession to the California company. This correspondence included a letter written by the secretary of war saying that any other company could get similar concessions if it desired them.

Governor Magoon urged the passage of laws governing mining rights, saying gold and coal were to be found on the isthmus; ordering the commission to pay the employes' salary to their families in the United States if desired; for the correction of land titles and broadening of the zone courts with provisions for appellate review of the acts of such courts. He closed by urging the committee to visit the isthmus before concluding its investigation. The committee adjourned until Monday, when Chairman Shonts will resume his testimony.

MANY LAND FRAUD CASES

Six Hundred Indictments and Four Hundred Convictions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Light was thrown on the land fraud investigation by Secretary Hitchcock at an executive hearing before a subcommittee of the house appropriation committee today. In support of his estimates of $200,000 for continuance of the prosecution, Mr. Hitchcock explained that 600 indictments and 400 convictions already have been obtained by the Interior department in nineteen states.

To the great surprise of the subcommittee Mr. Hitchcock said that Louisiana leads in the number of land frauds uncovered by his department and has more than Oregon, Washington or any of the states which are supposed to be the chief offenders. California also shows a long list of frauds.

PROMINENT JOURNALIST DEAD

Henry Gerald, First Editor of the Omaha Bee, Passes Away in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Henry Gerald, a well known newspaper man, is dead in this city, aged 76 years. Gerald, together with its present proprietor, Edward Rosewater, founded The Omaha Bee. During the early 70s he was associated with Henry George on the Evening Post. He also started a number of Irish and Catholic periodicals on various parts of the coast.

"He was by all odds the most gifted and best educated newspaper writer we have ever had in Omaha," said Mr. Edward Rosewater when he heard of the death of his old associate. "He was a joint founder of The Bee in this way: I had him to edit it for the first three or four months. He began with it at the outset. He came to Omaha at my suggestion. He had been an editorial writer on the New York Evening Post, under the management of William Cullen Bryant, and for Horace Greeley on the Tribune. He was in India for a long time, in fact was married there. Gerald was a fine gentleman. The last time I saw him was one day when he walked out of the office, saying he was through. He was an ardent admirer o the late George Francis Train and used to write a great many flattering articles about Train.

"Gerald, in fact, was the man who named The Bee," added Mr. Rosewater. "He and I were leaning over that little form on the imposing stone, thinking what we should call the little sheet. I said we'd call it the Punchnello. But that didn't strike Gerald at all.

"'Oh, what do you want to call it that name for?' he asked with considerable impatience.

"'Well, what would you call it?' I asked.

"'Why,' he replied, 'call it The Bee. A bee gives honey and can sting. That will be a good name.'

"'All right,' I said, 'call it The Bee; it's only a temporary affair anyway; it soon will be dead and The Bee will do as well as anything else, I guess.'

"So we called it The Bee and for the first six weeks his name appeared as editor and proprietor, though he was not the founder.

"I got Gerald to come out to Omaha from New York to edit the Tribune in 1870. The Tribune was just started by a number of us and was to be edited by a fine Massachusetts editor, but the Bay State man failed to arrive and the other directors said we couldn't get out the paper. I insisted we could, and they asked me who would edit it. I replied I would. I wrote the skeleton of what we wanted to print and Gerald took it and embellished it, and for weeks the readers thought our fine Massachusetts editor was here, for Gerald was the finest writer and most learned editor who ever was in Omaha, except none.

"The last time I heard from Gerald was on The Bee's twenty-fifth anniversary, and it was the first time since he had left me years before."

PEORIA MAN COMMITS SUICIDE

F. R. Avery, Treasurer of Manufacturing Company, Drowns Himself Near St. Louis.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Feb. 15.—With the greatest deliberation F. R. Avery, treasurer of the Avery Manufacturing company of Peoria, Ill., today committed suicide by breaking the ice on a small lake near Centerville, six miles south of here, and holding his head under until he was dead.

Advices received today were to the effect that Avery had last night tried to commit suicide in a hotel at Cairo, but had been prevented and a guard had been placed over him. During the night he escaped from the guard. Search for him was in vain.

Today passengers on a northbound Illinois Central train that stopped at Centerville noticed a man leave the train, walk toward a little pond and lie down near the edge after having broken the ice with his foot. It was presumed he intended washing his hands, as he was stooping down when the train pulled out. The matter was talked about on the train and when it reached here an inquiry was telegraphed back to Centerville.

The agent replied that a man's dead body had just been found lying by the pond. Yardmaster Bennett immediately secured a switch engine and went to Centerville and examined the body. Two notes were found in the pockets. One was written on the back of a receipt and read:

To My Dear Wife: If I am found dead it is not by my own hand. A tough gang has me in bad. F. R. AVERY.

The other note was scribbled on the inside of a sealed envelope addressed to J. B. Bartholomew, Peoria, Ill. There was no paper enclosing, the words being written on the inside of the envelope and read:

I am going in the river at St. Louis February 15, 1906. F. R. AVERY.

An undertaker's wagon brought the body to East St. Louis. A telegram was sent to J. B. Bartholomew at Peoria and he called up on the telephone to instruct that the body be prepared for shipment to Peoria.

The suicide occurred about 11 o'clock today, but nothing was known here until the body arrived from Centerville late this afternoon.

PEORIA, Feb. 15.—F. R. Avery, secretary-treasurer of the Avery Manufacturing company of this city, who committed suicide near East St. Louis today, is believed to have taken his life while insane as a note left by him for his wife when he left home Tuesday indicated that he was mentally unbalanced. An investigation of Avery's accounts with the Avery Manufacturing company has shown them to be perfectly straight.

FORTUNE SMILES AT LAST

Former Omaha Man Has a Strenuous Time of It in Old Mexico.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—"Twenty-two years ago I mounted my horse at Omaha and rode south. I was a young man then, full of dreams of a great fortune. My people expected me back soon. I am only going now.

"I passed ahead of the Santa Fe tracks at El Paso, Tex., and went on into Mexico. I was following a dream of great wealth, of finding some inexaustible mine. I pulled up rather tired out and eager for the humblest job at railroading on the Mexican Central road. I worked alongside peons there who spoke nothing but Spanish."

J. C. Caskey, manager and president of the Vera Cruz Stevedoring company, told this story at the Coates house today. He is a man of 40 now, wealthy and unmarried.

"After awhile they gave me a job firing," he said, "and later on I became locomotive engineer. Then I went fortune hunting and money-losing again and ended again by taking a job stevedoring. Now I own the company."

AMENDING THE INDIAN BILL

Representative Burke Secures Appropriations for South Dakota Schools.

MEASURE READY FOR REPORT MONDAY

Funeral of Miss Grace Thurston Attended by Large Number of Nebraskans Who Are in National Capital.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—Representative Burke today secured the insertion in the Indian appropriation bill, now being considered in the house committee on Indian affairs, of the following items for Indian schools in South Dakota: At Chamberlain, $7,500 for a new sewerage system; $3,000 for fire house and water tank. At Flandreau, $2,500 for a cement covering of buildings; $2,000 for a silo. At Rapid City, $3,000 for an office building. At Pierre, $5,000 for general improvements; $10,000 for an artesian well water system and irrigation plant.

The final meeting of the Indian affairs committee will be held next Monday, during which session it is expected the measure will be practically completed.

Personal Mention.

Joseph S. Cook and Judge W. C. Walton of Blair, Neb., arrived in Washington today.

Ernest E. Hart of Council Bluffs, Ia., republican national committeeman for Iowa, is in Washington on a few days' visit.

Fred Smith and wife of Omaha were in Washington today en route home. They spent the greater portion of the day at the capital and leave for Omaha tonight.

Funeral of Miss Thurston.

The funeral of Miss Grace P. Thurston, eldest daughter of ex-Senator John M. Thurston, was held from the residence of the family in this city today, Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol, pastor of the Metropolitan Memorial church, officiating. The services were marked by a degree of simplicity, while the floral offerings were exceedingly notable. In addition to the immediate family, including Mr. and Mrs. Clarence L. Thurston, the senator's daughter, Jean, and her husband, there was an exceedingly large representation of the Nebraska colony present, among whom were Senators Millard and Burkett, Congressmen Kennedy and Kinkaid, W. E. Andrews, auditor of the Treasury department; Judge John R. Webster of Lincoln, George R. Butlin and E. B. Henderson. At the close of the services the body was deposited in a receiving vault in Glenwood cemetery, pending its ultimate removal to Omaha.

Dental Surgeon Franklin W. Wing is ordered to Fort Omaha for duty.

Captain Marcus D. Cronin, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will report to the governor of Nebraska at Lincoln for temporary duty with the state militia.

Postal Matters.

Samuel W. Clark has been appointed postmaster at Bartley, Red Willow county, Neb., vice W. F. Miller, resigned.

Rural carriers appointed: Nebraska—Endicott, route 1, Carey A. Pickering, carrier; May Pickering, substitute. Iowa—Decorah, route 8, Adolph Running, carrier; Gilbert Running, substitute. South Dakota—Woonsocket, route 1, George C. Quinn, carrier; Mabel M. Quinn, substitute. Route 3, Sidney Winslow, carrier; Percy Winslow, substitute.

GIVES BACHELOR DINNER

Representative Longworth Entertains President Roosevelt and Company of Friends at His Home.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Representative Longworth tonight entertained at a bachelor dinner at his home, 831 Eighteenth street, Northwest, at which President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft were among the guests. The other guests were Mr. Perkins, who is to be best man at the wedding of Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth, Vicomte de Chambrun, brother-in-law of Mr. Longworth; Theodore Roosevelt, jr., Major Henry and Messrs. Feischman, Norman, Shaw, Wallingford, Winthrop, Anderson, Painter, Sumpkins, Herron, Bangs and Whitney.

Wedding presents are still arriving at the White House and details of a number of the gifts became known today. One of the gifts that has attracted considerable interest, that of the empress of China, will not reach here until after the wedding day.

It was expected that this evening there would be a rehearsal of the wedding, but it did not take place. Mr. Longworth stated early tonight that there would be no rehearsal during the evening, but beyond that vouchsafed nothing as to any rehearsal plans.

The marriage license was issued by the clerk of the court today at 4:15 o'clock.

Shortly after 4 o'clock Mr. Longworth, accompanied by Nelson Perkins, his best man, three of the ushers, Messrs. Bangs, Shaw and Norman, and three other friends who refused to give their names, appeared at the city hall and announced his desire for a license to marry. The assistant clerk of the court, William F. Lemmon, filled in the blanks as Mr. Longworth responded to the usual questions in such cases. He gave his age as 36 and that of Miss Roosevelt at 22.

Twenty members of the Metropolitan club united in presenting a square beaten silver salver of antique design, with autographic reproduction of the signature of the donors.

The present of the members of the Taft party with which Miss Roosevelt traveled to the east was a gold necklace, the alternate links set with diamonds, with a pendant of aqua-marine of wondrous size and transluscence, surrounded by diamonds. The aqua-marine alone is said to be valued at over $1,500 aside from the setting. Accompaning this present was a card, inscribed as follows:

With love and best wishes to our Alice; from the members of the Taft party.

The personal gift of Emperor William of Germany has arrived in Washington. It is a finely wrought bracelet of rare value and will be presented to Miss Roosevelt tomorrow by Ambassador Speck von Sternberg.

COURT OF HONOR MAN SHORT

Supreme Director Frank E. Dooling of Illinois Removed from Office.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.—The board of supreme directors of the Court of Honor at a meeting held in this city today ousted from his position as supreme director Frank E. Dooling of Springfield, who was found by a committee of experts to have failed to turn over $5,000 which he had collected from members of Springfield district court No. 26 for November assessment and who has been indicted by the Sangamon county grand jury on a charge of embezzlement.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Snow or Rain Friday; Warmer in East Portion. Saturday Fair and Colder.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	1	1 p. m.	17
6 a. m.	1	2 p. m.	18
7 a. m.	0	3 p. m.	20
8 a. m.	1	4 p. m.	23
9 a. m.	3	5 p. m.	22
10 a. m.	6	6 p. m.	22
11 a. m.	9	7 p. m.	22
12 m.	14	8 p. m.	21
		9 p. m.	21

ANNUAL MEETING OF POSTAL

Telegraph and Cable Company Reaching Out for Competitors and Telephones.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—The annual report of the trustees of the Mackay companies was issued today and states that the companies own a part of all the capital stock of seventy-four prosperous cable, telephone and telegraph companies in the United States, Canada and Europe, including the Commercial Cable and Postal Telegraph systems. The report further states that the Mackay company is one of the largest stockholders in the American Telephone and Telegraph company, commonly known as the Bell Telephone company, and that during the past year it has acquired control of the North American Telegraph company, which for twenty years has owned and operated a telegraph system in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois. The report shows that the Mackay companies has no debts and that there are $40,645,500 of preferred shares and $41,300,400 of common shares. During the past year $4,676,600 preferred shares have been issued in exchange for shares in other corporations paying as much or greater dividends than the corresponding dividends on the Mackay preferred shares.

The report states that the income of the constituent companies is largely in excess of the amount required to pay the Mackay companies dividends. The excess is used for extensions and reserves. The trustees state that they confine themselves in their investments to first-class cable, telephone and telegraph stocks.

The laying of a fifth cable in the Atlantic ocean and the establishment of cable communications with Newfoundland and the laying of the new cables to China and Japan are referred to. The trustees are: Clarence H. Mackay, William W. Cook, George G. Ward, Dumont Clarke and Edward C. Platt.

The American Telephone and Telegraph company, of which mention is made in the above item, operates the telephone trunk lines in Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and is closely identified with the Nebraska and Kansas Telephone companies. This is the first actual admission that these telephone systems were under the control of the Postal Telegraph company, although it has been known in high financial circles that such was the case.

DESPONDENT MAN KILLS SELF

Former Nebraskan Ends Earthly Troubles and Leaves Wife and Children Penniless.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—Despondent because he had been served with a dispossess warrant effective today and was penniless, and therefore unable to engage other living quarters, Alexander E. Holder, aged 37, recently from McCook, Neb., entered a vacant car in the carbarn at Newstead and Finney avenues and fatally wounded himself with a revolver. The bullet entered his right temple and lodged in the car woodwork. He was taken to the city hospital, where he died shortly afterward. His wife and four children, ranging from 3 months to 5 years, are left destitute at 4550 Easton avenue, whence they momentarily expect to be ejected by the constable.

DEFENSE FUND FOR CANNERS

National Association Forms Pure Food Organization and Will Add Insurance Feature.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 15.—The National Canners' convention today decided to form a national organization of pure food packers to raise a fund for a defense of their products when subject to attack. The association members will agree to an assessment of a tax of two-tenths of a cent on each package containing a label of the association. To create the defense fund the convention endorsed a national insurance protective plan for their industry. Resolutions were adopted condemning the express companies for "almost prohibitive rates on sample goods" and condemning the railroad companies for "unfair discrimination in freight traffic."

DULUTH TO GULF OF MEXICO

Harriman Interests Purchase Link in Proposed North and South Trunk Line.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 15.—A Pioneer-Press special from Mankato, Minn., says: It is reported on seemingly reliable authority that the Duluth, St. Cloud, Glencoe & Mankato Railway company has passed into the control of the Harriman interests and that the Illinois Central road will operate the line when it is completed. It is further said that the road will be built through to Duluth, making direct connection between the head of the lakes and the gulf of Mexico, forming a trunk line with no single competitor.

WITNESS EVADES SUBPOENA

Process Server Unable to Find Walter Jennings, Wanted in Oil Hearing.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The Standard Oil inquiry instituted by the state of Missouri went on for a few minutes today. Max Palmedo, a subpoena server from Missouri, said he had been to the town house and also to the country estate of Walter Jennings at Cold Spring Harbor, and was unable to serve him. The hearing then was adjourned until tomorrow evening.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Feb. 15.

At New York—Arrived: Barbarossa, from Bremen; Graf Waldersee, from Hamburg. Sailed: La Savoie, for Havre; Cassel, for Bremen; Bleucher, for Hamburg; Oscar II, for Copenhagen.

At Boston—Arrived: Ivernia, from Liverpool; Sardinian, from Glasgow.

At Queenstown—Sailed: Cedric, for New York.

At Alexandria—Arrived: Republic, from New York.

At Glasgow—Arrived: Ontarian, from Portland.

At York—Sailed: Carpathia, for New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Teutonic, from New York; Saxonia, from Boston. Sailed: Corinthian, for Halifax; Southwark, for Halifax.

At Bahia—Arrived: Admiral Jauregulberry, from San Francisco, via Central and South American ports, for Havre and Dunkirk.

At London—Arrived: Menominee, from Boston. Sailed: Corinthian, for New York.

JURY ON CROWE CASE

Deliberations by Twelve Men Begin at Late Hour of the Night.

COUNTY ATTORNEY CLOSES THE ARGUMENT

All Day Jury and Hundreds of People Listen to Lawyers.

FOUR OF THEM PLEAD, TWO ON EACH SIDE

Crowe's Confession as Embodied in Letter to Priest Vital Point.

DEFENSE DEPENDS ON WEAKNESS OF STATE

Says that Is Why It Did Not Make a More Extensive Fight with Witnesses of Its Own.

After a trial lasting eight days the fate of Pat Crowe was committed to the hands of the jury at 10:05 last night. At that time the jurymen filed out of the court room to the jury room in the basement, where they were locked up for their deliberations. Judge Sutton remained in the court room until 11:30, when he left for his home with instructions that he would not return to hear a verdict, if one should be reached, until this morning. If the jury should agree during the night he ordered that it remain in the jury room until he reached the court house in the morning.

County Attorney Slabaugh finished his closing argument of almost three hours at 9:50, and without wasting any time Judge Sutton read his instructions, which were rather long and required almost fifteen minutes to finish. At the close he ordered the crowd in the court room to remain in place until the jurors had left the room. The people were packed so closely around the doors that the bailiffs had to force their way through in order to clear a path for the twelve men. While a large number of the people left after the defendant had been taken from the room handcuffed to Deputy Sheriff Haze, hundreds remained until after Judge Sutton left and the bailiffs ordered the room cleared. A large number of these were women, some of whom had been in constant attendance at the trial since its beginning. As early as 6 o'clock throngs of people were on their way to the court house in order to get good positions to hear the final proceedings.

Crowe Center of Attraction.

Pat Crowe, who is charged with one of the most sensational crimes in history, was the center of attraction. Among the hundreds of men and women present more of them were there to see Crowe than to hear the arguments of the lawyers. Every move he made was carefully noted. After the jury had left the room the crowd broke into the space inside the railing and formed a circle around the defendant. Some of the more forward began shaking hands with him while the rest stood staring at him until Deputy Sheriff Haze led him, somewhat embarrassed by the commotion he was causing, back to the jail to wait for a verdict.

Among the most interested of the spectators were about 150 young boys. They were eagerly climbing on anything handy that would give them a sight of the defendant. Finally Judge Sutton ordered Probation Officer Bernstein to remove them from the room and he obeyed the order as far as he was able. Many of them still hung around the hall to watch the defendant as he was led away. During the interval between the time the jury withdrew and the closing of the court room at 11:30 the crowd lounged around and talked.

Instructions of Court.

The instructions given by Judge Sutton were about the same as those usually given in such cases. The interest centered in the one regarding the nature of the crime charged. The defense had made a fight to have an instruction to the effect that violence threatened against one person to induce another person to give up money was not robbery, but Judge Sutton held with the state that the allegations would, if proved, constitute the crime of robbery. The instructions also were to the effect that a verdict of guilty could be returned upon only one of the two counts charged in the information. If the jury returned a verdict of guilty on count No. 1 it was instructed to return a verdict of not guilty upon the other and vice versa. The only difference in the counts is that one charges the money was taken "through force and violence and putting in fear," while the second did not charge force and violence, but only "putting in fear."

At an early hour this morning the watchers outside the jury room were notified by the animated argument progressing within that the twelve men had not been able up to that time to agree on a verdict.

Court Room and Halls Thronged.

The court room and adjacent halls were crowded when court convened for the final session a few minutes after 7 o'clock. Many of the spectators at the afternoon session returned to the court room after a lunch and took their places an hour before time for beginning. People continued to force their way into the doors until every nook and cranny in the room was occupied. It is estimated almost 1,000 people were present by 8 o'clock.

County Attorney Slabaugh began his argument at once without any preliminaries. The first part of his remarks were of a personal nature in reply to intimations made by Mr. Ritchie that he was influenced by money in the prosecution of the case. Mr. Ritchie objected to a statement by Mr. Slabaugh that Father Murphy was sick and could not come to Omaha. Judge Sutton directed him that there was nothing in the evidence to show that and it ought not to be referred to. Mr. Slabaugh asked why the defense did not call Father Murphy if it thought the letter was not sent to Mr. Cudahy by him. He then went into a discussion of the evidence establishing the crime and declared there could be no doubt about the $25,000, as trustworthy witnesses had sworn to the whereabouts of the money in detail. He pointed out that exactness in detail in the evidence of a large number of witnesses would be taken as an indication that the evidence had been "fixed." He spent considerable time discussing the identification of the defendant and his picture by the witnesses. The fact that Crowe was seen frequently in company with James Callahan just before the kidnaping he held to be a suspicious circumstance. After covering the evidence Mr. Slabaugh read the letter from the kidnapers found in the Cudahy front yard.

At the morning session Deputy County Attorney Fitch devoted half an hour to finishing his arguments, begun Wednesday, and Mr. English, for the defense, at once plunged into his plea for Crowe. At 12 o'clock, after he had talked an hour and a half, he said he would want a little