NEWS SECTION.
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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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VOL. XXXVI—NO. 5. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1906—SIXTEEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS

FINES FOR PACKERS

Four Big Meat Firms Assessed $15,000 Each for Accepting Rebates.

BURLINGTON MUST PAY LIKE AMOUNT

George L. Thomas Must Pay $6,000 and Spend Four Months in Prison.

CASES FIRST OF KIND ON RECORD

Counsel for Railroad Asks Equal Punishment for All Involved.

EXTENDED STATEMENT BY THE COURT

Judge McPherson Says All Firms that Accepted Rebates Through Thomas Should Be Prosecuted.

KANSAS CITY, June 22.—In the United States district court this morning Judge Smith McPherson of Red Oak, Ia., passed sentence upon the seven defendants recently convicted in this court of making concessions and accepting and conspiring to accept rebates on shipments. Judgments in the nature of fines were assessed as follows:

Swift and company, $15,000; Cudahy Packing company, $15,000; the Armour Packing company, $15,000; Nelson Morris & Co., $15,000; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company, $15,000.

George L. Thomas of New York was fined $6,000 and sentenced to four months in the penitentiary. L. B. Taggart of New York was fined $4,000 and sentenced to three months in the penitentiary.

John C. Cowin Talks.

The fine of $15,000 assessed against the Burlington covered all four counts, the aggregate amount of the fines in the seven cases totalling $85,000.

Appeals were filed in each case and a stay execution was granted until June 29 until they could be perfected. The bonds in the case of Thomas and Taggart were fixed at $6,000 each. These two men appeared in court personally and upon being sentenced promptly furnished the required bonds. The bonds in the case of the packing companies and the Burlington were fixed at $15,000 each.

Before sentence was passed in the various cases motions for new trials were made by John C. Cowin of Omaha, and Frank Hagerman of Kansas City, for the packers, and by Judge O. M. Spencer of St. Joseph on behalf of the Burlington railroad, and Thomas and Taggart. All these motions were overruled.

Statement by Spencer.

Judge O. M. Spencer, general counsellor of the Burlington railway, and as one of the counsel for Thomas and Taggart, before sentence was passed upon the defendants made a presentation of the cases to the court, in the course of which he said:

An anxiety I may feel lest too severe a punishment be imposed upon these defendants does not grow out of any facts in evidence in the case, but rests on considerations entirely outside the record.

There is now a disturbed condition of the public mind in general, and while Speaker Cannon, in his recent article, assures us that the country was never so prosperous as now, he might well have added with equal truth that the country never desired a change in its tone of prosperity so much as it does just now. For two weeks we have been trying cases in this honorable court, the magnitude and importance of which would be common but for the worked up condition of the public mind by reports of performances in Washington, such as the rate bill, the meat inspection bill and divers and other subjects, including grafts, trusts and oil combines.

Must Punish All Alike.

The announcement is sent abroad by the Department of Justice at Washington that unless someone is sent to the penitentiary this rebate practice will not stop.

If the conspiracy statute applies to any one form of rebates and concessions it likewise applies to all forms of rebates and concessions, and the courts cannot be used to punish one wrongdoer in one way and another in a different way for the same offense.

There have been three trials in this court this term in which the defendants have been convicted of giving and receiving concessions and rebates. Are you going to fine some and imprison others?

President Roosevelt and his special counsel split on the question of how the prosecution should be framed and against whom. Can the district attorney justify his demand for greater punishment in the Thomas and Taggart case than he is asking in the packers and in the Burlington cases? If so, on what grounds? Is it on the ground of larger sums of money? No, or different crimes? No. Both were refunds on freight or concessions, and your honor has well said during this trial there is no real distinction.

The crime is the same in substance, but the form of the indictment and the name of the crime is different in the one instance than in the other.

There is no justice in pursuing these defendants while allowing the real offenders to escape. The escape of one criminal is no defense for the other, but it is not a mockery of justice for this great national government to sit by and call one after another of these rich merchants and allow them to clear their skirts of crime and prosecution by telling how their own agent at their solicitation obtained money from the railroads. All this, too, by the consent and on the terms named by the government. There is but one case in all the books which equals it in the miscarriage of justice, and that is the old case in Massachusetts where the negro man and white woman were tried for cohabiting, and the negro was convicted, while the white woman was acquitted by the same court and jury.

Judge States Case.

Judge McPherson made a statement of the cases before passing judgment in which he reviewed the various charges and evidence brought out at the trial. In the case of the four packing companies of receiving concessions in accepting a rate of 22 cents a hundred pounds on export shipments from the Burlington railroad together with connecting lines between the Mississippi river and New York when the published tariff was 35 cents and the case of the Burlington railroad, convicted of granting these concessions, he said:

I state these facts in writing to try and correct the oft repeated statement that these are rebate cases. It is not so. It is a case of unlawful concession after August 6, at a rate of 12 cents less than shown by the tariffs then on file at Washington under a contract of June 16, of 22 cents then the lawful and duly established rate. He continued:

When the Clover Leaf increased the rate August 6 to 36 cents the Lehigh Valley and other connecting lines in the east filed "concurrences" that is to say, the eastern lines agreed to such increase.

And in the trial of the packing house cases, the agreed statement of facts recited that the Burlington company agreed to such increase.

In the Burlington case, it refused to sign this statement.

So that like many other crimes, two must be engaged; or, to restate it, if one is guilty the other is. If the carrier makes the concession it is guilty and if the shipper accepts the concession, it is guilty; and the only difference in the evidence of the cases is the shippers agreed that the Burlington is a party to the increase of rates filed by the Clover Leaf August 6.

Action of Burlington.

The truth is that the Burlington did not file a concurrence with the commission, increasing the rate over the Clover Leaf and eastern connections connecting with the Clover Leaf; and as to that contention

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

WILL PROSECUTE OIL COMBINE

Attorney General Will Begin Criminal Proceedings Against Rockefeller Octopus.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Formal announcement of the purpose of the government to prosecute the Standard Oil company was made today by Attorney General Moody. It appears from his statement that the proceedings in the first instance will be had under the terms of the Elkins law, which prohibits rebates in interstate commerce. The attorney general, however, gives notice that in all probability, should the investigation he is still making justify it, he will bring further action against the Standard Oil company under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law, and will take steps to insure against the continuance on the part of the company of discriminations in trade and transportation now subject to prosecution under existing law, but especially provided against in the pending rate bill. The attorney general's statement follows:

After full consideration of all the information now available, including the report of the commissioner of the corporations and the evidence taken by the Interstate Commerce commission, I have reached the conclusion that proceedings against the Standard Oil company should be begun in certain cases where there appears to have been a violation of the laws regulating interstate commerce and prohibiting rebates and other unlawful discriminations. Accordingly, such proceedings will be begun at once in the appropriate judicial districts. These cases are regarded and will be treated as of importance, as it seems clear that insofar as the Standard Oil company has obtained monopolistic control of interstate trade, that control has been in large degree made possible by discriminations in transportation rates or facilities, the discrimination being in some cases in violation of law and in other cases, though injurious to the public welfare, not in violation of law, and therefore subject only to such correction as may be afforded by the railroad rate legislation now pending in congress.

I shall continue the investigation of the affairs of the Standard Oil company and of such complaints as have or may be brought to the attention of this department with the view of ascertaining whether or not there has been any violation of the anti-trust act or any other federal law. This investigation will require assistance, and I have employed as special counsel Frank B. Kellogg of St. Paul, who was one of the counsel for the government in the recently terminated litigation against the Western Paper organization, and Charles B. Morrison of Chicago, now United States attorney for the northern district of Illinois. Mr. Morrison will in the near future resign his place as district attorney.

The course of action I have stated has received the approval of the president and all the members of the cabinet.

SENATE PASSES TRAVEL PAY BILL

Sundry Civil Appropriation Measure Carrying $102,400,000 Approved.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The opposition to the committee amendment to the sundry civil bill, appropriating $25,000 annually for the payment of the traveling expenses of the president, which was begun by Senator McLaurin, resulted today in the withdrawal of the amendment by Senator Hale, in charge of the bill, and the subsequent passage of the independent bill, providing practically for the same appropriation, which was recently passed by the house of representatives. The bill as passed reads as follows:

That hereafter there may be expended for, on account of the traveling expenses of the president of the United States, such sum as congress may from time to time appropriate, not exceeding $25,000 per annum, such sum, when appropriated, to be expended in the discretion of the president and accounted for on his certificate solely.

There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes authorized by this act, for the fiscal year 1907 the sum of $25,000.

The greater part of the day was devoted to the discussion of this question, but considerable other business was also transacted, including the passage of the sundry civil appropriation bill. There was an effort to strike out of that bill the provision prohibiting canteens at soldiers' homes, but instead it was made stronger. The bill, as passed, carries an appropriation of about $102,400,000.

The bill also retains the house provision for a lock canal at Panama.

The senate also accepted the conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill and also the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill. The senate also adopted a joint resolution, introduced by Senator McLaurin, expressing sympathy with the Russian Hebrews on account of the recent massacres and passed Senator Brandegee's bill appropriating $3,000,000 for the purchase of lands in the White mountains and Appalachian mountains for forest reserve purposes.

The senate adjourned at 6:12 o'clock p. m.

RATE BILL REPORT NOT READY

Senator Tillman Objects to Committee's Position on Pipe Line Section.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The conference report on the railroad rate bill was not filed in the house today, as expected. The report has been drawn and signed by the three house conferees, Messrs. Hepburn, Sherman and Richardson, and also by Senator Elkins of the senate conferees.

Senator Tillman objects to one feature of the settlement and Senator Cullom, it is understood, will sign the report tomorrow.

Senator Tillman left for Philadelphia today, but is expected here tomorrow. He will be given opportunity to sign the report, but should he decline, the report will be filed in the house without his signature.

The portion of the agreement to which Senator Tillman objects is the compromise proposition which would apply the McLaurin commodity amendment to railroads only, instead of to common carriers, so far as it prohibits them from carrying commodities which they produce.

What is regarded as an important amendment, which was agreed to at today's conference, was the striking out of the word "wilfully" in the provision which forbids the granting or accepting of rebates. The word "knowingly" was left in the provision. The effect is that a person must simply "knowingly" offer or receive a rebate, it not being necessary to prove that the act was "wilfully" done.

Under the rules of the house, the conference report will have to be printed in the Congressional Record bfore it can be acted upon. Should the report be filed tomorrow it will not be available for action until Monday.

Should Senator Tillman persist in his refusal to sign the report it will be presented in the senate by Senator Cullom, according to the procedure governing such matters.

Senate Has Travel Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The senate has agreed to vote on the house bill appropriating $25,000 for the president's traveling expenses as a separate measure at 5 o'clock, and Senator Hale withdrew the amendment to the sundry civil bill for this same purpose.

Nominations by President.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The president today sent to the senate the following nomination:

To be placed on the retired list of the army with the rank of brigadier general, Colonel Oswald H. Ernst, corps of engineers.

KING AND QUEEN CROWNED

Ruler of Norway and Consort Formally Inducted Into Office.

CEREMONIES IN CATHEDRAL AT TRONDHJEM

Servi[illegible]'s Brief, Occupying Less Than [illegible]urs from Time Party [illegible]ves Palace Until Their Return.

TRONDHJEM, June 22.—With noble ceremony King Haakon VII and Queen Maud today were invested with the crowns of Norway. The time, the circumstances and the memory gathered around the occasion produced an impressive monotone throughout the proceedings.

Coronation day opened with a glowing but cold sun shining. In the early morning splatters of rain fell and a chill wind came off the fjord, making it necessary to wear overcoats and winter clothing. The normal temperature in the cathedral previous to the ceremony was under 50 degrees and it was feared that many of those present would carry away a painful and lasting reminder of the coronation of King Haakon and Queen Maud, although the Norwegian court wisely relaxed the rules governing dress.

The city was alive at an early hour and by 8 o'clock the avenues reaching to the cathedral were filled with struggling lines of people making for the various points of vantage from which to see the members of the royal family and the distinguished guests enter the cathedral. The doors of the latter were opened at 10 a. m. and soon afterwards three bishops, robed in black and white, drove up in a basketlike phaeton. The crowd uncovered when the bishops entered the cathedral.

Spectators Arrive Early.

The cathedral filled rapidly. By 10:25 a. m. the majority of the spectators had arrived and were seated, the women in evening costumes and many of the men in bright uniforms and wearing orders. The effect was imposing in spite of the half-light in the interior of the old cathedral. Long rows of seats extended along the entire both sides of the building, rising tier upon tier. The center of the nave was unoccupied except by the throne seats and a few chairs back of the columns. A red carpet was stretched down the aisle and in the center of both transepts.

The arrival of the bishops was followed by the appearance of a number of priests, all robed in white. They entered the north sanctuary at 10:30 and formed a semi-circle about the altar and with bent heads offered up prayer for the king and queen. Their entrance silenced the crowd.

In the meantime lines of soldiers and sailors from a specially constructed landing place formed a lane to the cathedral entrance.

The royal and special embassies soon afterwards began arriving. Among the first was the special American envoy, Charles H. Graves, minister to Sweden, and Mrs. Graves; Lieutenant Commander John H. Gibbons, the naval attache of the United States at London, and Mrs. Gibbons; and Major William M. Gibson, American military attache at St. Petersburg, who was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryan.

Royalty is Cheered.

The crowd watched the party with great interest. The visiting princes and princesses were cheered as they drove along the lane after the troops and a band stationed opposite the canopied portal of the cathedral played the national anthem respectively of each country represented by the arriving embassy and at the same time the troops presented arms.

The prince and princess of Wales entered last at 10:55 a. m. and their party was still in the street when peals of bells from the city churches announced that King Haakon was preparing to leave the palace. By this time the dense crowds walled behind the line of troops extended from below the palace into the bisecting streets and to the cathedral where near the entrance stood the tribunes which had been erected for the more fortunate of the public.

Royalty Faces Camera.

The king and queen, after a brief delay in arranging the carriages and cavalry escort, started for the cathedral, preceded by their suites. A great cheer announced the departure of the royal party. The king and queen, who rode in a closed state coach, both wore ermine robes and were bareheaded. They seemed grave as they drove toward the cathedral. The king, however, smiled and saluted in reply to the salutations of the people.

When approaching the cathedral their majesties faced half a dozen photographic machines and a score of cameras. The procession moved slowly. Handkerchiefs and flags were waved, but the crowd seemingly was impressed by the coming religious ceremony and the people generally were silent. Occasionally, however, there was an outburst of cheers. The royal coach, drawn by four handsome bays, led by footmen, reached the cathedral at 11:10 a. m., where the king and queen were received by the clergy. When the royal party entered all present in the cathedral arose and the ceremonial began.

Ceremonies Elaborate.

The coronation ceremonies, which were very elaborate, were conducted by the bishop of Trondhjem, assisted by the leading cabinet ministers and chief justice of the supreme court. After the annointing of the king by the bishop the latter and Prime Minister Michilsen conjointly placed the crown on his head, after which Foreign Minister Loveland and the bishop conjointly handed him the scepter. After the prayer offered by the bishop the latter and Interior Minister Arctander conjointly handed the king the orb, and later the war minister, Olsson, and the bishop handed the sword of state to his majesty. These ceremonies were followed by the benediction. The king, having taken his seat on the throne, the queen was crowned by the same high personages and in a similar manner. The ceremony throughout was impressive.

When the newly crowned sovereigns returned to their thrones after the Episcopal benediction all the royal guests and special ambassadors saluted them with deep reverence.

At the termination of the proceedings the president of the Storthing called out: "God save the king and queen," and the whole distinguished company heartily took up the cry.

Grouped around the king's throne during the ceremony were the crown prince and crown princess Christian of Denmark, Prince Harold of Denmark and Prince Henry of Prussia, while about the queen's throne were the prince and princess of Wales, Princess Victoria of England and Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

The completion of the crowning of King Haakon was communicated by two army signalers, wigwagging across the city from the cathedral to the hill batteries. The first gun, announcing the tidings, boomed forth instantly, and then there was a roar

(Continued on Second Page.)

SEEK BAIL FOR MRS. KAUFMANN

Supreme Court Hears Argument and Takes the Case Under Advisement.

PIERRE, S. D., June 22.—(Special Telegram.)—Judge Aikens, for the defense, today presented to the supreme court an application for bail in the Kaufmann murder charge at Sioux Falls, coming direct to the supreme court instead of applying to the circuit court, on account of the heated feeling at Sioux Falls in regard to the case. He advanced the theory that the only charge which could be possibly sustained against his client, if any, was that of manslaughter instead of murder, and the former was a bailable offense. State's Attorney Orr of Minnehaha county opposed the application for bail on what he claimed was sufficient evidence to sustain a murder charge. The court has taken the matter under advisement and this evening the indications are that there will be no decision before next week.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., June 22.—(Special Telegram.)—When Sheriff Phillips tonight conveyed to Mrs. Emma Kaufmann the information that a dispatch from Pierre stated there would be no decision for several days yet in the matter of the application of her attorney for her release on bond, her sorrowful expression gave evidence of her disappointment. She had nothing to say for publication. Both Mr. Kaufmann and herself are hopeful that she will be admitted to bail.

Their plans in event that the supreme court decides to order her release on bands, have not been fully matured, but it yet is believed they will seek the seclusion of some sanitarium, where both may recover from the strain of the last ten days.

Mr. Kaufmann continues to remain with his wife in the county jail. This has been a day of anxiety for both, and ever since 10 o'clock this morning, when the application for her release on bail was set for hearing before the supreme court, they have evinced the greatest interest in what action the supreme court was likly to take. Throughout the afternoon and evening they momentarily expected to receive word from Pierre. As time dragged along without information their anxiety became greater. As the result of this additional strain, following the worry and excitement of the last few days, Mrs. Kaufmann during the day had several partial collapses and required medical attendance, in addition to the care of the nurse who accompanied her to jail. Tonight Mrs. Kaufmann was standing dejectedly at one of the windows. She was silently weeping while gazing out upon the street through which her husband and herself had passed hundreds of times in their splendid carriage with happy smiles upon their faces and no thought of the dark cloud which now has descended over them.

FISHERMAN'S BODY IS FOUND

Long Search at Mitchell Results in Success for the Searchers.

MITCHELL, S. D., June 22.—(Special Telegram.)—After working the greater part of the night and resuming work this morning in dragging the James river for the bodies of the three men who were drowned late yesterday afternoon the efforts of the men were finally rewarded this morning by recovering one of the bodies, that of Ed Eller, who lived at Salem.

The names of the other two are W. M. Bell, who lived in Mitchell, and Clarence Knott, also of Salem. The Salem parties were boys aged 16 and 17.

The river is running so swiftly and the water is so high that it is nearly impossible to get the grappling hooks to the bottom. A gasoline launch was secured this morning and pressed into the assistance in hunting the river. Young Eller's father came over from Salem this morning to take charge of the remains.

Merchant Convicted of Horsestealing.

BONESTEEL, S. D., June 22.—M. D. Wilcox, a merchant and postmaster at Dixon, was today convicted in the circuit court at Fairfax of horse stealing. Notice of appeal to the supreme court was given and Wilcox's bond fixed at $5,000.

GERMAN CONSUL TO REPORT

Will Tell Home Government of Action of Insurance Companies in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—Franz Bopp, the German consul in this city, is about to file an official report with his government on the insurance situation here. In regard to the position of the German companies involved he is quoted as follows:

There is no doubt that the German government has the right to control the actions of all commercial companies incorporated under the laws of Germany, and where it can be demonstrated that any insurance company is not acting honestly by its patrons the government undoubtedly is empowered to bring it to reason.

I am forwarding to the German government my official report upon conditions in San Francisco and upon the insurance situation. The government will undoubtedly give its attention to the situation.

The German insurance companies doing business in this city are the Aachen and Munich, Hamburg-Bremen, North German of Hamburg, Prussian National, Rhine and Moselle and Trans-Atlantic.

The latter, it is said, now has ceased to write insurance in California.

Eleven of the fire insurance companies whose licenses to do business in California are open to cancellation because of their refusal to either furnish the state insurance commissioner with a complete list of policies or sign the stipulation granting an additional sixty days to their policy holders for the filing of proofs of loss, yesterday declared that their companies would stay in California and settle losses until they were driven out. These companies are the American of Boston, American of Philadelphia, Concordia, Delaware, Dutchess, Globe and Rutgers, Germania, Girard, New York, Spring Garden and Westchester Fire. The American of Boston and the American of Philadelphia will, it is said, settle as best they can and retire from the insurance business.

PRISON FOR EMBEZZLERS

Former Secretaries of New Jersey Building Association Given Year Each.

PATERSON, N. J., June 22.—Three former secretaries of building and loan associations were sentenced to serve one year each in prison today on charges of embezzlement. They are William H. Speer of the People's Building and Loan association of Passaic, whose alleged peculations amounted to about $14,000; William Malcolm of the Mutual Building and Loan association of Passaic, indicted for embezzling $4,667, and George W. Alee of the Manchester Building and Loan association of Paterson, N. J., charged with misappropriating $5,267.

TRADE BOOSTERS BACK HOME

Entire First Congressional District and Part of Kansas Visited.

MEET CORDIAL RECEPTION EVERYWHERE

Humboldt and Nemaha Women Show Them What Good Things to Eat Are Produced in that Part of the Country.

The Omaha trade boosters returned last night at midnight from a three days' trip through one of the richest sections of Nebraska, and as fine country as the sun ever shone on. Conditions for the trip could not have been finer, and the results were most gratifying. Each and all voiced the sentiment that the trip had been a success in every way, and that Omaha had strengthened its relations with established customers and had won many new friends as a result of the expedition.

All along the line of travel, which extended over each county in the First congressional district, and down into Kansas, the outlook for crops of all kinds was never better, and the people are correspondingly elated. The towns visited turned out most enthusiastically to greet the train and gave the visitors a royal welcome. The last day's journey began at Humboldt with breakfast at 6 o'clock in the morning. If this thing keeps up much longer Omaha will have a lot of the earliest rising business men in the country. No matter how late the exercises of the evening lasted, not one failed to answer the call for breakfast.

Relish Their Breakfast.

Friday morning the women of the Alpha club of Humboldt were the hostesses, and they furnished what one Omaha man said was the first real breakfast he had had for a long time.

Three hours were spent at Humboldt and the time was well put in by the trade boosters. The reciprocal feature of the expedition came to the front here. Humboldt business men are about to start a big brick plant at work. Most of the machinery is on the ground and it will be in operation about July 15. The capacity at the start is to be 15,000,000 bricks annually and orders for 12,000,000 of these were given by two Omaha material men who are with the party. Other orders are booked, so that the plant will start with its first year's output more than sold.

At Dawson the business men came down to meet the train, and a quarter of an hour was pleasantly spent. Falls City business men sent conveyances to the depot and an hour was put in up town very pleasantly while the band played a street concert.

Salem and Shubert were visited, where the reception of the last two days was repeated, and then the party drew up at Nemaha for dinner.

One of the features of the morning was Mayor Dahlman's reception at Humboldt, where there was much interest in the personality of Omaha's democratic mayor. Many of the old-time democrats hunted him up as the man to whom they wished to pay respects. At Dawson a farmer left his team in a field near the track when he came to the train and the team ran away with a self-binder. When last seen the outfit was still tearing across the field.

The dinner at Nemaha exceeded anything experienced on the journey. For bounteousness it was beyond even the miraculous feast of the loaves and fishes, for there was nearer twelve wagon-loads of fragments at the close of the meal than that many basketsful, while the variety included everything edible that could be furnished by so rich and prosperous a region and all the many dainties dear to the housewifely heart. It was a treat rare indeed and was enjoyed to the utmost by the hungry men.

Visit the Teachers.

After dinner some time was spent in visiting and exchanging greetings with the Nemaha people, and then, under the guidance of Colonel Thomas J. Majors, the party went to Brownville and Peru. At Peru a real surprise awaited the boosters. They were marched a mile up a dusty road to the top of a hill, and there taken through the gymnasium and up the back stairs of the new Normal school building. Emerging on the stage they found themselves face to face with 600 pretty young women, who are pupils at the summer school. Some young men were in the school, but they hardly counted among the overshadowing majority of girls and young women. Here Colonel Majors made a few introductory remarks and presented in turn G. M. Hitchcock, Mayor Dahlman, S. A. Searle and T. W. McCullough, who spoke eloquently and forcibly of the mission of the school ma'ams and the importance of the work they are engaged in. The students gave the party a rousing college yell and the school band and quartet joined with Huster's band in furnishing music.

Dunbar, Syracuse, Unadilla, Palmyra and Bennett were visited, and the party ran into Lincoln for supper. The party marched from the train to the hotel, jangling their bells and showing its enthusiasm. A reception was tendered at the rooms of the Lincoln Commercial club, and shortly after 10 o'clock the party started for home.

An incident of the trip occurred at the hotel. Signs were stuck around the room, "We Use the Independent Telephones." In a trice these were removed and the blue bell of the Nebraska company was hung up amid the cheers of the party.

A number of Omaha business men joined the party at Lincoln and returned with the train.

POLITICS IN LABOR UNIONS

American Federation Council Adjourns After Considering Many Questions of Importance.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor finally adjourned today. The appeal of the Amalgamated Wood Workers of New York against the Carpenters' union was dismissed by the executive council. A controversy between the same parties at St. Louis was considered and Organizer Grant Simpson ordered to investigate.

The subject of a universal label in unions was taken up. President Gompers was authorized to sound the attitude of the unions and to report the result to the executive council for action at the next convention.

The executive council discussed the political programs already inaugurated and President Gompers, Vice President Duncan and Treasurer Lennon were appointed a committee to report their views to the executive council and to keep the workmen of the country and their friends acquainted with the political movement.

Federation Rejects Coal Miners.

DENVER, June 22.—By unanimous vote the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners today turned down the application of the coal miners of Ohio and Illinois, affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America, for admission to the federation.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Showers and Cooler Saturday. Sunday Fair and Warmer in West Portion.

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Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	62	1 p. m.	80
6 a. m.	62	2 p. m.	78
7 a. m.	64	3 p. m.	73
8 a. m.	68	4 p. m.	73
9 a. m.	71	5 p. m.	75
10 a. m.	74	6 p. m.	70
11 a. m.	76	7 p. m.	75
12 m.	78	8 p. m.	72
		9 p. m.	70

SUIT FOR MILLION DOLLARS

Grandchildren of Late Charles Haddock of Chicago File Contest for Estate.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 22.—In the hope of proving title to and gaining possession of $1,000,000 worth of real and personal property in Los Angeles, Catalina island, Chicago and in Kern, Placer and Shasta counties, California, Frank D. Haddock, formerly a Fresno newspaper man, and Mrs. Sarah Haddock Whitset, his sister, have brought a sensational suit in the superior court of this county against their step-grandmother, Mrs. Cynthia Willett Haddock, widow of the late millionaire Chicagoan, Charles G. Haddock. Frank Haddock and Mrs. Whitset allege after the death of his first wife, their grandmother, Charles Haddock fell into the snares of Chicago spirit mediums, who under the guise of "the directing hand," told the man to deed away $1,000,000 worth of city and suburban property and personal effects.

The defendants in the suit deny flatly the charges and gainsay the blood relationship of the plaintiffs to the dead millionaire.

TRUE BILLS IN PEONAGE CASE

Federal Grand Jury Returns Indictments Against New Madrid, Mo., Farmers.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., June 22.—After a two-day investigation the federal grand jury called to look into the evidence on which charges of peonage had been preferred against New Madrid county farmers, reported true bills to Judge Finkelnburg of the United States district court today. Every man arrested by United States Marshal Morsey and his deputies in the recent raid was named in the indictments. Each indictment contained forty-four counts. Each represents the testimony given by a negro said to have been held in slavery on the Smith farm.

The court issued an order that the men named in the indictment appear within ten days and give bonds for their appearance at the September term of court for trial.

STANDPATTERS WIN IN LEE

First District Now Stands Solid Against Renomination of Cummins.

DONNELLSON, Ia., June 22.—(Special Telegram.)—The republican county convention of Lee county was in session here today and was overwhelmingly composed of standpat delegates. The caucuses in Fort Madison were held Wednesday night and out of five wards Governor Cummins only carried one, with five delegates. The convention selected twenty-four delegates to the state convention. Hon. George D. Perkins and Major Rathbun both have friends in this county. The selection of the delegation today completes the delegations in the First congressional district, viz: 114 standpatters. No one here takes seriously the contest of the Cummins people of the delegations from Des Moines and Jefferson counties.

Instruction in Poultry Raising.

AMES, Ia., June 22.—(Special.)—In response to the urgent demand for instructional and investigation work along poultry lines the board of trustees of the Iowa Agricultural college at a recent meeting created a new position in the animal husbandry department, that of instructor in animal husbandry in charge of poultry. Howard Pierce, a graduate of Cornell university, has been placed in charge of the work. Mr. Pierce is one of the best trained men in America along all lines of work pertaining to the poultry industry and the college authorities consider themselves most fortunate in securing the services of so competent a man to build up this new and most important line of college work.

Plans are now being prepared for the erection of the most modern and complete poultry plant to be found at any educational institution in America. The plant will be located on the farm recently purchased for the dairy herd and poultry work. Both instructional and investigation work will be commenced with the opening of the college year. During the first few years special attention will be devoted to the most economical methods of feeding for egg production and of fattening chickens for market.

Court Gives Henderson Office.

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 22.—(Special.)—A. M. Henderson was declared mayor of Marengo Wednesday by Judge James W. Bollinger of Davenport, sitting for Judge Bylington of Iowa City. The close election in April was followed by a series of contests. The election board originally declared Henderson mayor by five majority over A. M. Vette. Thereupon Vette contested, and the contest board decided that Vette was mayor by one majority. Judge Bollinger ruled that certain rejected votes should be counted, and handed down a verdict in favor of Henderson by six majority. Much feeling exists and the case may go to the supreme court.

Many at Summer School.

CEDAR FALLS, Ia., June 22.—(Special.)—Over 1,200 names have been enrolled for the summer school at the Iowa State Normal school and many are being added each day. It is the largest enrollment yet known for the summer term.

JOSEPH CROW GUILTY

Former Postmaster of Omaha and Legislator Convicted of Impeding Justice.

CAUGHT ON THREE OF THE NINE COUNTS

Penalty is One Year in Jail and Thousand Dollars Fine or Both.

WILL FILE MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL

Admits Giving Passes to Federal Grand Jurors When Serving as Foreman.

DENIES HE SOUGHT TO INFLUENCE THEM

Outcome of the Indictment Returned Against Crow Alleged to Have Worked for Rev. G. G. Ware's Freedom.

After being out twenty-six hours lacking eight minutes the federal petit jury in the case of the United States against Joseph Crow came in at 4:10 Friday afternoon with a verdict of guilty on three, and not guilty on six counts of the indictment, charging him with furnishing railway passes to certain members of the federal grand jury of November, 1905, of which Crow was foreman, with the view of impeding justice and to influence the action of the jurors in voting no-bill in the case of Rev. George G. Ware, who, with Frank W. Lambert and Harry Welsh, was being investigated by the grand jury—the former later being convicted and the latter confessing—on the charge of conspiracy in procuring fraudulent land filings within the U. B. I. Land and Cattle company's ranch enclosure in Hooker county, Neb.

The jury in the case was:

Albert Watkins, lawyer and real estate agent, Lincoln, foreman.
Joseph Graham, farmer, Avoca.
R. E. Cunningham, farmer, Weeping Water.
Jacob Ehlers, farmer, Gretna.
O. L. Potter, railroad employe, Auburn.
Arthur Temple, clerk, North Loup.
Joseph Taylor, farmer, Benedict.
John Bealer, retired farmer, Beatrice.
Amandus Krause, sr., stone mason, West Point.
Frank Neel, lumber merchant, Indianola.
L. B. Leavitt, retired merchant, Omaha.
L. F. Grimes, retired farmer, Sterling.

Indictment and Penalty.

The indictment against Crow consisted of nine counts. He was found guilty of the sixth, seventh and ninth counts and not guilty on the remaining six counts. The specific counts of which he is found guilty are for proffering and furnishing to one William Barge, cashier of the bank at Bloomfield, on the sixth count a pass to and from his home over the Northwestern road during the session of the grand jury; on the seventh count of furnishing a pass over the Northwestern road to and from his home at Decatur to John C. Ashley, and on the ninth count of agreeing to furnish passes for a summer trip during 1906 to John C. Ashley of Decatur and to F. C. Neilsen of Bancroft. These passes, it is alleged in the indictment, were voluntarily furnished and promised to the parties named for the purpose of influencing them to vote no bill against Ware.

The penalty provided by the United States statutes for crimes of the character of which Mr. Crow has been convicted is one year's imprisonment in jail or $1,000 fine, or both. The imprisonment feature does not involve penitentiary incarceration.

Will Move for New Trial.

Immediately upon the announcement of the verdict Crow's attorney, W. F. Gurley, announced to the court that he would file a motion for a new trial and was given ten days in which to make such a motion. In the meanwhile Crow will continue his liberty on $1,000 bond, furnished at the time of his indictment.

The trial of Joseph Crow, twice a member of the Nebraska house of representatives, once state senator from Douglas county and for five years postmaster of Omaha, was begun Tuesday morning, June 19. He was tried under an indictment found against him by the recent session of the federal grand jury, charging him with corruptly using his influence as a member and foreman of the federal grand jury of November, 1905, by means of procuring free railroad passes for certain members of that grand jury to and from their homes, to induce them to vote no bill against Rev. George G. Ware. The evidence was undisputed in the case that Crow had procured the passes—this he admitted himself—some of them by direct proffer by himself and others upon the solicitation of the members. As an additional inducement he agreed to procure passes during the summer of 1906 for a pleasure trip for John C. Ashley of Decatur and F. C. Neilsen of Bancroft to Colorado.

Origin of the Case.

The case against Crow had its inception during the session of the grand jury of November, 1905, when a large number of fraudulent land fencing cases were being investigated. It was currently reported about the federal building at the time that corrupt influences were being exerted in the grand jury room to prevent indictments of certain prominent cattlemen, including Rev. George G. Ware, president of the U. B. I. Land and Cattle Co., for procuring fraudulent filings on public lands within that ranch enclosure. Ware was finally indicted, but it is alleged on a narrow margin, and with him Frank W. Lambert and Harry Welsh as conspirators. Lambert pleaded guilty to the indictment and was placed under $10,000 bonds on account of his importance as a witness for the government in the case against Ware, of which he was the chief agent. Welsh, who was a sub-agent in procuring old soldiers from Grand Island and elsewhere to file on the lands, also pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months in the Douglas county jail, which sentence is now about expired. Ware entered a plea of not guilty and his case was brought to trial, resulting in his conviction and sentence to one year in the Douglas county jail and to pay a fine of $1,000. This case is now pending on appeal to the United States circuit court of appeals. Lambert is still at liberty on bond, his bond having been reduced to $5,000 after the Ware trial.

Crow as Lambert's Lawyer.

The day following the adjournment of the grand jury of 1905, of which Crow was the foreman, November 29, Lambert, who was indicted by that same jury, went to Mr. Crow in company with Robert Duncan, another member of the grand jury, and engaged Crow as consulting counsel in his case. Crow accepted a retainer of $25 from Lambert. On Thanksgiving day of 1905 Lambert, who was still under bond, went to the office of L. C. Wheeler, chief of the secret service agents, and stated to him that he wanted to go to Deadwood. Mr. Wheeler opposed this request on the theory that he did not care to have Lambert consult Ware, his fellow conspirator, who lived at Deadwood, and hence refused the request of Lambert. There was some