

HARD LINES FOR SHEA

Three of Alleged Fellow Conspirators Plead Guilty in Chicago Court.

ACTION CAUSES A GREAT SENSATION

Moves a Complete Surprise to Other Defendants and Their Attorney.

MEN WILL TURN STATE'S EVIDENCE

Application to Have Examination of Jury Reopened is Denied.

RESULT OF FRICTION IN TEAMSTERS' UNION

Men Who Change Pleas Are Albert Young, William Kelly, Michael Murphy—Motion for Continuance is Overruled.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—The dissensions which for the last year have prevailed in the ranks of the teamsters' union here today were carried into the trial of Cornelius P. Shea, who in company with six other men is on trial for alleged conspiracy in connection with the great teamsters' strike of June, 1905.

Albert Young, former president of the Teamsters' union; William Kelly, business agent of the Coal Teamsters' union, and William Murphy, said to have been a member of the "two-thirds crew" during the strike, withdrew their pleas of not guilty and entered pleas of guilty. All of the men declared their intention of turning state's evidence.

The incident caused intense excitement in the court room and among the other defendants completely by surprise. Shea and Young had for years been close friends and had worked through a number of strikes side by side. Since the last convention of the Teamsters' union, however, they have been opposed to each other. As soon as court opened today Attorney Leroy J. Brown, who has not previously appeared in the case, addressed Judge Hall, saying:

"Your honor, I desire to give notice that I herewith enter my appearance as counsel for the following named defendants in this case: Albert Young, William Kelly and Michael Murphy."

The attorneys for the defense showed their surprise at this announcement and a moment later, when it was announced that all three men desired to enter pleas of guilty, they were for a time taken completely aback. President Shea turned in his chair and stared fiercely at Young, who returned his look with an indifferent stare. The statement was then made by Attorney Brown that his clients desired to turn state's evidence.

The attorneys for the defense then informed the court that they demanded the right of reopening the examination of the jurors in order to question the jurors regarding their acquaintance with Attorney Brown. The court overruled them and an exception was taken by the defense.

A recess till this afternoon was requested by the defense and granted. The trouble between Albert Young and Cornelius P. Shea resulted from the effort made by the former to secure the presidency of the International Teamsters' union. He represented an element in the union that was opposed to Shea and disapproved his method of conducting the Chicago strike. Shea was re-elected and Young then organized a rival organization, which is known as the United Teamsters of America. Since the creation of the latter body there has been bitter strife among the teamsters and assaults and fights on the streets have occurred frequently.

After Young, Kelly and Murphy had entered pleas of guilty it was announced that Joseph Schultz, under indictment in connection with the teamsters' strike, but who has not yet been arraigned, would turn state's evidence.

When court convened in the afternoon the defense renewed its efforts to obtain a delay. It was declared by the court that the defendants' action of Young, Kelly, Murphy and Schultz in changing their pleas had so taken the defense by surprise that it was impossible for the defense to proceed. Judge Hall overruled the request of the defense and ordered the trial to proceed.

The afternoon was taken up by Assistant State Attorney Miller, who outlined the case of the state.

MAGDON WILL SEE SENATORS

Provisional Governor Will Meet Officials Chosen at Last Election Sunday Morning.

HAVANA, Nov. 30.—A conference between Governor Magdon and the Cuban senators and representatives chosen to office at the last election, called originally for tomorrow, has been postponed until Sunday morning at the palace. The purpose of this conference continues to be a matter of much speculation. Governor Magdon still declines to discuss the subject, save that he desires to consult with the congressmen in person. The liberals are still confident that the governor intends to request the resignations of the members of congress preparatory to fixing a date for holding new elections.

Reports received by Governor Magdon today from this town throughout the island show that tranquility reigns everywhere.

A slight increase of yellow fever has been recorded. There are four new cases, one at Havana, one at Sagua Lagrange, one at Cruces and one at Union de los Reyes. The total number of cases on the island is now thirteen.

WRECK ON WABASH RAILROAD

Omaha Express Collides with Freight Train Near St. Louis and Kills Fireman.

THREE ILLINOIS BANKS CLOSE

McDonough County Concerns that Planned Electric Railroad Short of Ready Cash.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 30.—Three banking institutions in McDonough county conducted by C. V. Chandler of Macomb closed their doors today. Notices to the effect that the banks were short of ready cash were posted on the doors of all the banks. This decision was reached yesterday upon an examination of the books by Mr. Chandler himself. The banks are the Bank of Macomb, conducted by C. V. Chandler & Co., deposits at \$200,000 and capitalized at \$50,000; the Chandler & Ames bank of Colchester, capitalized at \$25,000 and deposits of \$50,000; and the Chandler & Smith bank of Bardslopp, capitalized at \$25,000 with \$50,000 in deposits.

The money of the depositors in all three banks has been invested in the stock of the Chandler, the senior member of the private banking firms, in McDonough county real estate, and the immediate cause of the suspension of the three institutions is given as lack of ready cash. The Macomb bank guaranteed the payment of the bonds of the Macomb & Western Illinois Electric railway, and when the bondholders made a demand for their money they absorbed all the ready cash of the three institutions.

The following notice appeared on the doors of all three banks, signed by C. V. Chandler and the other members of the firm in the Macomb bank:

This bank is closed pending negotiations subject to the conversion of the property into ready cash. The bank is solvent and all deposits are being paid. It is a reasonable amount of time to convert the holdings into money.

C. V. Chandler has been in the banking business in Macomb for a quarter of a century, and in addition to his private holdings is treasurer of the Western Illinois State Normal school of Macomb and treasurer of the city of Macomb. It is not thought either the school nor the city will be affected by the failure of the bank. The state is secured by a trust company bond and the city's deposits in the bank are small at this time of the year.

The liabilities are upwards of \$700,000, with unincumbered real estate worth over \$400,000. The mortgages are mostly on city property and are considered good. There is little show of excitement over the closing of the banks. In Colchester the major part of the depositors are miners.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY DINES

Letters Read from President Roosevelt, King Edward and Former President Cleveland.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Messages were read at the dinner of the St. Andrew's society tonight from President Roosevelt, King Edward, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, English premier, and former President Grover Cleveland. The president wrote President W. Butler Duncan, who presided:

My Dear Mr. Duncan: May I, through you, extend my hearty good wishes to those central at the St. Andrew's society on its 10th anniversary. I wish I could be with you, to wish you well in person. With all respects, believe me, sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

King Edward's letter, presented by Sir Mortimer Durand, was as follows:

Please convey to the ancient and honorable society of which you are president, my respects and the warmest wishes for the success of their 10th anniversary.

EDWARD VII.

Former President Cleveland wrote:

I have strongly hoped against hope and have fought well against odds of things foredoomed, only to be obliged to surrender at last.

I am exceedingly disappointed and I write to tell you so and to express to you and all those who are fortunate enough to join with me in this celebration, my sincere wishes for the success of their 10th anniversary.

FOUR hundred persons were present. Andrew Carnegie, lord rector of St. Andrew's university, being the guest of honor. He spoke to the toast, "The Land of Cakes."

The toast, "The Land We Live In," had been assigned to Mr. Cleveland and was responded to by William M. Sloane of Columbia.

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Postal Appointments for Iowa and South Dakota Are Announced.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—Rural carriers appointed: Iowa—Maxwell, route 2, Alva E. Harris carrier, Little P. Harris substitute; Nebraska, route 2, August H. Grimm carrier, Mayne Grimm substitute. South Dakota—Elkton, route 2, George W. Vought carrier, Bert Dunbar substitute; Jefferson, route 3, Thomas Connors carrier, Mary Connors substitute; Vernon, route 3, Frank E. McAttee carrier, Arthur Christopher substitute.

COULD LINE PAYS REBATES

Coal Companies Owned by Railway Magnates Given Special Rates.

SECRET ON MINING MATERIAL

On Brick Amounted to 100 a Car-Land Titles Secured by Irregular Means.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 30.—Interstate Commerce Commission E. C. Clark, continuing his investigation of the coal trade in the intermountain country and the methods of obtaining coal properties, devoted most of the morning session today to the Denver & Rio Grande system and its affiliated coal companies.

Charles Livingston, former chief clerk at Sunnyside for the Utah Fuel company, testified that previous to August 1 last both companies enjoyed what amounted to secret tariff on all material shipped to the mines over the Denver & Rio Grande lines. The companies also received concessions over railroad lines, the Utah Fuel company.

Mr. Livingston said that under these special rates the coal companies shipped free brick from Pueblo at \$5 per car, while under the present full tariff the rate is \$15 per car. He stated that all freight bills were turned in to the railroad agent at Sunnyside, "cash," and that the settlement between the companies was made at some other point.

W. O. Williams, auditor of the Utah Fuel company, the Pleasant Valley Coal company and the Wasatch store, both Gould companies, testified that the coal company has never paid any rebates.

Replying to questions asked by the attorney for the government, Mr. Williams denied that any books or vouchers of the several companies were sent to headquarters in New York after the beginning of the present inquiry. He also denied that any books or vouchers had been destroyed.

Mr. Williams admitted that a name had been used by the coal company to secure title to 220 acres of land near Clear creek. He never received any compensation for this, he said.

Byron Groo, former secretary of the State Land board of Utah, was uncertain as to how title to the land was passed from the state of Utah to the coal companies. He admitted that large tracts of land were so disposed of by the State Land board, but said he could not remember the amounts paid or other details of the transactions.

George D. Holliday of Salt Lake City, lord of his land in Whitmore canyon near Sunnyside. He organized the Holliday Coal company and undertook to mine coal. Robert Forrester, geologist of the Utah Fuel company, with J. Kipman and other men, came to him, he said, and told him that they had discovered a coal deposit. He would jump his claim. Later, during his absence, armed men went in and took possession of his property, to which a man named Robert Kirken set up a claim.

Holliday testified that he attempted to contest Kirken's claim in the district court of the Third Utah district, but every day was against him until he secured a transfer of the case to Salt Lake City. Mr. Holliday told of several conversations with Robert Clark, superintendent of the Pleasant Valley Coal company, and other officials of the coal companies, in which some threats were made against him, and at other times efforts were made to buy him out. Finally, tiring of the struggle, he sold out to the coal company for \$2,000.

Driven Off by Armed Men. After the Pleasant Valley Coal company caused Kirken to jump his claim, he was driven off by armed men, and Kirken fired a shot at him. From the time Kirken jumped the claim, he testified, until he sold out his rights to the Pleasant Valley company he was not permitted to go upon his land.

The land which Holliday located in 1897, today is one of the most valuable coal and coking properties owned by the Utah Fuel company. While Messrs. Livingston and Williams, officials of the Gould coal companies, were under examination Attorney J. T. Durand, for the government, endeavored to secure admissions from them that the coal companies had been granted special freight rates on shipments of coke over the Oregon Short Line to the smelters at Anaconda, Mont. Both denied knowledge of any such concession made by the Harriman line.

The government agents have been unsuccessful in their efforts to subpoena Captain W. F. Cotton, reputed cashier of the Gould coal companies. Auditor Williams testified that he did not know the whereabouts of Captain Cotton. He said he had not seen Captain Cotton for six weeks.

Driven from Claim with Rifle. The afternoon session of the hearing was enlivened by a story in which rifle, threats of violence and corporate revenge figured. Arthur A. Sweet testified that he had probed the location of a tract of coal land in agricultural land. The protest was upheld and Sweet fled on it as mineral land. When he went to take possession he encountered P. M. Wheeling and a Mexican, both armed with rifles. Disregarding their statement that there was "no coal on the land," he went back to the property. As he proceeded he heard a gun fired. The armed men followed him to his claim and told him he had to leave. They asked him if he would go "at his pleasure" or by force. He consented to go "at his pleasure."

Afterward, Sweet said he was working as an agent and operator in the office of the Pleasant Valley Coal company at Cotton, Utah. He had instructions to copy from the commercial wires of the Western Railway company.

(Continued on Second Page.)

GILLETTE STICKS TO STORY

Alleged Murderer of Grace Brown Cross-Examined at Length by District Attorney.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The trial of Chester Gillette for the murder of his sweetheart, Grace Brown, practically came to a close today so far as the taking of evidence is concerned. The defense, while reserving the right to swear one witness if it sees fit tomorrow, rested this afternoon. The remainder of the afternoon was spent by the district attorney in recalling several witnesses in rebuttal.

The defense swore several witnesses today, but so little was expected of each one of them that it was less than two hours after Gillette himself stepped down from the stand that Attorney Thomas announced that the defense rested.

There were also striking features of the defense in the case today, outside of those furnished by the defendant's own testimony. Gillette went through the ordeal of cross-examination without wavering in the slightest degree in his testimony as to the actual death scene on Big Moose lake a week ago, when he said he had taken his time in answering the district attorney's questions. Gillette withstood the scorching cross-examination at the hands of the district attorney astonishingly well.

When he finally stepped down from the box he was as calm and unflinching as he was when he sat indifferently all through the court proceedings. Gillette today swore that many of the things he said and wrote and which the prosecution took as links in its chain of evidence were simply falsehoods, concocted for one reason or another, and that many of the things he said and wrote were merely acts of cowardice.

When Gillette left the witness stand, the defense called its eight or ten witnesses to give their opinions of Gillette's character and reputation. Some of them testified that he was a good, but the district attorney compelled all to admit that they were not then aware of Gillette's relations with Miss Brown.

A few persons employed in the skirt factory at Courtland, where Grace Brown lived, testified that they did not want to hear the girl say that she did not want to live and perhaps forever. To these, District Attorney Ward said: "You didn't see Gillette trying to comfort her, did you?" and they replied in the negative.

There was some surprise among the spectators when the district attorney allowed Gillette to leave the witness box without a complete description of the incidents immediately preceding the girl's fatal plunge into the lake.

WOMAN KILLED BY LOCOMOTIVE

Miss Goldie Safford of Milbank, S. D. Struck by Engine at Mitchell.

MITCHELL, S. D., Nov. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—A horrible accident occurred this morning at 11:15 o'clock, when Miss Goldie Safford was instantly killed by being run over by a Milwaukee engine, which was passing the depot, and while there was a crowd of other passengers on the platform.

Miss Safford evidently did not hear the approaching engine, as steam was escaping from another engine close by. She attempted to cross the track to another train when the engine which was backing up struck her. She was knocked down and rolled under the engine and was dragged out between the drive wheels and forward wheels.

Miss Safford was a student of Dakota Wesleyan university and she was at Mitchell on her way to school. She was struck by the engine while she was crossing the tracks.

R. P. Dundas held a coroner's inquest this afternoon and over two hours was spent in taking the testimony. The jury returned a verdict late this evening, (the body of the deceased) if material to the people were forced to witness. The wonder is that such an accident has not happened before, with the large crowds which are at the depot each day. The policeman, who has been doing duty for the company around the depot to prevent just such accidents, was laid off two days by the Harriman line.

AMBASSADOR FROM CANADA

London Mail Suggests that Man from Dominion Represents Great Britain at Washington.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Daily Mail this morning takes up the agitation for the appointment of a Canadian as ambassador at Washington in support of the paper says: It would be a wise course if the government is anxious to consolidate the empire. Canada has suffered in the past through the lack of an ambassador of British blood in the United States. It is a pity that the United States has not yet recognized the fact that it is a territorial dispute between Great Britain and the United States that it will never provoke a quarrel. Its enormous and rapid expansion justifies its claim to a larger share in the conduct of the international policy and the time has arrived to take it into partnership with the mother country.

HEINZE AIDS DEPOSITORS

Miner Sends Check for Hundred Thousand Dollars to Trust Company Receiver.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 30.—Receiver Wilson of the wrecked Aetna bank, announced today that he had received a check from Augustus Heinze for \$100,000. Mr. Heinze was formerly president of the bank, but withdrew in 1904. Believing, however, that many depositors had not known of his withdrawal, although it was widely advertised at the time, and that through confidence in his reputation many of his friends may have lost their money, Mr. Heinze says in his letter to Mr. Wilson, he contributes \$100,000 towards the bank's assets and forwards his check for that amount. The contribution should increase the bank's assets 20 per cent.

NAVAL CHANGES SUGGESTED

Two Fleets to Be Created for Use on Atlantic and Pacific.

MARINES MAY BE TAKEN FROM SHIPS

Admiral Converse Makes Annual Report and Suggests that Two Vice Admirals Should Be Created for Fleets.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The completed plans for the organization of the fighting vessels of the navy in two fleets for service on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States in such manner that the whole force may readily be mobilized in cases of emergency is announced by Rear Admiral Converse, chief of the bureau of navigation of the Navy department in his annual report made public today. The concentration of the battle fleet in the Atlantic waters and the assignment of all vessels therein to the command of one flag officer, will be completed about January 1 next. Rear Admiral Converse said that owing to responsibilities in the Philippines and the far east generally an adequate naval force is needed in the Pacific ocean. The assignment of the ships of the battle line to Atlantic waters and of cruisers and gunboats to Pacific waters, is in accordance with prudent strategic requirements.

Tentative Assignments. The tentative assignment of vessels is as follows:

Atlantic Fleet—First squadron, first division: Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, Missouri. Second division: Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Virginia. Third division: Alabama, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylvania. Fourth division: Ohio, Indiana. Fifth division: Tennessee, Washington, St. Louis. Sixth division: Columbia, Des Moines, Cleveland, Tacoma. Seventh division: Dixie, Marlette, Newport, Don Juan de Austria. Eighth division: Prairie, Dubuque, Paducah, Scorpion.

The seventh and eighth divisions will be held in reserve when their services are no longer required for police and patrol duty.

Ships in Reserve. In reserve: Texas, Brooklyn, Second torpedo flotilla, Hopkins, Lawford, Macdonough, Whipple, Texan, Worden.

Third torpedo flotilla: Wilkes, Blakely, De Long, Kearsage, Stoddard, Albatross, Thetis, Fish Hawk, Fish Hawk, Fish Hawk.

Fourth torpedo flotilla: first division: West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Colorado. Second division: Baltimore, Chattanooga, Galveston, Cincinnati, Raleigh, Cleveland, Helena, Wilmington. Third division: Callao, El Cano, Quirós, Villalby.

Coast defense: Monterey, Monaghan, De Long, Kearsage, Stoddard, Albatross, Thetis, Fish Hawk, Fish Hawk, Fish Hawk.

Pacific Fleet—First division: Charleston, Milwaukee, Albatross, New Orleans. Second division: Chicago, Yorktown, Boston, Princeton.

Fourth torpedo flotilla: Preble, Paul Jones, Perry, Farragut, Goldsborough, Rowan.

At an early date it is expected that the Atlantic fleet and the Pacific squadron will be merged into one Pacific fleet under the supreme command of a flag officer of the highest rank in the same manner as the Atlantic fleet is now organized.

The bureau of navigation is making every endeavor to increase the fighting strength of the fleet in the Atlantic, divided into two squadrons, which will furnish every opportunity for the practice of battle tactics and will enable the higher officers to acquire facility in the exercise of a large fleet and in maneuvering one homogeneous squadron against another.

Proposed Change for Marines. Rear Admiral Converse, chief of the bureau of navigation, says in his annual report made public today that it has been a matter of deep consideration to the bureau whether it would not add to the efficiency of the navy service by making the personnel of the battle squadrons materially to the efficiency of a ship's crew by the increase of the number of marines available for general duties.

An increased number of marines would reduce the number of marines on board of the ships and would increase the number of marines available for general duties. An increased number of marines would reduce the number of marines on board of the ships and would increase the number of marines available for general duties.

The bureau believes that the withdrawal of marines from ships and the addition of marines to the battle squadrons would materially to the efficiency of a ship's crew by the increase of the number of marines available for general duties.

REVISION OF BOX RENTALS

Postoffice Department Will Establish Sliding Scale for Users of the Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—An order has been issued by First Assistant Postmaster General H. H. Woodcock, effective January 1, looking to the adoption of uniform rates of rent for boxes in postoffices.

The revised rates will affect every postoffice in the United States. The new schedule adopts as the minimum rate for small boxes in small, fourth-class postoffices the amount (10 cents per quarter) now generally charged. From this figure the rates advance according to a carefully graduated scale until they reach a charge for small lock boxes at one postoffice (New York City).

The intention of the department is to make any increase in box rents. While some rates will be revised, others will be considerably lowered, the aim being to correct inequalities and at the same time to produce an average approximate to that of the rates now in force.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Partly Cloudy and Colder Saturday, Sunday Fair.

- 1 Teamsters Turn State's Evidence. Could Lines Pay Rebates in Utah. Charges Suggested in the Navy. Land Barons Attack a Witness.
- 2 More Standard Methods Exposed.
- 3 News from All Parts of Nebraska.
- 4 Shorter Hours for Clerks in Russia.
- 5 Cause of Fatal Wreck Sought.
- 6 Woman in Club Shot Death.
- 7 Affairs in South Omaha.
- 8 Financial Review of the Week.
- 9 Sporting Events of the Day.
- 10 Torrey Plans for Action at Once.
- 11 Farmers Too Busy to Haul Corn In.
- 12 Coal Dealers Are Forced to Trial.
- 13 Fortune is Seeking a Woman.
- 14 Good Things Found on the Market.
- 15 Commercial and Financial News.
- 16 Council Bluffs and Iowa News.
- 17 Task for Railroad Tax Agents.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Temp.	Hour.	Temp.
5 a. m.	30	1 p. m.	30
6 a. m.	30	2 p. m.	30
7 a. m.	30	3 p. m.	30
8 a. m.	30	4 p. m.	30
9 a. m.	30	5 p. m.	30
10 a. m.	30	6 p. m.	30
11 a. m.	30	7 p. m.	30
12 m.	30	8 p. m.	30
1 p. m.	30	9 p. m.	30

SENATOR ALLISON DELAYS

Will Not Come to Washington Until After the Christmas Holidays.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Allison will not reach this city until after the Christmas holidays. The delay in his arrival is not due to any unfavorable condition in the senator's health, but is the result of advice that has been given him to the effect that the great appropriation bills, over which he exercises an influence as chairman of the senate committee having them in charge, will not be advanced sufficiently for his attention until after January 1.

It is not likely that any measure except the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill will be before the senate committee on appropriations before the holidays. Senator Allison is chairman of the subcommittee having that bill in charge, which subcommittee cannot complete its work for several weeks because of the necessity of hearing various officials of the government and others who will have something to say about them.

Senator Roosevelt, editor of The Bee, arrived in Washington today to attend the opening of congress on Monday. Mr. Roosevelt spent Thanksgiving with his wife's family in Baltimore.

WORK ON THE CONSTITUTION

Oklahoma Convention Discussing Section for Control of Railroads and Express Companies.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Nov. 30.—The actual formation of a constitution for Oklahoma was inaugurated this afternoon when propositions were introduced in the constitutional convention for two blanks, providing, respectively, for railway regulation and separate coaches for whites and negroes.

The railway regulation bill, introduced by Delegate Clint Graham, is summarized as follows:

Railroad, express, sleeping car and oil line companies shall be declared common carriers, to provide for stock inspection; to prevent consolidation, and prohibition of stock transfers.

The "Jim Crow" resolution was offered by Judge Ledbetter of Ardmore, I. T. Both propositions were referred to the committee on railroads.

The rules were adopted this afternoon. A feature of this morning's session was the adoption of a resolution recognizing the federal constitution as paramount to that of the state of Oklahoma. He declared that state sovereignty should be strictly observed.

WOULD-BE BANDIT KILLS SELF

Man Who Attempted to Rob Kansas Bank Commits Suicide When Capture Seems Certain.

THIO, Kan., Nov. 30.—Realizing that he was about to be captured in an unsuccessful attempt to rob the Bendena State bank at Bendena, Kan., five miles west of here, today, J. W. Harris, a farm hand, aged 30, placed a pistol in his ear and pulled the trigger. He died three hours later.

Harris entered the bank at 4 o'clock this afternoon when W. A. Gillen, the cashier, and Theodore Selb, a clerk, were preparing to close the bank for the day. Harris covered both men with a pistol and commanded them to throw up their hands.

He then ordered them to come out from behind the counter, pull down the window blinds and lock the doors.

Selb went back behind the counter again, ostensibly to pull down a window curtain, but in reality to make his escape through a door which led into a back room. As Selb suddenly opened the door, Harris fired a shot at him, but without effect, and the clerk escaped from the building. Fearing capture, Harris calmly stared at Gillen a moment and then killed himself.

DIVIDING TORREY MEETINGS

Special Arrangement for Sunday in Order that All Who Wish May Hear.

ATTACK ON WITNESS

Richards and Comstock Try to Discredit Some of Government's Testimony.

T. M. HUNTINGTON IS NAMED AS AGENT

Secured Land Filings by Old Soldiers Through Irving D. Hall.

ENTRIES MADE UNDER SALE CONTRACT

Veterans Promised \$300 for Homesteads When They Moved Up.

DID NOT INTEND TO COMPLY WITH LAW

Members of Party of Old Soldiers from Iowa Give Important Testimony in Hearing of Land Case.

The particular feature of the Richards-Comstock land trial on the fifth day was the effort of the defense to discredit one of the government's witnesses, Irving D. Hull, to offset some rather sensation evidence implicating Thomas M. Huntington as an agent in procuring filings for W. G. Comstock and the consideration that was secured to him for securing an unlimited number of filings, preferably those of old soldiers.

Hull admitted that he had been arrested in connection with the land matters and had been taken before the United States commissioner at Chadron and was bound over to the federal grand jury, but he said no indictment had been returned against him.

The defense undertook to show that Hull had been promised immunity from indictment if he would testify for the government and that his evidence now being given was in pursuance of that agreement and that the case against him had been dismissed.

Hull's testimony developed an agreement between himself and Huntington to secure soldiers' filings. The soldiers were to be given \$300 for their land after proving up. Preparatory to final proof they were to lease the land to Comstock and Huntington was to get \$100 for each lease, and out of this \$100 the expenses and improvements were to be paid. When final proof was completed the consideration for each lease was to be \$300. Three hundred dollars of this was to go to the soldier and the other \$300, which included the lease money, was to be divided between Huntington and James Hull, a brother of the witness.

Old Soldier Tells of Deal. Irving D. Hull, an ex-soldier living at Mirage and a professional land locator, was a witness for the government at the morning session. He testified to meeting Thomas M. Huntington at Norfolk about the middle of July, 1904. He said:

"I was called to Omaha, where I secured old soldiers to file on government land. This talk was begun on the depot platform and was continued in the Pullman car. We talked about an hour. He asked me if I could procure a number of declaratory statements. I said 'I thought I could.' He wanted me to get all I could and send them to him and have the men on the land the day the Kinkaid law went into effect. He said arrangements had been made whereby he could place all the filings he could get. He preferred soldiers' filings to the longest service in the army, because they could prove up sooner. He said he had a talk with my brother, James Hull, a few days before and he being an old soldier, he thought I could get old soldiers to file better than any other man. He named Comstock could place the filings."

"I then went back to my old home in Iowa and got seventeen or eighteen old soldiers to execute declaratory statements and sent them to Huntington. The