

HYDE EVIDENCE FOUND IN STREET

Lost Notes of Grand Jury Find Way Into Defense

HELP THE PRISON SIDE

Papers Give Scientist's View of Celebrated Poison Theory

TWO QUARTS OF BLOOD DRAWN

Nurse Testifies that Hunton Was Bled by Dr. Hyde.

PROTEST FROM DR. TWYMAN

Wound Not Closed Until Third Protest Was Made by Physician Now Dead—Other Testimony Presented.

PARIS, April 20.—Attorney Walsh declared at the opening of the Hyde trial this afternoon that he had in his possession papers containing notes of the testimony of Dr. Walter S. Haines, given before the grand jury which showed that the scientist had declared that no cyanide of potassium was found in the stomach of Colonel Swope.

These papers, Walsh said, had been found in a street by a woman and turned over to him. The assertion followed a demand of the court for Mr. Walsh to tell whether he had in his possession papers belonging to the state.

"I refuse to answer," shouted Mr. Walsh, springing to his feet.

"Then bring in the jury," shouted Judge Latashaw, striking the desk with his fist.

Mr. Walsh rushed forward to the bench and made the startling statement.

The order for the jury to be returned was rescinded.

"A man holding papers belonging to the state is no better than a thief," said the court, hotly.

Pointing toward the jail, adjoining the criminal court building, Mr. Walsh shouted:

"Your honor, do you see those gallowers?"

Attorney Latashaw, Mr. Conkling and Mr. Walsh did not finish the sentence.

Prosecutor Conkling broke into the conversation and said:

"If these papers are returned, we will give the defense a carbon copy of them."

"It is the proof of a man's innocence that we hold," hollily said Mr. Latashaw, "and the same papers are the proof of the guilt of the defendant," interrupted Mr. Conkling.

"Marshall, take charge of the defendant," said Judge Latashaw, rising from his chair. "I will look into this matter."

Papers Found in Street.

Before Judge Latashaw had left the bench, Mr. Walsh expressed a desire to explain how the papers came into his possession.

"An advertisement was inserted in a local paper, saying a certain woman had found papers connected with the case. I went to her house and found that they were these notes.

"They contained proof of my client's innocence. By refusing to take them, I thought I might make a move that would cost the life of an innocent man.

"I took the papers, but told the woman to tell everyone who asked that I took the papers to my office.

"Mr. Jost, an assistant prosecutor, came to me before court opened this afternoon and asked me if I had the papers. I refused to answer."

"This is the most serious question of ethics with which I have ever had to deal," said Judge Latashaw. "I have no doubt, Mr. Walsh, that if it had placed your own life in jeopardy to return these notes, you would not have returned a minute."

Walsh Goes for Papers.

The court then told Mr. Walsh to return the papers to the court and the attorney went to a bank to get them.

The woman who found the papers, Miss Eva Finney, colored, was in the court room and was called to the stand by the prosecution, prepared to take the witness stand.

When the court held that Mr. Walsh should return the papers, the witness was excused.

After Mr. Walsh departed, Attorney Reed arose and said he believed one of the defendant's counsel had intimated he was a liar.

"Everybody, including the court, was called a liar during those few moments that passed," said Judge Latashaw, smiling.

Mr. Reed sat down without further words.

Mr. Conkling admitted that the papers actually had been lost in the streets by one of his assistants.

Dr. Haines would testify, said Mr. Conkling, that cyanide was found in Colonel Swope's body.

Attorneys for Dr. Hyde declared that in case Dr. Haines took the stand and testified that cyanide had been found they would prosecute him for perjury.

Had the marshal taken charge of Dr. Hyde when the court ordered it, his bond would have been revoked.

What Dr. Haines Said.

"It is true," said Mr. Conkling, "that Dr. Haines did not testify before the grand jury that he had found cyanide of potassium in Colonel Swope's viscera."

At that time, however, he had not completed his analysis. Later and more searching examination of the organs proved that cyanide was present."

No action would be taken against Attorney Walsh for withholding the papers, said the prosecutor, provided the court's order to return them was obeyed without delay.

"I have no objection to the defense having a copy of Dr. Haines' testimony before the grand jury," continued Mr. Conkling. "If I am assured that their defense will not be changed."

When Mr. Walsh returned the papers, Judge Latashaw spoke calmly and at some length regarding the defense's action in keeping the papers and the tumultuous scene that resulted. He bore no feeling against anyone on account of the trouble, he said.

Walsh Keeps Copies.

"Let all proof that will tend to show the guilt or innocence of this defendant be secured early," he said. "The court will call on the militia to obtain such evidence if necessary."

Just as the jury was filing into the room, the court asked Mr. Walsh if he had copies of Dr. Haines' testimony. Mr. Walsh said he had.

"You might as well have kept the

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Traffic in Sham Paintings and Old Furniture

Thousands of Imitations of Works of Old Masters and Craftsmen Sold to Rich Americans.

PARIS, April 20.—The revelations made in the case of Count De Gattigny, who, with the countess, is being examined at Tours on a charge of having misrepresented the origin of paintings and the antiquity of a furniture purchase by Mrs. Charles II. Haine of this city, but formerly of Boston, have caused a profound impression in the world of art and served to open up the whole question of the many-sided traffic in sham paintings, other works of art and antique furniture.

Although the declarations of Henri Rochefort, editor of the Paris, regarding the Rembrandts may constitute a satirical exaggeration, it is the general opinion that there is some truth in his assertion that celebrated collections in hundreds of homes in America and elsewhere contain spurious Rembrandts as well as copies of other masters. M. Rochefort has said that 90 per cent of the "Rembrandts" owned in America were forgeries.

"I have seen so many 'Turners,'" said M. Rochefort, "that I have almost decided that Turner never existed. He could not have turned out the works attributed to him if he lived 70 years. It is the same with Rembrandt."

"I never could convince my American friend that his collection of the school of 1830 containing 'Millots' and 'Corots' were not genuine, but I did convince him of the falsity of his works of one great living artist. For the artist himself upon seeing the pictures exclaimed: 'I will send my seconds to the man who says I did that.'"

The recent exposures are painted here as helping to check the brazen frauds perpetrated in France and elsewhere—as a warning to foreigners to buy masterpieces with the greatest caution.

The newspapers pursue the affair with avidity and are immensely amused over the various reports of how the count entered the most exclusive society.

Early photographs of Gattigny show a handsome young man, dressed in the uniform of a chancellor of the Order of Melun, his breast literally laden with ribbons and medals.

Senator Root at White House

Spends Hour with President and Refuses to Discuss Possibility of Seeing Roosevelt in Europe.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Senator Root spent nearly an hour with President Taft at the White House today. The senator expects to sail for Europe on May 13. He would not say today whether he would see the president in Europe, or the other side before the latter sailed for New York, where he is due June 17.

Senator Root goes to The Hague as one of the American representatives in the Newfoundland fisheries disputes.

When asked for an opinion on the result of the congressional election at Rochester, Senator Root declared it "lacked the charm of novelty."

Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, also a caller at the White House today, said that the defeat of Mr. Aldridge was not expected.

Aged Sioux Remembers Comet

Pine Ridge Reservation Indian Describes it as Star Which Swallows Its Tail.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 20.—(Special.)—The star which swallows its tail, the unique manner in which an aged Sioux warrior from the Pine Ridge reservation refers to Halley's comet. In the course of an interview at Interior, a small town near the reservation, the old Indian stated he could distinctly remember the last previous visit of the comet when he was a mere boy.

The old warrior stated further that this summer season would be very stormy and restless with much violent weather.

Whether he expected the summer to be a stormy one because of the presence of Halley's comet could not be determined owing to the fact that the old warrior talked English in a very broken manner.

CHICAGO MAN IS FOUND DEAD

Death of Vice President of Leather Company Due to Bullet from Hunting Rifle.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Carl W. Eisenfrath, vice president of the Monarch Leather company, was found dead in his room here today.

Death was caused by a bullet from a hunting rifle. While out morning, he declared that the shooting was accidental. The police are investigating.

"Attend to Business," Cries President Louis Burmester

President Burmester of the city council has resolved that hereafter the committee of the whole shall keep closer tabs on the routine matters that concern the city fathers.

Heretofore the papers coming before the committee have been those of general importance only, with the result that every paper touching routine business, no matter how important it might be, has been read in council meeting only by its title.

To attempt to read everything in extenso would keep City Clerk Butler and a corps of assistants glibly all night and part of next day.

Now the president of the council has decided, after consultation with other members, that he will ask the committee of the whole to consider such things as petitions for improvements that are pronounced insufficient by the city attorney and the engineers.

"Naturally, we cannot take note of every

merely routine proceeding, to the extent that we may know all about it," said President Burmester, "but there are certain matters of council business that should have closer attention. The councilmen themselves should be better posted on such things as deficient petitions for public improvements, and the like, but they cannot be when the papers are being rushed through at a regular meeting. They must then take almost everything on faith, and it is nobody's fault that this is so, because the number of papers to be handled by the clerk very often runs into the hundreds."

"We can, though," said President Burmester, "take care of a great many more matters than we do in committee of the whole if every member attends and we go about to business promptly. So far as we can, and I believe the other members feel as I do, hereafter we will give at least some attention to everything touching paving, sidewalks, sewers and grading, in a general committee meeting."

INDIAN POWWOW AT WASHINGTON

"The Last Great Council" is Shown with Moving Pictures Before Distinguished Audience.

TAFT AND BUFFALO BILL THERE

President and Scout and Army Officers See Wonderful Views.

REDSKINS' LIFE WELL DEPICTED

Pictures Show How Primitive Men Lived in Wilderness.

SCENES ILLUSTRATE HISTORY

Pictures Prove of Interest in Big Circles at Capital—President Long of Taber College in East.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 20.—(Special Telegram.)—Before President and Mrs. Taft and in the presence of a distinguished assemblage in which were many of the old officers of the army who had participated in the campaigns against the Indians, including Colonel W. F. Cody, who came from New York to attend the exhibition, "The Last Great Indian Council" was illustrated tonight by Dr. Joseph K. Nixon, with colored slides and life pictures, at the Willard hotel.

It has been forty-two years and more since the Indians were placed on reservations and their great councils forever ceased. Under the auspices of Mr. Rodman Wanamaker of Philadelphia, a thoroughly well equipped expedition, with the cooperation of the Indian office in Washington and under the leadership of Dr. Dixon, was sent out to make a permanent record of the manners and customs, home life, sports, games and wars of the North American Indian.

This expedition extended over several months, covering over 8,000 miles of travel, embracing photographs of the wild life of the Yellowstone, camping with the Indian and studying his primitive life.

The last great Indian council, the tragedy of a vanishing race, was conveyed in the valley of the Little Big Horn in Montana. There a primitive camp was constructed of old-time tepees. The chieftains came dressed in their war regalia, bringing with them guns, bows and arrows, tom-toms, cup sticks, war shirts and war bonnets, and the surroundings of former greatness such chief told to the leader of the expedition the story of his life with all its thrilling romance and tragedy.

Great Chieftains Present.

In that notable gathering, where a primitive council lodge was constructed, were Chief Plenty-Coups of the Crow nation, Two-Moons who led the Cheyennes against Custer, Umapias, head chief of the Cayuse, Tin-Tin-Aceta, a famous warrior of the Omahas; Bear Ghost, of the Yankton Sioux; Mountain Chief, hero of the Blackfeet; Curly, a Custer scout; Red Cloud, an Ogalalla Sioux, just fallen hero to the cavalry of his father, who was, before his death, two months ago, the greatest Indian fighter in the United States, and others quite as famous.

The exhibition was extremely interesting, particularly to old Indian fighters who are living in Washington in the sunset of their lives, and was notable, not only because of the interest displayed, but because of its splendid contribution to the history of the people who roamed the plains and valleys of North America long before the white man set foot upon its soil.

Iowa Educator at Capital.

President P. W. Long of Tabor college, Tabor, Iowa, is in the city in the interest of his institution. Senator Burkett of Nebraska is an alumnus of the institution and a former teacher, as is Representative Walter I. Smith of Council Bluffs. President Long will be the guest of Senator Burkett during part of his stay in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Meyer of Omaha and two sons were introduced to the president today by Senator Brown. The president was greatly interested in Mr. Meyer, whom he complimented upon their studies. The Meyers were guests of the two Nebraska senators today at luncheon.

T. J. Mahoney of Omaha is in the city on business with the Interior department.

POWDER COMBINE HEARING

Special Examiner Hears Testimony for the Defense in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 20.—William S. Mahaffey, special examiner in the suit of the federal government to dissolve the Dupont De Nemours Powder company, heard testimony for the defense here today. Twenty witnesses, mostly from coal mines of Illinois and Iowa, were present.

Much testimony was adduced at the preference of miners for certain brands of explosives. Henry Phillips, vice president of an Ottumwa, Ia., fusi company, declared on cross examination that he believed "quiet influences" had at one time been at work at a regular meeting of the powder other than that manufactured by the Dupont concern.

ROOSEVELT GUEST OF OMAHA

Famous Colonel Writes Ak-Sar-Ben He Would Like to Visit Omaha

IS MAKING NO ENGAGEMENTS

Board of Governors Prepares to Present Further Arguments to Former President to Induce Him to Come.

Theodore Roosevelt may be in Omaha during the military tournament this fall. He has written from Rome to Charles H. Piekens, president of the board of governors of Ak-Sar-Ben, that he would like to be in Omaha at that time, but is making no engagements as yet.

When the letter was received the board of governors immediately got busy and began further negotiations to induce the mighty hunter to visit Omaha this fall.

The following letter was received by Mr. Piekens this morning:

"ROME, April 19.—C. H. Piekens, President Ak-Sar-Ben: I dare not make any engagements at present, although, my dear Sir, I should like to be at Omaha, as you request, but cannot in any event lead any parade. Will have to wait until I get home before making any engagements. Faithfully yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

ROOSEVELT ENROUTE TO PARIS

Colonel Disposes of Correspondence While Passing Through Austria.

ATTNANG-PUCHSEIM, UPPER AUSTRIA, April 20.—Although it was after midnight when the train bearing the Roosevelt party left Budapest, the colonel was up at 7 o'clock today. During the stop at Vienna he got out and walked up and down the station platform for half an hour.

After leaving Vienna, Mr. Roosevelt turned his attention to a vast accumulation of correspondence. For three hours he dictated to his stenographer.

Upright leaving Budapest, Mr. Roosevelt was obliged to decline the invitation of the Bavarian government made through the Bavarian minister at the Austrian court, to stop over several hours in Munich today.

PARIS, April 20.—France is preparing a great welcome for Mr. Roosevelt. The leading newspapers, which have sent special correspondents to the frontier to accompany the former president to Paris, are filled today with historical and laudatory sketches of the distinguished American and with words of warm greeting.

The merchants are arranging to decorate their places in honor of Mr. Roosevelt and will present him with an address.

Every seat in the Sorbonne has been allotted for the occasion of Mr. Roosevelt's lecture. Thousands of applications for tickets of admission have been received only to be refused. The former president will have little time for rest in the French capital. For in addition to the long official program there will be private visits, excursions and dinners to crowd the week.

TOURISTS BACK FROM ORIENT

Party Which Visited East on the Cincinnati Reaches New York—Kenosha Man Dies at Naples.

NEW YORK, April 20.—On the steamer Cincinnati, which arrived today from Genoa, Naples and the Orient after a trip of eighty-one days with a party of tourists, was the body of T. B. Jeffery of Kenosha, Wis., who died at Naples on the outward trip of the steamer.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery disembarked at Naples to visit the ruins of Pompeii. At the hotel where they stopped Mr. Jeffery was stricken with heart failure and died suddenly. The body will be taken to Kenosha for burial.

Mrs. J. B. Foraker of Ohio and her son Arthur were passengers on the Cincinnati

Meat Inquiry in St. Louis is Concluded

Attorney General Says He Has Enough Evidence to Oust National Packing Company.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—Believing he has all the evidence needed to begin proceedings against the meat packing companies, Attorney General Major brought the meat investigation to a close today.

The attorney general said he would begin court action within thirty days. Attorneys for the packers after adjournment said the facts, which they gave judgment, would not furnish a legal basis for an ouster order.

They said the National Packing company, the holding corporation for the Armour, Swift and Morris interests, which has been shown to own the St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision company, had been pronounced a legal corporation.

One witness today told of the selling of stock in the Dressed Beef company to parties who demanded a contract that the witness would not enter the wholesale beef business for fifteen years.

Tom Taggart Shies His Castor

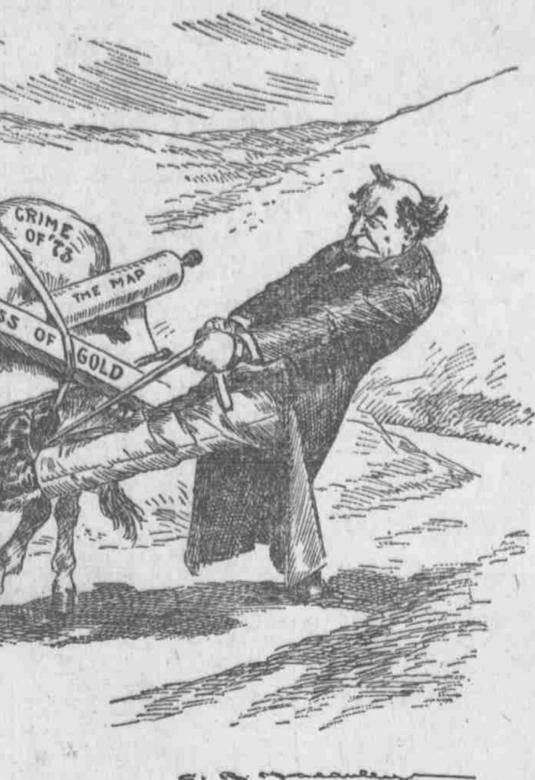
Indiana Democratic Boss is Candidate for Seat in Senate Occupied by Beveridge.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 20.—Thomas Taggart, former chairman of the democratic national committee, formally announced today that he would be a candidate before the general assembly next year to succeed Albert J. Beveridge in the United States senate. If the democratic state convention next week adopts a plan approved by Governor Marshall and endorse a candidate for the senate, Mr. Taggart's name will be presented.

How Big is Omaha?

What Some People Think About It

Table listing names and addresses of people who provided data for the 'How Big is Omaha?' article. Includes names like Emily Brian, Lincoln; Bertha Brown, Lincoln; Helen Hansen, 121 Oak; W. H. Kitchman, Waino; Mrs. Clyde McNell, Atlantic; Corlies Cook, Atlington; Henry H. Lorenzen, Blair; A. O. Kocken, North Platte; Richard Hadley, Cedar Rapids; Jay Burdette, Blair; C. A. Thompson, College View; H. L. Avery, Riverton; E. C. Platt, Pierce; R. M. Coble, 345 S. 22; M. C. Coffey, 2345 Boulevard; M. Coffey, Red Oak; W. H. Tolbert, Red Oak; Mrs. J. P. Olson, Bend; Mildred Hayward, St. Paul; Vera Gough, North Platte; Stewart Hadley, Cedar Rapids; C. B. Cooper, 223 S. 20; A. B. Greenberg, 215 N. 12; E. M. Holman, 111 N. 12; Emma Mason, 1041 Washington, C. B.; W. C. Olson, Waterloo; W. C. Grant, 124 S. 14; J. P. Heisl, 230 N. 19; Mrs. J. Erickson, 379 Howard; Harry Schellberg, 2350 Charles; C. Hansen, 910 S. 26; Harold Wallace, 1810 Chicago; H. P. Kratz, Lyons; George Young, Randolph; H. B. Reid, Randolph; Stephen Salzer, Hastings; Leonard Potter, 1412 S. 15; Estelle L. Deak, Glenwood; R. O. Hitchcock, 419 S. 15; George Young, Grand Island; C. Hansmeyer, Long Prairie, Minn.; W. L. Looke, Ashland; Mrs. A. H. Johnson, Okmaha; W. M. Wheeler, 225 S. H. Lincoln; George Young, Cedar Bluffs; S. O. Rosen, Randolph; Evelyn L. Hicks, Wilsner; Helen Swanson, 1025 S. 15; Helen Swanson, 1025 S. 15; W. P. Stillman, 266 Dodge; W. H. Hayab, Grand Island; S. S. Hayden, Grand Island; A. Farrell, 415 Locust, Kan. City; Mrs. E. A. Austin, Franklin; Mrs. E. A. Austin, Franklin; Ernest Lathrop, 1347 Madison; W. H. Heisl, 3700 Ohio; Mrs. J. O. Bricker, 250 St. Mary's; D. F. Bricker, 1271 Bordeaux.



Same Old Burden.

Meat Inquiry in St. Louis is Concluded

Attorney General Says He Has Enough Evidence to Oust National Packing Company.

NORRIS TALKS OF ELECTION

Nebraskan Sees End of Machine Rule in New York Result.

OPINION OF MR. BOUTELL

Illinois Member Says It Was Just a Skirmish and Does Not Mean Anything—Views of Other Members.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Not since the political campaign began have the demagogue been in such a jubilant mood as they were today over the result of the New York election. They gathered early on the floor and there was everywhere a spirit of festivity. The republican leaders declined to attach any significance to the deal. The insurgents took other views.

Representative Norris of Nebraska, one of the insurgent leaders, said: "It is simply an uprising of the people against machine rule and means that the people will stand for it no longer. It is a local matter in New York, but similar conditions prevail through the country and similar results will ensue."

"What does it mean to this house?" Mr. Norris was asked. "The members who are here because of machine politics—both republican and democrat—should be able to see the end they are coming to. They won't be here much longer," was the reply.

Representative Hamilton of New York, another insurgent, thought Aldridge's defeat in Rochester was largely due to his personality and what he was known to stand for.

"Canonism was also an issue," said Mr. Fish. Aldridge was asked whether he stood for Cannon or not and he declined to answer. The people answered for him.

There was incidental reference in the senate to the election, by Mr. Gallinger. "It was just a skirmish, it doesn't mean anything," said Mr. Boutell of Illinois. His statement was typical of republican opinion. Among the democrats and insurgent republicans there was a greater variety of views.

Representative Francis Burton Harrison (democrat) of New York believed it marked the overthrow of a regime, nation-wide in its extent.

TALK HAVENS FOR GOVERNOR

Friends of New Congressman Want to Use His Name.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 20.—James S. Havens announced today that he was candidate for the thirty-second congressional district from the hands of a "political boss," and that he would not accept renomination for the office of congressman, to which he was elected yesterday by nearly 6,000 plurality.

Regarding a boom for governor, launched today by one of the newspapers that supported him, Mr. Havens was silent. Such an attitude, however, has only whittled the determination of the victorious

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HAMILTON LAND FRAUD VICTIM

Possibility that Mullen Murder Was Committed to Make Good Threats.

DEAD MAN'S WORDS RECALLED

Tells of Warning Received While Witness in Omaha.

APPROACHED IN COURT HOUSE

Tells Reporters of Ominous Words from Stockmen.

VETERANS WILL TAKE A HAND

Survivors of Fort Phil Kearney, Comrades of slain Man, Are to Aid Authorities in Investigation.

If it shall be made to appear that the mysterious murder of O. F. Hamilton at Mullen, Neb., about two years ago, is the result of a conspiracy because of his alleged activity in unsealing the land frauds there, the government will take a hand in hunting down and prosecuting his murderers.

At the beginning of the land investigations in Thomas and Hooker counties, which later resulted in the conviction of Rev. George G. Ware and for which he served one year in the Grand Island jail and paid a fine of \$1,000, it was O. F. Hamilton, a lawyer and real estate man of Mullen, who gave the first hint of land frauds being carried on in that locality. Lucien V. Wheeler, in charge of the secret service men of the Land department sent to Nebraska to look into these alleged frauds, went to Mullen and had an interview with Hamilton. Hamilton did not care to act conspicuously in the matter, but from his knowledge of the situation gave a number of valuable clues, which later exposed the whole conspiracy.

As a result, Rev. George G. Ware, president of the I. B. U. Ranch company; Frank W. Lambert of Davenport, Neb., and Harry Welsh of Davenport, Neb., were indicted for conspiracy to defraud the government out of large tracts of land in Thomas and Hooker counties. Welsh and Lambert pleaded guilty, but Ware stood trial and was convicted.

Feeling Early in Evidence.

Prior to the conclusion of the Ware trial in 1908, some of the friends of the defendant at Mullen began to make it uncomfortable for O. F. Hamilton, and he telegraphed to the United States authorities at Omaha that his life was in danger, and he had been threatened not only in the destruction of his own life, but of all his property.

An investigation was made of the matter by the government, and it was shown that threats had been made against Hamilton, the parties at Mullen held out the idea that the threats were mere jokes and that Hamilton had been unduly scared.

During the trial of Ware, Hamilton had been summoned as a witness on the part of the government, but when he reached Omaha, he became so ill that he was laboring under a violent