

LETTER TO CUDAHY Kidnapers Again Threaten the Omaha Packer. BUT THEY THREATEN IN VAIN

Say They Will Steal Another of His Children Unless He Withdraws His Offer of \$25,000 Reward for Their Arrest.

OMAHA, Dec. 29.—E. A. Cudahy, the millionaire packer, has received a second communication from the men who kidnaped his son. This time, as formerly, the letter contains a threat, and says in substance, that unless he withdraws his offer of \$25,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of each of the three bandits, they will kidnap another of his children. The letter refers to a failure of the police to get anything like a tangible clue as to the identity of the kidnapers, scores at the idea of Pat Crowe being one of them, mentions the case with which the "first job was pulled off," and concludes by saying that if Mr. Cudahy will agree as he showed himself in the first instance, he will comply with the request and withdraw the rewards at once.

This letter is written with pen and ink on the same kind of yellow paper as the first, and evidently by the same person. It was found by a servant of the Cudahy household early this morning of Thursday, December 27, from Chicago, called up the house by telephone and asked if Mr. Cudahy was in. The servant answered that he was not.

"Well," came the voice over the telephone, "you can see one in the front yard and you'll find a letter there near the gate. It's addressed to Mr. Cudahy. See that it's delivered to him personally and to no one else."

The servant went out at once and found a letter. It was in a plain white envelope and was addressed: "Mr. E. A. Cudahy, senior, Personal and Private."

Mr. Cudahy, who was at his packing-house in South Omaha, was summoned home at once. No one was permitted to see the letter at first except Mr. and Mrs. Cudahy. Mr. Cudahy's intention at the time he kept its contents to himself, as the bandits had requested, but later he thought better of it, as he believes that in the hands of the police it would prove a valuable clue, so this afternoon he called on the chief of police in his confidence. They held a consultation at the chief's office which lasted nearly three hours. The chief was seen afterward, but refused to discuss the nature of the subject discussed. Mr. Cudahy says he has not withdrawn the reward, nor will he do so. The reward offered stands as originally announced.

Police Again Outwitted. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 29.—For the fourth time, the police and detectives of this city have been outwitted by Pat Crowe and the men who are alleged to be instrumental in the kidnaping of the Omaha packer's son. Captain Henry Franz led a squad of officers in a raid on a building this afternoon in which it was supposed that Crowe and Raiston, alias McGee, were in hiding. No trace of the men. Policemen Dillon and Carson stated tonight that Crowe and Raiston were in the building this afternoon, but that they had left when the officers investigated, and they thought probably they would return tonight.

Eddie McGee's Record. OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 29.—Eddie McGee, alias Burns, alias Raiston, the notorious leader in the Beals kidnaping, at Kansas City, nine years ago, and who served a term of five years in the penitentiary for the crime and later in the jail for another offense, is now wanted by the police as the "dark-complected man" in the Cudahy abduction. McGee is well known in Kansas City, Denver and Illinois cities, and is a friend of Pat Crowe. The fact that the abductors told young Cudahy he was "wanted as Eddie McGee for stealing \$500 from his aunt," is considered significant.

FIGHT AT A RAILROAD CAMP. Man Who Tried to Hold Up a Saloon Was Shot Twelve Times. HISBEE, Ariz., Dec. 29.—At Silver Creek, a construction camp on the Santa Fe and Southern Railway, about 25 miles below Bisbee, a shooting occurred Wednesday, in which Jesse Johnson, better known as Kelly, was shot 12 times by Ed Mitchell and Louis Senece. Johnson had attempted to hold up Mitchell's saloon and had shot the bartender, John Roberts, twice through the hips, when Mitchell and Senece appeared with a Winchester and a double-barreled shotgun loaded with buckshot and took up the fight. Johnson fell at the first volley fired. His friends on the outside sought cover and a general fight broke out. Mitchell and Senece succeeded in holding the cowboys at bay until reinforcements arrived, when the cowboys left. Two of the cowboys on the outside were wounded, but were not brought to Bisbee. Roberts was brought into Bisbee on a litter and lies in a precarious condition at a hospital. A large number of cowboys have been seen going in the direction of Silver Creek, and more trouble is expected from them. Justice of the Peace Williams, accompanied by eight Deputy Sheriffs, left early this morning for the scene of the shooting.

MORRIS SLAYER DEAD. Samuel MacDonald Refused to Take Nourishment. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Samuel MacDonald, who one week ago killed F. H. Morris, Auditor for the War Department, died this morning at the Emergency Hospital from his self-inflicted wounds. MacDonald, after killing Morris, cut his own throat and shot himself over the heart. It was thought he had a fair chance of recovery, owing to his remarkable physique, but he was determined to die, and so informed the attendants at the hospital. He was carefully guarded and prevented from inflicting any further injuries on himself, but for two days he refused to take nourishment as far as possible, and this morning at 7 o'clock died quietly and without a struggle. The physicians say death was due more than anything else to MacDonald's determination not to live. It was a remarkable exhibition of will power, as the autopsy held over the body of MacDonald, the coroner found the immediate cause of death to be complete exhaustion, resulting from the gunshot wounds.

Chinese Maltrreated. RIVERSIDE, Cal., Dec. 29.—At Casa Blanca, five miles south of here, an infuriated mob of 15 laborers, composed of white men and Chinese, tied a Chinese camp and commanded eight occupants of a tent to throw up their hands. The request was promptly obeyed, and

HAZING HEARING ENDED MILITARY COURT WILL NOW EXAMINE THE EVIDENCE. One West Point Cadet Testified to Having Jaw Broken in Encounter With Upper Classmen.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The investigation of the charges of brutal hazing arising out of the death of Cadet Oscar L. Boos, which a court of inquiry appointed by the Secretary of War has been in progress with for the last two weeks, was concluded at the West Point Military Academy this afternoon. The court of inquiry, composed of Generals Brooke, Bates and Closs, together with Captain Dean, the recorder of the court, left for Governor's Island tonight, and Monday morning at 10 o'clock they will examine the mass of evidence which they have listened to during the several sessions of the court, and unless something unforeseen occurs, will make a report to the War Department at Washington very soon. While the court is in session, an inquiry has been an open one since it began taking testimony, Monday's session will be exclusive and of no public interest.

Superintendent Mills and Commandant of Cadets Hiett were the chief witnesses examined today. They produced a lot of extracts from the records of the academy as to the efforts of the authorities to abolish hazing of every variety in the institution. An extract from the records of Colonel Hiett produced the superintendent's sick reports, which showed that Cadet Boos had only reported sick once while he was at the academy. He was accused of being a weakling, and it was said he was suffering from an acute attack of diarrhoea. The records made it clear that Boos had never been absent from a meal while he was a cadet at West Point. An extract from the records was read by the witness, who said Cadet Boos had availed himself of the Saturday evening privileges of going anywhere within the reservation on Saturday, August 5, the day of the Boos killing, and he had been going away at 1:30 P. M., and his returning at 3:15 P. M.

In reply to General Closs, the witness said that in the summer of 1898, through anonymous letters, the local military cadets, MacArthur and Haskell came to the knowledge of the academy officials. An investigation was immediately ordered, but no information as to the facts could be obtained from any of those examined, among whom were MacArthur and Haskell. The regulations prohibiting hazing provide punishment for hazers and hazed alike. In telling of the agreement made by the superintendent, Hiett said that among whom were Cadets MacArthur and Grant, not to submit to hazing, Colonel Hiett said:

"I called a class together (it was a very large one) and explained to them the rules and regulations prohibiting hazing. I told them if they would agree not to submit to hazing and promise not to hazy any other cadet, I would read the academy of a foul blot on its reputation. Soon afterward they appealed to be released from this agreement, but I refused."

"I also heard," continued the witness, "that candidates preparing at Highland Falls were being hazed, and I made an investigation, the outcome of which was the severest censure any of those examined. The remainder of the commandant's testimony was mainly an explanation of the actions and measures taken to suppress hazing at the academy. The punishments meted out to the cadets found guilty of violations of the regulations in 1899, were greatly in excess of the previous year. Speaking generally of hazing, Colonel Hiett said:

"I am sorry to say I thought by persons inside as well as outside of the academy to be commendable, and as long as students bear it spoken of as a necessary evil, it is possible for the authorities to stamp it out."

"What methods do you think could be used to stamp out calling out of fourth class men and subsequent flat encounters," asked General Closs.

"Why, I consider that a form of hazing, and as long as the cadets do not live up to the agreement not to submit to hazing, it is impossible to suppress it."

Ex-Cadet Smith, of Illinois, testified that one night in 1899, he and other cadets, including Boos, were called to examine Harlee's tent to be exercised. Witness did not remember any one having faltered. He himself was very much fatigued, but not to the point of exhaustion.

"Did Cadet Boos ever complain to you?" "No, sir; he never complained of his treatment."

Cadet Truman W. Caruthers, of Illinois, the next witness, said he was called out "for disobeying upper classmen and general freshness." His opponent was Mr. Shunner, of the present second class.

"What was the result?" inquired General Closs.

"I had an abrasion on the forehead, my jaw was broken and I went to the hospital for two weeks."

Colonel A. Collins, superintendent of the Academy was sent for and was sworn. Speaking of "bracing," the superintendent said:

"I do not consider 'bracing' as hazing, but it amounts to it when carried to excess and causes physical pain."

For the protection of the fourth-class men, the witness said that he had instructed the responsibilities of the first-class cadets to be discharged under the control of those men, on the verge of graduation would use their utmost endeavors to abolish hazing methods.

The superintendent told of his having secured the oath of a society known as the "Red-Cross" exists among candidates for admission to this academy who were at a preparatory school at Highland Falls, about two miles from West Point. It was a society formed for hazing candidates and it was of such a vile nature that he knew he had a good weapon in his hands. He submitted it to the cadet body with the result that when they saw what hazing entailed, the graduating class of 1900 declared that they were against hazing.

Colonel Mills read some letters which he had written to the War Department in his efforts to abolish hazing at the academy, containing such suggestive words as "brutal treatment," "barbaric outrages," referring to the encampment of 1899. Colonel Mills cited cases where cadets had been dismissed from the West Point Academy for hazing lower class men. He said that the academy had sent to Washington, where they brought a great deal of influence to bear on the authorities there to bring about their reinstatement, and in every instance, Colonel Mills said, he was ably supported by the War Department, and the dismissal was ratified by the officials there.

In reply to General Bates, the witness said:

NO FUSION OF ANY KIND POPULISTS DETERMINED TO KEEP IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD. Proposal to Consolidate With the Socialists Turned Down at the St. Louis Conference Yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—Members of the Middle-of-the-Road Populist National committee, and other leaders in various reform movements, debated all of today, at the St. James Hotel, over the advisability of forming a combination with the Social Democratic and Union Reform parties. The tenor of the speeches made by the committee was practically unanimous in opposition to the plan and in favor of carrying on the work of the Populist party strictly along its own lines. It was decided to issue an address setting forth in detail the views of the committee.

Neither Wharton Barker nor Ignatius Donnelly were present. The latter was sick. Among those present were Jo A. Parker, Thomas J. Reed and J. D. Johnson, of Kentucky; W. S. Morgan, of Arkansas; Wilson Frankfort, of Mississippi; A. V. Vanin and H. Ferris, of Illinois; J. H. Hills, of Missouri; Colonel J. S. Felter, of Illinois; Colonel Thomas Wadsworth, of Indiana, and Miss Clara Williams, of West Plains, Mo. A representative of the Social Democratic party was present in the person of George D. Herron, of Grinnell, Ia.

Chairman Parker, in an address, said that he believed in disengagement from both of the old parties, and declared that the fight should be carried forward without any compromising. Mr. Parker said he had issued a call to representatives of all branches of the Populist party, but that the "fusionists" had ignored it entirely. The time was ripe, he said, for a great political battle and he desired to ask the representatives of other reform movements to stand with the Middle-of-the-Road Populists and make the principles of the latter their own.

Professor George D. Herron, of Grinnell, Ia., who had been invited to be present, was asked to address the gathering on "Socialism." He said that the reason Bryan was not elected was because he was not a radical man, that he represented every party of Populists, and was profoundly ignorant of the present political needs. Before the last election a strange condition of affairs existed. One-third of the voters, the speaker declared, were not sure how they would vote. They were not in sympathy with the Republican party, and in their extremity, saw no refuge in the platform laid down by the Democrats. The result was that they did the best they could. These voters are now waiting for a definite, clear-cut, radical programme of reform to be presented to them, and this they will uphold.

Representatives of the different reform movements were listened to in the presentation of what, in their opinion, were necessary to bring about the reforms.

A recess for luncheon was taken until 2 P. M., when the discussion was resumed by the Populists. The majority of the speakers favored a continued struggle for the principles of Populism, and an address to this effect was prepared before adjournment.

A resolution introduced by Chairman Joseph Parker, of Kentucky, was adopted, which will submit to a vote of the party a proposition to change the name from the "Peoples party" to the "Populist party," and to effect several minor reforms in the platform adopted at Cincinnati and Omaha, relative to the Government ownership of public utilities. It denounces the confiscation of property and physical revolutions, and calls upon the Populists of the country to unite for a renewed struggle four years hence.

Colonel Quay's Campaign. HARTISBURG, Dec. 29.—The battle for the States of Kentucky will begin in earnest within 34 hours. Colonel Quay and many of his lieutenants are on the ground. The stalwart Republicans believe that if they can organize both bodies of the Legislature, the election of Colonel Quay will be sure. Few of the Legislators are here, and the majority will not come in before Sunday night.

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Abolished Indian Agencies. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—What may have appeared to be a slight to a number of Indian agencies in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, on the part of the House when it passed the Indian appropriation bill, just before adjournment, was, as a matter of fact, merely a step toward the abolition of the agencies of the Indians on the respective agencies. The Indian bill this year failed to make provision for agents at the Siletz agency, Oregon; the Colville agency, Washington; the Yakima, Washington, and at Lemhi, Idaho. A provision for \$1000 was put in the bill for Yakima, but the House struck out that appropriation. The agents in the other instances formerly received \$1000.

This action by the House and by the committee was taken at the recommendation of the Indian Office. Each of the agencies referred to is small in area, and contains but a few hundred Indians all told. Moreover, these agencies are situated so that the Indians have been able in the past to avail themselves of educational facilities and the care of the Government, and they will be placed under a bonded superintendent, who will receive a salary slightly under that of the agent in general, while the superintendent of the Government school will be inserted in the bill by the Senate; but it will be against the better judgment of the Indian Office. It has been found in the past that where any band of Indians could be removed from the old agency system, education to a fair point of intelligence, and allowed to mingle with the white men, that they were more apt and ready to discard their old ways, and take up the modern civilization. Thus the abolishment of these small agencies in the far Northwest is considered a step toward the general good of the Indians at the respective agencies.

Evans' Ale Is the Correct Thing. And ought to be, when you consider how natural and perfect it is. To drink a glass of Evans' Ale is to take a rest and refresh that begets enjoyment.

OREGON AND INDIAN BILL. Representative Tongue Points Out How the State Fares Well.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—In commenting upon the Indian appropriation bill, which the House has passed, Representative Tongue said:

"Oregon, especially the First Congressional District, fares equally well in the Indian appropriation bill. When I first introduced the bill, it was made for about 200 pupils at Chemung. The present bill makes provision for 500 pupils, makes provision for the construction of new buildings, electric light plant, heating plant, and general repairs at a cost of \$15,000, giving to this school in all \$200,000."

"At the Siletz Indian reservation a number of the Indians whose lands had been allotted them died, without children. In this way the lands which were to have gone to their parents and some Indians have thus acquired lands to the amount of from 600 to 800 acres each. They are unable to improve or work it, or use it. The Indians can't do it, and the lands which would enable them to cultivate and improve the homesteads. White people desire to buy, improve these lands, and increase the taxable property of the county. But the law prevents such sales. I introduced in the House a bill to give to the heirs of deceased Indians and allow the latter to sell the lands, retaining 50 acres for their own use. The bill was recommended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Secretary of the Interior, the Indian committee, but was not reached. I have secured the incorporation of this law in the Indian appropriation act, and it will doubtless pass."

"There are unallotted lands, on various Indian reservations in Oregon which belong to the Indians, but which cannot be disposed of under any provisions of existing laws. An attempt was made to acquire these lands, but the bill was passed, but when the bill was finally passed it was found that the provisions were inadequate. I consulted with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Secretary of the Interior, the Indian committee, but was not reached. I have secured the incorporation of this law in the Indian appropriation act, and it will doubtless pass."

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Manifold Cures of Chronic Disease in Varied Forms. Mrs. J. Duke, 301 Iron street, Portland: Three years ago this winter I had a cold, and that it would soon pass away, but instead of passing off, it took on a chronic form, and my health failed rapidly; lost sleep and strength, I had a cough and soreness through the chest and lungs. I raised pink, frothy mucus and had night sweats. There was a history of lung trouble in our family, and my friends were greatly worried over my condition. My sister, Mrs. Sam Streblin, of Troutdale, and her family had been treated by the Copeland physicians, and were greatly pleased with their treatment. One day she invited me to go to the Copeland Institute with her, and after a careful examination I began treatment. At the end of eight months I was able to discontinue, a well woman. It is nearly two years now I finished my course, and I am stronger and weigh more than I ever did in my life.

Mr. W. L. Farrell, Farrell's Addition, Woodlawn, Portland: About six months ago I was attacked by that terrible disease, Rheumatism. I cannot find words to express the suffering I endured. I was confined to my bed for over a week, and for a much longer time to the house. I could not move without excruciating pain, and could get no rest or sleep. My wife and other relatives had been treated by the Copeland physicians, and in this way I came to place myself under their care. They cured me.

Mr. W. H. Patterson, City Foundry, master, address 530 Market street, Portland: I suffered from catarrh for 15 years.

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- Deafness; Catarrh; Asthma; Chronic Stomach Trouble; Chronic Kidney Disease; Chronic Rheumatism; Affections of the Skin; Diseases of Blood; Diseases of Nervous System.

In short, all ailments and infirmities of a serious nature requiring time treatment—requiring a certain definite period of close professional attention for their radical and lasting cure. Under this very hopeful arrangement anyone suffering from deafness in its early or later stages, or from chronic catarrh, in however malevolent a form, or from asthma, with its danger, torture and unrest, or from any of the maladies above enumerated, will be treated at the Copeland Institute, the Dekum building, Portland, and receive treatment at the nominal fee rate of \$5 per month. This fee includes all medicines and the constant and careful care of all patients to a final cure.

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Mr. W. L. Farrell, Farrell's Addition, Woodlawn, Portland: About six months ago I was attacked by that terrible disease, Rheumatism. I cannot find words to express the suffering I endured. I was confined to my bed for over a week, and for a much longer time to the house. I could not move without excruciating pain, and could get no rest or sleep. My wife and other relatives had been treated by the Copeland physicians, and in this way I came to place myself under their care. They cured me.

Mr. W. H. Patterson, City Foundry, master, address 530 Market street, Portland: I suffered from catarrh for 15 years.

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