

# MAGNATES TRY TO KIDNAP RUEF

Plot Was Only Discovered in Time to Thwart It.

Indicted Men Realize They Must Get ex-Boss Out of Way at All Hazards—He Has Played Prosecution False From Very Beginning and Will Now Get the Limit.

San Francisco, Jan. 30.—An attempt to kidnap Abe Ruef from the county jail and spirit him away was unearthed last night by Sheriff Larry Dolan. The details of the plot were revealed by one of the guards, who had seen the preparations. The plot was being engineered by the indicted magnates, who recognize that they must get Ruef out of the way at all hazards to save themselves.

In the midst of the denunciation being heaped upon the graft prosecution by Patrick Calhoun and his fellows in indictment has come a clear light showing that the prosecution stands at the present moment as strong as, if not stronger, than ever.

Abe Ruef's trial will be pressed with vigor. Then he will be sentenced to 14 years in prison. He may at once be placed on trial again and his sentence raised to 28 years. Then Patrick Calhoun will be put on trial and Ruef dragged from the prison to testify.

This arrangement has been made necessary by the discovery that Ruef and the indicted magnates were negotiating during the very time that Ruef was under guard. The plot has been unearthed by Special Agent William J. Burns, and it includes the intimation that Ruef had an advance tip on the decision of the Appellate court, which quashed the indictment against him. With this information, Ruef, believing that he would be turned loose, suddenly lost his memory on all matters that would tend to incriminate Calhoun and other indicted magnates.

## HALL ON STAND.

Testimony is Vigorous Denial of Conspiracy Charges.

Portland, Jan. 30.—For over three hours yesterday John H. Hall, ex-United States attorney, testified in defense of the alleged conspiracy charged in the indictment on which he is being tried in the Federal court. He vigorously denied that he had ever entered into a conspiracy or an illegal agreement with Steiwer and his associates or with anybody else. He asserted that at no time had he ever been unfaithful to his trust as a prosecuting officer for the government, neither had he ever been dilatory in prosecuting all violations of the law that had been reported to him and supported by the necessary evidence.

Mr. Hall will probably complete his testimony this morning and the cross examination of the witness by Heney will follow. Aside from the final arguments to the jury, Heney's cross examination of Hall promises to be the feature of the trial.

Judge Webster, counsel for Mr. Hall, said last night that he would probably call only one witness when the witness finished his testimony, although it is understood Steiwer will be recalled for further cross examination. Heney will offer some testimony in rebuttal when the defense has concluded its case, so that the final arguments should begin before tomorrow afternoon and probably not until Saturday.

**Blame for Theater Fire.**  
Boyetown, Pa., Jan. 30.—The jury which has been investigating the disastrous fire at the Rhoades opera house, turned in a verdict at 1 o'clock this morning, in part as follows: "We are of the opinion that Mrs. Munro and the deputy factory inspector are largely responsible for the disaster, owing to negligence. We request the prosecuting attorney of Burke county to arrest and if possible convict Mrs. Munro, owner of the stereopticon machine, and Harry M. Bechtel, the deputy factory inspector, on the charge of criminal negligence."

**Big Increase in Pensions.**  
Washington, Jan. 30.—A general pension bill, which, if ratified, will increase the pension roll by about \$12,000,000, has been introduced by the chairman of the committee on invalid pensions. The bill provides for the payment of a pension of \$12 a month, instead of \$8, as at present, to all widows of veterans of the Mexican war, of the Indian war, all widows of veterans of the Civil war married prior to June 27, 1890 and all widows of Spanish war veterans who died of disease contracted in the service.

**Riot in Lisbon.**  
Lisbon, Portugal, Jan. 30.—There was an outbreak of political rioting on the streets of this city this afternoon in which shots were fired and some people wounded. The disorders, however, were of short duration. The police had received warning in advance and they acted promptly. The crowd made use of revolvers and for a few moments the firing was heavy, but it rapidly gave way and was dispersed before a show of force.

**Band of Women Thieves.**  
Lublin, Russian Poland, Jan. 30.—The police of this city have unearthed a band of robbers composed entirely of women and the leaders have been taken into custody. The women are said to be responsible for a long series of highway robberies.

## DRAWNS NET CLOSE.

Heney Has Evidence to Offset Hall's Testimony.

Portland, Jan. 31.—Francis J. Heney's cross-examination of John H. Hall yesterday materially strengthened the case of the government. One letter, that will be followed by several others today, was introduced by Heney showing that Hall in 1901 and 1902, when frequent complaints were being received against the Butte Creek company, took immediate and effective steps towards prosecuting settlers who had from 200 to 400 acres of government land enclosed. The purpose of these letters is to show conclusively that Hall did not molest Steiwer's company, whose enclosures of public land embraced about 20,000 acres. Neither were other large violators of the fencing law disturbed, either by civil or criminal proceedings.

Further evidence, contradictory of the testimony of Hall on direct examination, was offered by Heney at last night's session. It consisted of a letter written by the department of justice to Hall in November, 1902, in response to a request from the department of the interior on the application of Special Inspector Greene, assigning Greene to report to Hall for the specific purpose of investigating complaints of unlawful fencing by W. W. Brown in Harney and Lake counties, that had been reported to the Interior department by Greene in the month of October, 1902.

## HURRY OREGON BUILDING.

Beaver State Exhibit to Be in Place When Seattle Fair Opens.

Seattle, Jan. 31.—The Oregon state building for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition will be finished and the exhibit installed when the legislature meets next winter, according to the statement of W. H. Wehrung, chairman of the Oregon commission, who left for home tonight.

"It is not our purpose to enter into a building contest with other states, but we have decided to have Oregon's exhibit in place several months before the exposition opens. When everything is in readiness we shall bring the fact to the attention of our legislature and ask for an additional appropriation of \$50,000 to make it better. The appropriation already made is \$100,000, one-half of which will be used in erecting a building."

"E. W. Rowe and I have been looking over the ground allotted to Oregon for its exhibit, and we are immensely pleased. The site is on Nome Circle, just opposite the Washington state building, and the location could not have been more favorable. We shall go back and immediately arrange for letting the contract. According to our present plans bids will be opened March 1, and the work on the building will be started by March 15."

## ATTEMPT TO FLY MEANS DEATH

Rumor of Intended Escape Causes Orders to Shoot.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—The call says today: "Warned by a persistent and well-defined rumor that Abe Ruef, grown frantic on the eve of trial, has planned in detail an escape from custody to be accomplished on the lonely road between this city and the county jail. Sheriff Dolan has doubled the guard over the prisoner and has taken every precaution to prevent the carrying out of the suspected plot."

Two deputy sheriffs, fully armed and with instructions to keep Ruef prisoner at any cost, now accompany him in his automobile during all the time he is absent from the jail, and the strictest orders have been issued concerning the methods to be adopted at the first suspicious sign made by either the fallen boss or the chauffeur in charge of the car.

Should Ruef attempt to put into execution the plan which it is believed has already been arranged, the first appearance of a rescue party would be the signal for action by the deputy sheriffs to the end of preventing their prisoner ever leaving the automobile alive.

**Low Rate to Standard.**  
Washington, Jan. 31.—That a 6 cent per hundred pounds rate on shipments of oil from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis, was changed the Standard Oil company by the Chicago & Alton and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in the period between September 1, 1903, and June 30, 1905, was established today in the hearing of the suit of the government for a dissolution of the Standard Oil company, by the testimony of Mr. Chandler, a special agent of the bureau of corporations. The total difference on 314 cars amounted to \$17,297.

**Freezing Out Japanese.**  
Los Angeles, Jan. 31.—At least 200 Japanese have been dropped from service at prominent hotels and leading clubs and in private families in Southern California in the last week. The movement has become general, on the ground that the Japanese are "undesirable." On top of this has come the failure of many Japanese restaurants in this city. The prejudice against them has become so strong that they get little patronage.

**Loss in Indianapolis \$1,000,000.**  
Indianapolis, Jan. 31.—Fire in the warehouse of Henry Coburn & Co. early today caused a loss of \$1,000,000, with insurance of \$575,000. Over one hundred firms with goods stored in the warehouse are losers. Marion county had stored \$100,000 worth of voting machines, on which there was no insurance. Six firemen were slightly hurt.

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTIETH SESSION OF NATIONAL LAWMAKERS

Friday, January 31. Washington, Jan. 31.—After the reading of the president's message, the senate devoted today to further consideration of the bill revising the criminal laws of the United States. The first reading was concluded, including all paragraphs to which no objection has developed.

When the measure is next taken up, sections involving amendments to the law and others to which objections have been made will be considered.

Senator Nelson introduced a local option bill today applicable to Alaska.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The house today passed 288 pension bills and then took up the Indian appropriation bill. Representative French today introduced a bill proposing to amend the constitution by granting the right of franchise to women.

The house is awaiting with interest a speech from Cushman, of Washington, who now wears the title of "Humorist of the House." His colleagues look to him for at least one "funny" speech each session.

A favorable report on the Townsend arbitration bill by the committee. The bill provides for the appointment by the president of a commission to investigate each dispute between capital or labor of such magnitude as to interfere with interstate traffic.

## Thursday, January 30.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The senate today held a short session during which Senator Aldrich reported his banking bill from the committee on finance, which he announced he would call up for consideration on Monday, February 10.

Mr. Aldrich said that the committee had under consideration some amendments to the bill relating to railroad bonds, and probably would suggest them at a later day. He explained that the bill was the bill of the majority of the committee and that members of the minority might have a substitute to offer later.

Senator Bourne introduced a bill providing for the sale at public auction or sealed bids of reserved land in the Sitka Indian reservation and appropriating \$300,000 for purchase.

Senator Gore introduced a bill prohibiting the granting of restraining orders by Federal courts in cases between employer and employee unless it is necessary to prevent injury to the property of the applicant.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The approaching trial in this city of Hyde, Diamond, Benson and Schneider, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government out of public lands in Pacific coast territory, provoked considerable discussion in the house today in the course of the consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill.

The bill carries a provision requiring that the expenses of the trial shall be borne entirely by the United States, but it was stricken out on a point of order by Mann, of Illinois.

## Wednesday, January 29.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The senate was entertained today by a series of animated comments on the method adopted by Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou in placing before the senate his reply to the resolution calling for notification relative to the operations of the Treasury department in connection with the financial disturbance. The secretary had had the introductory part of his reply printed, and copies of the pamphlet were on the desks of all senators, which was declared by Democratic senators to be without precedent.

The Seattle exposition bill was given a black eye when it was passed over under rule nine. This means that hereafter the bill can be considered only when a majority of the senate votes to take it up.

The senate passed a bill to reorganize the corps of dental surgeons attached to the army.

Senator Hopkins introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting polygamy in the United States.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The need of an American merchant marine as an auxiliary to the navy formed the principal topic of discussion in the house today during the consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. The debate was precipitated by Littlefield, of Maine, who questioned the legality of the provision appropriating \$1,000,000 to supply a deficiency of coal for the navy caused by transfer of the battleship fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He criticized congress for its failure to make appropriations for a merchant marine.

The bill was still under consideration when the house adjourned.

## Tuesday, January 28.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The senate today ordered that the privileges of the floor be extended to Benito Legarda, and Pablo Ocampo, resident commissioners appointed by the Philippine assembly.

**Experiment Farm in Umatilla.**  
Washington, Jan. 30.—Representative Ellis today again took up with the reclamation service the question of establishing an experimental farm in the Umatilla irrigation project to demonstrate the best method of irrigation and the best crops to plant. He was told that 40 acres had been set aside for this purpose. Later he was assured by the secretary of agriculture that his department would at once take charge of the farm.

Senator Heyburn's bill, granting leave of absence to settlers on government irrigation projects who have been unable to get water, was passed.

The bill appropriating \$25,000 to resurvey the Washington-Idaho line was passed.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Representative McGarvin, of Illinois, in the house today attacked the custom of American girls marrying titled foreigners. He said he had no particular person in view, but went on to say that "women are sacrificing their souls and their honor on the altar of snobbery and vice." He maintained that every day is a bargain day in New York, "where you can buy anything from a yard of ribbon to a pound of flesh."

Mr. McGarvin was speaking on the bill to tax dowries and titled husbands. His remarks were made under the license of general debate and at times they provoked laughter and applause. The urgent deficiency bill was the principal topic of debate today, although no great progress was made. This was the largest session of the house.

## Monday, January 27.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Greatly to the surprise of everyone, the subject of slavery was introduced in the senate today. Secretary Taft was directly charged with having a knowledge of slavery in the Philippine islands. The debate was made pertinent by the sections of the bill revising the criminal code of the United States which provide penalties for dealing in slaves.

Hale asserted that such provisions should be stricken out, as he regarded slavery as obsolete in the United States and could see no reason for referring to it.

Heyburn, in charge of the bill, contended for the retention of the provision, saying that there are forms of slavery other than those abolished by the Civil war.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The financial question was discussed in the house today by Fowler, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, in an exhaustive speech in which he opposed bond secured currency and the proposition looking to the establishment of a central bank. He used for his text the bill introduced by him early in the present month providing, among other things, for bank redemption districts, which, he argued, would meet national emergencies.

Fowler declared the United States had the worst financial and currency process in the world, instead of the best.

The Indian appropriation bill was reported to the house today by Mr. Sherman, chairman of the house committee on Indian affairs. The bill carries a total appropriation of \$8,215,697.

## REPORT TO BE FAVORABLE

Fulton's Bill Regulating Railroads Receives Support.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Northwestern senators who united in supporting Senator Fulton's amendment to the interstate commerce act, prohibiting railroads from enforcing any increased interstate rate prior to the determination of its reasonableness by the Interstate Commerce commission, have been very busy during the past week, so much so that the Interstate Commerce commission has agreed to report favorably on the bill.

When Senator Fulton appeared before the committee early in the week, he was told that the railroads were demanding a hearing and that the committee would not act on the bill until a full hearing could be granted. This meant that the bill would be pushed aside and go unacted upon, at least this session. The Northwest men were determined to get action that they finally induced the committee to waive hearings on condition that the bill be amended giving the Interstate Commerce commission the right to determine what increased rates should become operative without action on their part and what should be investigated before becoming effective. The compromise bill was framed by a subcommittee Saturday afternoon.

## PUT UP MONITOR AS TARGET

Washington, Jan. 28.—Encouraged by the valuable result believed to have been obtained by the British admiralty in the spectacular sinking of the old battleship Hero by modern gun fire lately, the Navy department has determined upon a similar experiment, though not one to be carried out to the same point. A single-turreted monitor is to be made a target for the big 12-inch rifles of a battleship, and the experiment will take place in the waters of Chesapeake bay or the Potomac river. It is not the purpose to destroy the monitor, which was built only about 10 years ago, but the gun fire will be directed against one of her turrets. Much mechanism is contained in the turret and information is desired as to the effect of actual gun fire upon this controlling machinery.

**Election Causes Uprising.**  
Washington, Jan. 29.—Rumors of an uprising or an invasion in Honduras has reached the State department. Details are lacking but it is believed the leaders of the movement are persons who were driven out of Honduras into Guatemala during the last revolutionary outbreak. The revival of the attempt to overthrow the government at this time is believed to have been inspired by the fact that the elections for president are to be held soon.

## SCENES IN EUROPE.

President of Washington State School Tells His Experiences.

Following is the address delivered by President E. A. Bryan, of the state college, to the wheatgrowers of Washington at their recent meeting in Pullman, in which he recited various observations he had made during his recently completed trip abroad:

"The one thing that impressed me while in Europe was the fact that we Americans do not fully realize the greatness of our own land, and its opportunities, and the greatness and opportunities of our own people as compared with our brethren in Europe. The opportunity for the average man is so much greater that we can hardly conceive the difference. In Europe a man is born in a class from where he cannot escape, and he accordingly fits himself for that class. There is stratification after stratification, and it is practically impossible for an individual to pass from class to class; and think that the freedom of the American people is one of the greatest things which we have here.

"In Italy the poverty and distress were very interesting, although it excited the greatest pity. It seemed as if there were no end of beggars. They begged in almost every way imaginable. Whole families could be seen begging together by means of musical instruments. In one case I noticed a woman holding an umbrella upside down to catch the coppers, while the children played the guitar, and the children each played some sort of musical instrument, and all were begging. Several husky looking fellows dived into the sea to get coppers worth about a half cent, and begged the people to throw the coppers in. It seemed as if one-half of the population lived off the other half.

"I was very much interested in the horses. The average horse in Paris for the heavy draft work is a very good animal indeed. There were great numbers of magnificent stallions that would have sold in this market for from two thousand to three thousand dollars, and they were all of a very high type. One thing that impressed me both in London and Paris was that the average coach horse was a much larger fellow than we have been accustomed to see for that work. I think that we people here in America should look toward breeding a larger animal that we have in the past, and unless we watch ourselves, we will be inclined to breed down. In Naples there were many cab horses, and about ninety per cent of the cab horses driven were stallions. One thing that was very interesting to me was that they do not use the bit. They use an instrument that fits over the nose, and above the nostril is a piece which extends out about three inches, and when pulling a horse to stop, they pull on the nose.

"In going up the Tiber river north of Rome, almost every wagon that I met was being drawn by oxen, either by tandem, or with a yoke. The oxen were all very strong fellows, quite large, well built, and had huge horns rising above their heads. There did not seem to be the beef type of cattle, nor was there any milk type. I suppose their cows, were, of course, used for milking purposes, but they were not apparently bred to either type, but rather to the ox type.

"The poorer class of Italians do not know what it is to have meat in any quantity. The average man is too poor to be able to buy beef, as they would have to pay not less than twenty-two cents a pound for it. Kids are used for flesh there a great deal. The swine there were very large, and rather more of the type of the bacon hog than like our Berkshire or Poland Chinas. They use goats' milk a great deal, and especially in Naples. In the morning you would see women and men driving goats around from place to place, as the customer has the privilege of having the operation of milking performed in his presence. The goat selected is milked, and in many cases you will see a goat being taken up in an elevator, or up a stairway, wherever the customer may be, and then milked in his presence.

"In Italy the tillage is of a very intensified kind. There, many of the Italians have their own vegetable garden, and raise their own vegetables. Here we pay twelve or fifteen cents a head for cauliflower, and in Italy you can buy a dozen heads of cauliflower for six cents, and that will make it clear why the Italian is able to live on a vegetable diet so well. The people train their vineyards upon trees, and in many cases there is hardly any top to the trees, as they had been cut down to stumps for the vines to climb on. I did not get a decent apple to eat until I was on board the ship, and had some Oregon apples served to me."

## Horserradish Sauce.

For cold meat. To four tablepoons of freshly grated horseradish add a heaped teaspoonful of granulated sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and two teaspoonfuls of prepared mustard. Add vinegar to make it smooth and creamy. To serve with hot meats, add two tablepoons of thick cream and heat in a dish set in boiling water. Do not let the mixture boil.

## Eggs Baked in Tomatoes.

Select round, smooth tomatoes of uniform size. Cut a thin slice from the top of each and with a teaspoon scoop out enough of the pulp to admit an egg. Season the cavities with salt and pepper and a tiny pinch of onion or parsley. Drop an egg into each. Set the tomatoes into a well-buttered pan, to which a very little water has been added and bake about fifteen minutes. Season with butter and serve each tomato on a slice of delicately brown toast.

# HENEY PROVES HALL'S INACTION

Clients of Senator Fulton Were Never Brought to Trial.

Burke and Goslin Indicted on Perjury Charge but Never Prosecuted—Senator Fulton Secured Their Release, Knowing They Had Made Unlawful Filings.

Portland, Jan. 28.—Senator Fulton was again dragged into the conspiracy case of John H. Hall and Edwin Mays yesterday by Special Prosecutor Heney. By the testimony of W. E. Burke and William G. Goslin, former agents for A. B. Hammond, timberland speculator, and at one time president of the Astoria & Columbia River railroad, it was shown that late in 1899 and during 1900 Fulton appeared as attorney for Burke and Goslin and two others, who had been indicted by Hall on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the government by perjury.

Burke and Goslin testified that in September, 1899, they induced 20 transient male residents of the North End to file on as many timberland claims for a consideration of \$2 each for their services, with the express understanding that the claims so filed on should be held for a time and relinquished, when Burke and Goslin, representatives of Hammond, procured lien land scrip to cover the land included in the relinquishments. Only the preliminary facts by which Fulton, as attorney for Hammond and his various interests, will be associated with this transaction were brought out yesterday, but Heney promises by the introduction of further evidence this morning conclusively to prove not only that Fulton appeared in a legal capacity for the men indicted, but that Hall, as United States attorney, failed to prosecute the alleged perjurers, although he had full knowledge of the unlawful filings.

## RAILROADS ASK FOR TIME.

Want to Test Law Against Owning of Coal Mines.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The operating vice presidents of many of the large railroads of the country were received by President Roosevelt yesterday and presented a request that in execution what is known as the comity amendment of the railroad rate law bill one case be brought against the roads by the government, this case to be finally disposed of by the supreme court of the United States. This, if agreed to by the government, would mean that the railroads owning coal producing lands would not sell them by May next, as required by law, but could operate them as heretofore until the disposal of the test cases. The law in question is regarded by the roads as unconstitutional.

The president referred the railroad men to the Interstate Commerce commission, where it is understood the question will be fully discussed and a report made to the president as to the legal possibility of carrying out the suggestion made.

## POLICE BILL IS PASSED.

Nevada House Acts on Bill Received From Senate.

Carson, Nev., Jan. 28.—The Nevada legislature has passed the police bill, giving this state a measure that provides for a system of policing in time of riots which it is believed will quell all trouble in the Goldfield section at the present time and place the state in position to handle any future contingencies that may arise.

Several members who were devout union men have made a fight in opposition to the bill, while the conservative members have made a forcible issue and have won the law. Speaker Skaggs, who has been taking a most active part for the union men, left his chair and voted. Skaggs denounced the bill as pernicious and czar-like and predicted the men who voted for it were digging their political graves. All amendments were lost and the bill went through as it came from the senate.

## Fined On the 16-Hour Law.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 28.—A special to the Miner, from Helena, says that for violating the 16-hour law, the Northern Pacific Railway company was this morning fined \$130 in Judge J. M. Clements' court. The case attracted considerable interest because it is considered a test of the law created at the last session of the legislature to prevent railroad employees from being obliged to work when they are really incapacitated from efficient service. The case will be appealed and the constitutionality of the law tested.

## Plans to Divide Finland.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 28.—A startling report is current both in St. Petersburg and in Helingsfors that the emperor has decided upon the partition of Finland, annexing to Russia the district of Viborg, which was formerly a part of the empire, and sending an army corps to the grand duchy of Finland to overawe any protest. This report is strengthened by the publication in the Novoye Vremya of an article defending such a step.

## Mother of Empress Dead.

Tokio, Jan. 28.—It was officially announced Saturday that Lady Showing Ichijo, mother of the empress, died January 25, at the age of 80 years.