

THE OUTLAW'S CAREER CLOSED

Hunted Down by Four Citizens
and a Deputy Sheriff.

PREFERRED DEATH TO CAPTURE

Tracy Had Baffled the Officers of
Two States—Made a Marvelous
Flight of 400 Miles.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 6.—After baffling the officers of two states, and making a wonderful flight of nearly 400 miles across Oregon and Washington, Tracy was hunted down by four citizens of the little farming town of Creston, and a single deputy sheriff. Sheriff Gardner and a posse arrived in time to guard the wheat field through the night, but the work had already been done. The posse that will share the reward includes: C. A. Straub, deputy sheriff; Dr. E. C. Lauer, Martin Smith, attorney; J. J. Morrison, railway section foreman, and Frank Lillengren.

These men, well armed, set out from Creston yesterday afternoon. They were working on the information of the Goldenhild youth. Tracy had made the company of the Oregon convict for over 24 hours at the ranch of L. B. Eddy, on Lake Creek, about three miles south of Creston, on the Washington Central Railway. The party made all possible haste in getting to the ranch. When within a few hundred yards of the farm they encountered Eddy moving in one of his fields.

Tracy SEEN.
While engaging him in conversation they saw a man issue from the barn door.

"Is that Tracy?" asked one of the party.

"I'm sure it is," replied Eddy.

The party separated, Lauer and Smith accompanying Eddy in the direction of the barn, while the other two men went around on the other side. Two of the pursuers stepped behind the barn on a slight eminence, from which they could watch everything that happened.

Eddy went on up to the door. Tracy came from the barn again and began helping his host to unhitch the horses. He carried no rifle, although he had his revolver in place. The fugitive finally saw the men carrying rifles and turned sharply to Eddy, asking:

"Who are those men?"

"I don't see any men," said Eddy.

Tracy pointed out the two men on the hill. Eddy informed his companion that the men were, and the outlaw made a leap for the barn door.

GOT HIS RIFLE.
The pursuers stepped a bit closer, and commanded him to show his hands.

The outlaw jumped behind Eddy and first placed the farmer and his horse between himself and his pursuers.

He commanded the farmer to get on his horse to the barn, and remained under cover, moving toward shelter.

When near the stable, he broke, and dashed inside. He quickly reached his rifle in hand and started on a dead run. Turning on the two men nearest him he fired two shots, but neither took effect.

Without waiting Tracy made a dash down the valley leading south from the barn and headed for the brush. In an instant the pursuers were after him, firing as they ran. Coming to a rock Tracy dodged behind it, and resting his gun on it began to fire. Eight shots in all were fired by him, not one hitting its mark. Seeing that he was unsuccessful, he bolted for a wheat field close by.

HIS LAST DITCH.
At the edge of the field he stumbled, falling on his face, and then crawled into the grain on his hands and knees.

It was growing dark, and the pursuers decided to surround the place and wait for daylight. In the meantime, Sheriff Gardner, of Lincoln, county, with his posse, arrived, and went into camp around the field during the night.

Shortly after Tracy disappeared a shot was heard from the direction of the wheat field. No investigation was made, however, until this morning. As soon as dawn came the wheat field was entered.

TRACY'S CORPSE.
Tracy's corpse was found lying amid the grain, with the face turned toward the sky. His left hand held the revolver with which he had inflicted his death wound. His right hand firmly grasped the barrel of the famous rifle. He had held the revolver close to his forehead, and the top of his head was badly shattered.

Two bullet wounds in the left leg showed the cause of the man's despair. One shot had broken the leg between the ankle and the knee. The other cut the tibial artery, which of itself was sufficient cause for death. It is believed that both of these wounds were received after the convict left the shelter of the rock and made his break for the wheat field.

The fugitive, to the strap, and buckled it tight around his leg in an attempt to stop the bleeding. Despite this the bleeding continued until he probably realized his helpless condition and ended the struggle.

THE OUTLAW'S DRESS.
He was dressed in blue overalls and a white shirt, and wore no coat or vest. He wore a bicycle cap and a pair of rough shoes. He had one rifle and two revolvers.

Sheriff Gardner helped in the discovery of the body, and it is said that he and his deputies are entitled to at least a share of the reward. This was disputed by the Creston party, the members of which maintain that they did the work, and to them belongs the reward. Finally Gardner was allowed to take the body, with the understanding that he recommended the reward be paid to the men from Creston.

The body, effects and horses of the

desperado were taken in charge by Gardner and taken direct to Davenport, where they will be kept, pending the final disposition of the body. Reports come from Davenport that wild excitement prevails. Stores are closed and the people are crowding around to get a sight of the bloodstained outlaw. It is said that a heavy guard is kept around the morgue where the body is kept, as well as around the corpse itself, to prevent relic hunters from tearing the clothing to pieces and carrying away souvenirs. An inquest probably will be held.

RUSH TO SEE TRACY'S REMAINS.
Spokane, Wash., Aug. 7.—When the sheriff, with the body of Tracy, drove through Davenport, hundreds of persons crowded about the wagon. By the time the wagon reached Stone's morgue the streets were crowded, and from every corner could be heard "Three shots for Lincoln county." The town was wild. The morgue doors had to be closed, and the crowd was asked to stand back. Several persons were allowed to see the body, and then trouble began. Everyone wanted a relic, and in a short time nothing was left but the body. Someone even picked up the bloodstained handkerchief which had been used by Tracy to keep from bleeding to death. Many locks of the desperado's hair were carried away, and in some places his head had been made bald. His trousers were cut into strips, and before they were divided they were cut into smaller pieces.

TRACY'S EARLY LIFE
The Preacher Who Knew Him Says That He Started Wrong.

Cleveland, Aug. 7.—The Leader says: Some significant facts as to the early life and training of Harry Tracy, the fugitive outlaw, were given out by Rev. Robert C. Wuestenber, pastor of the Woodland Avenue Methodist Church. It appears that Rev. Wuestenber knew Tracy as a boy both at Bellefontaine and at Columbus, this State.

Tracy was born in Louisville, Ky., and his mother died when he was but a baby. His father was a highly respected traveling salesman, but without a mother's influence the boy grew up to be wild and lawless.

Tracy's father took him to Bellefontaine and it was there, when the future desperado was but 14, that Rev. Wuestenber met him.

"I was three years his senior," said the pastor. "The Tracy family then consisted of the father, Harry and Nathan, a younger brother. Harry had run wild much of the time after his mother's death. He became a regular street arab, but was never caught, with his companions, being too much of a bully."

"What impressed and disgusted us most was the boy's awful cruelty. He seemed to delight in causing suffering. I have seen him trap birds, pluck them alive, pull their legs from their bodies, and then go over their death agonies. A favorite pastime of the young brute was to swing a cat by the tail from the bough of a tree and then shoot bullets into the animal until it was dead."

Tracy was even then a wonderful shot, and could hit and explode a

\$201,000,000

IN BEEF COMBINE

The Packers' Trust Will Control
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BIG INTERESTS FORM MERGER

Fruit, Poultry, and Eggs Are in the
Monopoly—Plan to Escape
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Great Beef Combine.

Swift & Co.	Capital	\$25,000,000
Annual business	200,000,000	
Stock value in merger	75,000,000	
Armour & Co.	Capital	20,000,000
Annual business	200,000,000	
Stock value in merger	60,000,000	
Nelson, Morris & Co.	Capital	5,000,000
Annual business	25,000,000	
Stock value in merger	10,000,000	
Cudahy & Co.	Capital	5,000,000
Annual business	15,000,000	
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Stocks and securities representing purchase of Hammond & Co. and Omaha Packing Company by Armour & Co.	7,000,000	
Value in merger	21,000,000	
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Value in merger	15,000,000	
Probable total capitalization in the meat merger	\$201,000,000	

Chicago, Aug. 7.—A \$200,000,000 merger is the aim of the men now bringing about a consolidation of the great packing interests. While bankers, brokers and speculators are confident that a combination has been effected, the persons concerned will give no information. Three reports, all based on "inside information," are in circulation.

One is that the deal will be completed in Europe, where J. Ogden Armour is now sojourning. The second is that when the combination is completed the new corporation will take the form of a security company, and all constituent companies will retain their identity.

While a third story has it that G. E. Swift will be the head of the new corporation.

Although the packers have been in the combination for fifteen years, control markets—fix prices for producer and consumer—each concern has been independent of the others in a financial way.

ROOSEVELT MADE THEM ACT.
It was not until President Roosevelt ordered suits filed against the Beef Trust that the weakness of the present arrangement was disclosed.

It was found that the packers could be easily attacked in courts and be made a target for public denunciation and condemnation. The only way to evade this and still retain power to fix prices and control market was to form a giant merger.

Swift and Armour instantly began expansion by heavy purchases of other packing interests. Armour gained control of the G. H. Hammond Company, the originator of dressed beef shipments, and the first company to handle refrigerated cars. The purchase price was said to be \$5,000,000. Next Armour purchased the Omaha Packing Company, and it was said paid \$2,000,000 for that concern.

Swift & Co. bought the Fowler & Son Packing Company, of Kansas City, and the Anglo-American Provision Company, of Chicago. The purchase price was put at a total of \$3,000,000.

The Cudahy Packing Company, of Chicago, Omaha and Milwaukee, was approached by Armour, but refused to sell.

That the Cudahy Company and Nelson-Morris will enter the merger is an accepted belief. The new corporation will control the meat products of the United States. The trade in beef, pork, mutton, cured meats, bacon and all by-products is in the hands of the packers.

FRUIT AND POULTRY, TOO.
It will reach out and rather into its grasp the fruit, fowl and egg supplies of the country. The bulk of the cold-storage capacity is now in the control of the packers. Next year the cold-storage room and cold-storage supplies in the west. By the purchase three years ago of the Earl Fruit Company, of California, the new corporation took over a great fruit business and a hundred refrigerated cars. In St. Joseph, Kansas City and Omaha Armour has cold-storage houses where the western output of eggs and spring chickens are kept. These supplies are purchased when prices are down, stored until they advance, and then are dumped on the market.

England is already protesting and denouncing the high prices of meats. Nelson Morris is the largest exporter of cattle in the world. He has recently shut off the supply from Great Britain, and is waiting prices to advance to the point where, to quote him, he can export cattle at a profit.

GERMANY KICKS.
Germany's embargo on American pork has been a bitter blow to the packers. They have spent \$1,000,000 through agents in attempting to raise the embargo, but without success. Germany, however, is a good customer for certain cured meats, dressed beef and live cattle. Belgium and Holland are profitable customers. Every year the packers make further progress in European markets. Hawaii, the Philippines and Cuba are new fields won within the last four years.

IN THE UNITED STATES.
The United States itself is one of the biggest customers of the combination. Pork, bacon and canned meats for the army all come from the packers. Refrigerator ships loaded with dressed beef are steaming over the Pacific to

lay down to hungry men the packers' output at packers' prices.

STOCKS GO UP.
Swift & Co.'s stock has advanced 50 points in two weeks. It pays 6 per cent and there is little of it floating around. G. F. Swift's opposition has been so strong that the Armour people were forced to offer great inducements and make many concessions before he was won over to the merger. He is the lion's share of the new enterprise and commanding position in its control. To these inducements Mr. Swift succumbed.

Swift & Co.'s stock sold at 17 1/2 last week. Stocks of the other concerns are closely held and no trades have been registered.

TO FIGHT THE MERGER.
Illinois will fight the proposed merger. Spurred by the haste of the packers in absorbing the minor packing plants, the attorney-general desires to institute his case early to prevent a more bitter fight after the completion of the packers' deal. Attorney-General Hamlin is watching the merger, and announced that he will fight the proposed combine under the Sherman law and under the decisions made in the last three years by the state supreme court.

FIGHT WITH THE RAILROADS.
Evidence has developed to show that a struggle of the severest kind is on between the big packing houses and the railroads of the west for control of rates and the rate-making power. Traffic officials view the situation with alarm, and have called a meeting to consider action to counteract the effect of the packers' latest move in inducing the Chicago Great Western to reduce rates on packing-house products and dressed meats. Prior to the issue of the restraining order by the United States court the packers practically made the rates on packing-house products. It is not strange, therefore, if the packers have made exceedingly large and generous concessions to the Great Western in consideration of the road's breaking the present rates. If demoralization follows, the packers will see that they still have the power to control rates.

FRIARS' LANDS WERE SOLD
Prior to American Occupation of the Philippines.

Vatican Is Surprised at This Information—Nature of Transfers.

Rome, Aug. 6.—According to information received by the Vatican, almost all the real estate belonging to Spanish friars in the Philippines was sold before American occupation to syndicates and corporations duly registered and legally recognized, headed by Americans living in New York. It is alleged by the same authority that, although the friars hold some shares in these corporations, they do not own controlling interests.

The Vatican is surprised at this information in view of Governor Taft's proposition to buy the friars' land, which apparently is no longer in their control. It is considered remarkable that the friars, who are prominent in the Philippines, was not aware of the situation.

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The war department has been fully communicated fully to the government here by Governor Taft, who also explained this matter of alleged transfers to the Senate committee on the Philippines.

In the course of his evidence before the committee, Governor Taft said, in answer to the question whether the friars were in actual possession of the lands, "I am unable to say, from the hostilities, they have transferred their titles to companies and retained the majority of the stock."

As to the bona fide nature of the transfers to certain companies, Governor Taft said that he had cross-examined the heads of religious orders. He added:

"I think after you read the evidence it will become apparent that what is true that transfers have been made, they have been colorable in the sense not fraudulent; I do not say that, but they have been colorable in the sense that the transfers in order to evade the hostilities, they have transferred their titles to companies and retained the majority of the stock."

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