

WIND, HAIL AND RAIN

A COMBINATION PROVING DESTRUCTIVE TO A NEBRASKA TOWN.

The Village of Bradshaw Almost Wiped Out—Many Houses Utterly Destroyed and Others Badly Wrecked—Loss of Life in Town and Country—Hundreds of People Wounded, Some Fatally—Heavy Losses in Live Stock—Help Asked for the Sufferers.

Death-Dealing Tornado in Nebraska. BRADSHAW, Neb., June 4.—A special telegram to the Omaha Bee says: A terrific wind, hail and rain storm visited this section of the country last night at 8:20 o'clock. At 7:30 a tornado developed southwest of Aurora, traveling in a southeasterly direction. A few miles east of Aurora it began describing the arc of a gigantic circle, moving east and north, crossing the B. & M. railroad at this place, completely demolishing the village, and prostrating the wires for several miles on either side.

A messenger was at once dispatched on horseback to York for surgeons and other assistance. Doctors G. W. Schidler, Davis, Farley, Sedgwick, McConaughy, Reynolds and Forstall at once responded to the call, and soon after reached the scene of the disaster. Word was also sent to Aurora and Doctors Bricker, Williamson and Hougher, accompanied by the Bee reporter, boarded a special, placed at their service by the B. & M. railroad, and hastened to the stricken village.

The scene which met their view was simply appalling and beyond description; in all the city not a single building was left un injured, while four-fifths of them were completely demolished.

The dead and dying had been sheltered as far as possible in the few buildings left standing. A tour of inspection of these impromptu hospitals was like a visit to a field hospital after a battle, except that instead of bronzed and bearded veterans being the victims, they were in most cases frail women and children.

All night long the small band of doctors worked, nor ceased their labors until the long list of injured had been visited, and their wounds attended to, by which time the sun was high in the heavens.

The scene when viewed by the bright light of day was even more awe inspiring than when seen by the dim and uncertain light of the moon.

The site of the erstwhile thriving little city presented to the eye one continuous mass of debris. Broken and twisted lumber was mixed pell mell with brick and lime, household furniture and merchandise, all beat by the pitiless hail into a confused and sodded heap. The bodies of dead horses, cattle, dogs and cats added to the scene of desolation.

Loaded freight cars were tumbled about like dry goods boxes, one car loaded with stock being forced out of the side track onto the main, and scattering whirling over the line to York, a distance of seven miles, where it was caught.

The killed are: Mrs. Isaac Penner, three children of John Schile, young son of J. A. Brumsey. A large number were injured, some of them dangerously so.

The Burlington & Missouri depot was destroyed and the telegraph wires are down. Freight cars were blown and twisted about like empty paper boxes. The prairie around is strewn with dead hogs and fragments of buildings.

The exact extent of the storm in the surrounding country is not known at this writing. The Russian settlement southwest is destroyed, as are also the places of William Morrison, D. Chick and H. Koch. Ninety hogs and one horse were found in a grocery cellar. An unknown emigrant was taken up by the wind, dashed half way up an elevator and so badly injured that he will die.

The Bradshaw Disaster.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 6.—[Special to the Omaha Bee.]—Governor Thayer, accompanied by the principal state officials, visited Bradshaw, the scene of the recent cyclone, yesterday. The following gentlemen accompanied him: William Leese, attorney general; Benjamin Cowdry, secretary of state; Thomas H. Benton, state auditor; John Steen, land commissioner; George B. Lane, superintendent public instruction; Edward Big-noll, division superintendent of the B. & M.; R. D. Owens, special artist for Frank Leslie's Weekly, and the Bee correspondent.

The train left Lincoln at 10:05 a. m. and arrived at the devastated village about 11:25. Before the town was reached, however, there were evidences on every hand of the cyclone's fury.

Dead hogs and horses lay scattered through the fields, debris from houses lay everywhere and here and there a pile of rubbish marked the spot where once a pretty farm house had stood. This gave some hint of the desolation that might probably be witnessed later on, but exclamations of astonishment broke from every lip when the town was reached.

An entire village of 225 buildings completely demolished, not a single one of them affording protection from the elements, was the sight which met the gaze of the party.

A more forlorn spectacle could not be conceived than the shapeless mass of debris that indicated where the town had formerly stood. The dead bodies of domestic animals, and the ragged remnants of clothing peeping from the ruins or lodged in leafless trees, added to the desolation.

Ruin is apparent everywhere and an army of vandals could not have more effectually razed a city to the ground. All former estimates of the fatalities and damages prove too small. The dead list is now known to number seven-hundred, and the loss to the town and country property combined is estimated to be over \$500,000. The insurance is only \$2,000.

With two exceptions all the fatalities reported are confined to the country and have thereby been confirmed with only the greatest difficulty. No exact estimate can be placed upon the number injured, but over two hundred persons are rumored to have suffered more or less physical pain from the cyclone. About a dozen of these will die. The killed reported up to this time are: Floyd Brumsey, five-year-old son of Mr. Brumsey; Mrs. Penner; Clara Penner, her daughter; Johnny Ragerre and

Ragerre, both sons of John Ragerre; Mr. Minke, wife and child; also Henry—, hired man; Freddy Chapin, son of Daniel Chapin; John Miller; Mary and Henrietta Shaw, daughters of Henry Shaw; two children of Mr. Greene; Mrs. Henry Mireau and child.

The Pacific Railroads Indebtedness. WASHINGTON, June 8.—Representative Miles, from the committee on Pacific railroads, reported to the house the bill agreed upon by the committee for funding the government indebtedness of the Union and Central Pacific roads. The report says:

1. The settlements should be made with reference to considerations; that they should be of such character as not to destroy the value of the stock.

2. That to a large extent the payment must be derived from the people living along the line of the roads.

3. The government should obtain for itself such further and additional security as the companies may be able to give.

The reports point out the differences between the house and senate bills and say the bills agree in fixing the rate of interest at 3 per cent for the Union Pacific and at 2 per cent for the Central Pacific, and the period of adjustment at seventy-two years for the Central Pacific and at fifty years for the Union Pacific. The reports say that these changes were demanded by the differences in the situation and earning capacities of the properties and financial abilities of the two companies, and in order to secure an adjustment which each company may reasonably and fairly be expected to carry out.

The Cherokee Commission. SAC AND FOX AGENCY, via Sagulpa, I. T., June 5.—The Cherokee commission at the national council of the Sac and Fox, made an effort to pay them \$1.25 for their reservation of 480,000 acres after 48,000 acres have been allotted to them for the lands in severity of 160 acres for each member of the tribe. Of this 160 acres each one-half is to be un-taxable and inalienable for twenty-five years, the other half to be disposed of as the Indians desire. At yesterday's meeting the Indians offered to accept 230 each and \$2 near acre for the remainder. It is believed that the Indians and the commissioner will meet together ultimately and come to an agreement. The Sac and Foxes already have \$1,500,000 to their credit in the United States treasury and are very independent.

The Tornado at Marshalltown. MARSHALHTOWN, Ia., June 7.—A terrific tornado struck the western portion of Hardin county, near Hubbard, yesterday afternoon. In the vicinity of Hubbard the house of a man named Weatherly was torn to pieces, but the family escaped by seeking refuge in a cave. Proceeding northward it struck George A. Whitaker's place, leveling two large barns, unroofing a dwelling and demolishing the kitchen. Chise's residence was next struck and totally destroyed, with all the household effects. The family escaped almost by a miracle. The barn and out-buildings of James Heffner were also destroyed and considerable live stock killed.

More Indian Murders. WASHINGTON, June 9.—The secretary of the interior has received advices corroborating the report that white men were recently murdered on the Tongue river reservation in Montana by northern Cheyenne Indians. The settlers are greatly alarmed and troops have been ordered to the scene to restore a feeling of safety. Reports received about the trouble at the Green Bay, Wis., agency state that it is owing to the hostility of the Indians to the newly appointed agent, Kelsey, and their desire to retain their old agent, Secretary Noble, who telegraphed Kelsey to take charge of the office at once or he would see that an agent was appointed who would do so.

The Bennett Law. MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 5.—The German Lutheran anti-Bennett law convention was called to order here shortly after 1 o'clock. After a number of addresses by prominent Lutherans, Mayor Peck and others, resolutions were adopted against the Bennett law because it unnecessarily curtailed the civil and religious liberty. In it the Lutherans declare that regardless of former party affiliations they will vote for such candidates only as pledge themselves to work for the repeal of the Bennett law.

Census Matters. WASHINGTON, June 5.—Census Superintendent Porter yesterday called the attention of the department of justice to the violations reported to him of two sections of the census law. One section imposes a penalty for refusing to answer census questions and the other provides a penalty for refusal on the part of the enumerators to perform their duties after taking the oath. Up to noon to-day he received information of the cases of twenty-five persons in different parts of the country who had absolutely refused to furnish any information called for. It is Porter's intention to prosecute with vigor all violations of the law which are reported to him.

The superintendent issued an order forbidding supervisors and enumerators from making public any information gained in the performance of their duties. Attention is called to the law on this subject.

Awful Powder Explosion. MANSFIELD, O., June 4.—Yesterday afternoon during a heavy storm lightning struck Tracy & Avery's powder house, located one mile east of the city. The house contained over 5,000 pounds of powder, which exploded, causing a tremendous report. Hundreds of windows in the city were broken, china and glassware knocked from the shelves and people thrown from their feet. Many of the buildings in the vicinity were badly wrecked. Two frame dwelling houses on the opposite side of the street from the magazine were leveled to the ground. One of the houses was vacant; the other was occupied by Henry Roost, his wife and two children. The husband was absent at the time of the explosion. The six-month-old baby was instantly killed. The mother and other child are thought to be fatally injured.

Nothing remains of the powder house. Bricks are scattered in all directions, some being found a quarter of a mile distant.

There is much speculation as to the successor of First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson, who will probably retire July 1.

DIVERSITY OF VIEWS

DEVELOPED BY A CAUCUS OF HOUSE REPUBLICANS.

The Silver Question Under Consideration—McKinley Comes to the Front With a Compromise Proposition—A Delegation in Washington Fighting the McKinley Tariff Bill—Want Free American Cattle—Schemes of a Swindler.

Republican House Caucus. WASHINGTON, June 6.—The republican representatives went into caucus immediately upon the adjournment of the house yesterday, to consider the silver question. It had been announced in advance by the leaders that the real purpose was a conference rather than a formal caucus. It was suggested that there was no definite proposition before the caucus, so Representative Buchanan submitted a motion that the caucus bill stand as rendered. Much talk followed and developed a diversity of views.

Representative Walker submitted a proposition which in effect proposed the reference of the bill back to the former caucus committee with instructions to report a bill which will place gold and silver on a parity by allowing the issuing of certificates to an unlimited extent on deposits at the market value.

Representative Dorsey of Nebraska submitted a substitute for the caucus bill, a draft of the bill which he proposed to introduce in the house. It provides that any holder of American silver may deposit it in the treasury and receive full legal tender certificates on the basis of the market price of silver; that when sufficient bullion shall be coined to meet the redemption fund it shall be recovered into the treasury.

Representative Perkins attacked the monopolists in a vigorous speech and noted his objections to the bullion redemption nature of the caucus bill.

Finally McKinley came to the front with a compromise proposition. He proposed that the United States shall purchase \$4,500,000 worth of American silver each month; that certificates in payment therefor shall be of full legal tender quality redeemable in lawful money, and that silver bullion may be coined to meet the demand for redemption. His proposition also contained a national bank redemption fund, a feature of the treasury bill, and also a provision that when gold and silver reach parity there shall be free coinage. It omits the bullion redemption provision of the caucus bill and was therefore immediately assailed by several members on that account. A vote was taken resulting in its insertion in McKinley's substitute.

When the caucus adjourned there was a good deal of confusion in the minds of the members as to whether or not they were bound to support the proposition. The committee on rules will decide the matter when the bill is brought up in the house.

A Large Delegation in Washington Fighting the McKinley Bill. WASHINGTON, June 6.—A delegation of about one hundred importers from New York city appeared before the senate committee on finance to protest against the passage of the McKinley tariff bill.

J. M. Constable was the chief spokesman for the delegation. He presented the formal protest of the importers, who, Constable said, came from all the important centers of this country, and New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and the importers protested against the bill because they believed it would legislate in favor of one class against another class—for the benefit of the manufacturer against the importer—also because it would work against the poor man, and if the McKinley bill went into operation a great many of the importers would have to retire from business.

Henry Weirits then spoke against the increased duty on silks.

Isadore Strauss spoke against the increase of the duty on pottery and glassware and Louis Windmuller against the increase on wool, and other members of the delegation also entered various protests against the bill.

Senator Sherman responded for the committee, saying it had heard the speakers with interest and would give due consideration to all that had been said and printed.

The protest presented to the committee by the Constable is signed by forty-five firms in New York. It protests against the passage of the bill for the following reasons:

- "Because it is wholly unnecessary, the country no longer needing the revenue from such uncalculated and unjust taxation.
- "It does not accomplish its purpose.
- "It is unjust in that it discriminates in favor of the rich against the poor.
- "It handicaps trade.
- "It retards the progress of the nation, the welfare of whole country and the permanent good of the manufacturers themselves, who require a reduction rather than an increase of tariff duty.
- "The administrative bill increases the revenue by many million dollars."

Want Free American Cattle. LONDON, June 7.—A deputation from Scotland visited Chaplin, the minister of agriculture, and asked him to modify the restriction against the importation of American cattle. The chief argument of the deputation in support of their request was to the scarcity of cattle in Great Britain and the absence of pleuro-pneumonia in America. In reply to the request Chaplin said the bulk of the farmers of Great Britain favored the restriction. He was unable, he declared, to hold out the slightest hope of any modification of the present regulations governing the importation of cattle, even if America were entirely free from disease.

A Swindler Tries to Make People Believe He Drowned. LOGANSPORT, Ind., June 5.—James Christie, a well known young farmer living near Fletcher's lake, came to this city last week and obtained \$800 from the banks on notes which were forged in the names of farmers living in his neighborhood. Christie then called on an insurance agent and took out a policy of \$5,000 on his life. While the policy was

being written up Christie purchased a suit of clothes, shoes and hat. Going home he gave the policy to his wife and ate his supper. About 8 o'clock a neighbor called and the two went swimming in the lake near by. Christie swam out into deep water before his companion addressed. In a few moments Christie called to his friend on the bank, saying that he had cramps, and to get a boat near by and come to his rescue. The boat was secured, but Christie had disappeared. The lake was dragged for two days and nights in search of Christie. His clothes on the bank were found where he took them off, and tracks were discovered yesterday of a barefooted man going towards Christie's house from the lake. A peculiar shaped foot, which marked itself in the foot prints, and which tallies with Christie's foot, settled the fact from the house neighbors that Christie made his way honorably while his friend was getting the boat, and donning the new outfit which he purchased left the country. Christie was heavily in debt.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES. Senator Moody introduced a petition from forty-two residents of Douglas county, South Dakota, in favor of the Wilson amendment to the interstate commerce law prohibiting the shipment of intoxicants into prohibition states.

Senator Moody thinks his bill for a public building at Deadwood, which recently passed the senate and which has been brought from the house committee with a reduction of the cost from \$200,000 to \$100,000, will be acted upon at this session of congress.

A special inspector of the postoffice department was directed to go to South Omaha and Lincoln and look into the free delivery service at those points, with a view to reporting upon applications for increased facilities and the economies of the forces already employed.

Mr. Oxnard of Grand Island, who is in Washington working for a duty on sugar, says he will go to his home soon. He has concluded to go ahead with his work, trusting to the unbending resources of Nebraska and the justice of congress for the success of his enterprise.

The Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year of 1891 is completed by the house committee. It carries an appropriation of nearly \$6,000,000, which is somewhat below the appropriation for the current fiscal year. It includes an appropriation of \$60,000 to enable the secretary of the interior to employ practical farmers in addition to the Indian agency farmers now employed at wages not exceeding \$75 per month, to superintend and direct such Indians as are making efforts for self-support.

Congressman Payson of Illinois, who is regarded as one of the best judges in the house of the condition of legislation, says that congress will not adjourn before September 1, at the earliest moment. "I have," he says, "entertained this opinion for the past two months and see no reason to change my views, but on the contrary rather to emphasize them. All this talk of adjourning in July, or at farthest, by August 1, is not warranted by the facts and the situation, and the wish is simply father to the thought."

The house committee on labor has agreed to report favorably Representative Mason's resolution providing that the committee shall sit during the recess and investigate the working of the eight hour system on government work and to gather information looking to the framing of a federal law in favor of making eight hours a legal day's work. The report, prepared by Mr. Connel of Nebraska provides for sittings at all convenient places where the evidence of laboring men and manufacturers and all interested in the subject of the eight hour movement will be taken.

Paddock's Adulteration Bill. WASHINGTON, June 4.—By a vote of six to three Senator Paddock's committee instructed him to make a favorable report upon his bill "To prevent poisonous adulteration" and for other purposes.

It provides that the secretary of agriculture shall organize in his department a food division and makes rules and provisions for its government; that the introduction into any state or territory or foreign country of any article of food or drugs adulterated in such a manner as to be deleterious to health shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment; that this division in the agricultural department shall make examinations of specimens of food and drugs which may be collected from time to time and publish in bulletins the result of such analysis, but the names of manufacturers or vendors of such food or drugs analyzed in no case be published in such bulletins until after conviction in the courts of violation of this act. And if such examination shall disclose a violation of this law the district attorney is directed to prosecute the manufacturer or vendor. The term drug shall include all articles used for food or drink by man, whether simple, mixed or compound. In the case of drugs the definition is made when sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia. If it differs within the knowledge of the seller from the standard of strength, quality or purity according to the tests laid down therein, or if any substance or substances have or have been knowingly mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength so that such product when offered for sale shall be calculated and shall tend to deceive the purchaser, the manufacturer or vendor shall be liable to punishment. This undoubtedly includes adulteration of beer and other malt liquors.

A Young Chinese Bride. KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 5.—Chung Sing, a Chinese physician, 60 years of age, has brought to Kansas City Ah Gin, a Chinese woman, aged 17 years, to become his wife. Chung Sing has an office at 1023 main street, and it is alleged that he paid \$600 for the woman and purchased her from a Chinaman in San Francisco. She arrived in the city last Saturday evening in charge of an aged Chinese woman hired to bring her here.

The Humane Society was notified, but the officers after carefully investigating the case became satisfied that the Chinese were violating no law and that the proceeding was all right. A marriage in regular American form was set for this afternoon. Chung Sing entertained his friends and countrymen after their fashion at his office.

HOW ABOUT PENSIONS

ACTION OF THE REPUBLICANS ON THE PENDING BILL.

A Decided Set-Back for the Measure—Not a Flattering Outlook at This Time for the Old Soldier—The Senate and House Cannot Agree in His Behalf—Chinese Immigration—Pleuro-Pneumonia Propagators—A Word From Census Superintendent Porter.

A Set Back to the Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The action of the republican caucus on the pension bill was a decided set-back for the conference committee, and as a result its meeting yesterday was short and sweet, and it afterward reported that its negotiations had failed. The committee had formally decided upon the terms of the compromise measure, which was to be formulated and accepted by both sides at the session this morning. There was no intention on the part of Mr. Morrill, the chairman of the house committee, to refer the question to the decision of the caucus, but he intended to sign the conference report and then try to get it through the house, but certain gentlemen who are in favor of more radical legislation than Mr. Morrill considered unadvisable at this session of congress decided to force the committee back into the position which had originally been taken by the house, and so they secured a decree of the caucus requiring the conferees on the part of the house bill to stick to the measure that passed that body and forbade them to make any concessions to the senate.

This defers final action on the bill indefinitely, for the senate will not agree to a service bill at this session and would rather have no legislation at all. As Mr. Davis, the chairman of the committee said today, every proposition contained in the house bill had been brought before the senate and had been voted down, and there were not half a dozen members in the senate in favor of the service bill. "There is a general disposition," said Mr. Davis, "a unanimous desire, you might say, to take care of all the disabled soldiers who cannot earn their own living, and to leave the service pension for future consideration. It is a fixed conviction with nearly every senator that a soldier who has become disabled from any cause whatever, whether in the service or since, to such a degree as to disable him from earning his support ought to be pensioned, provided he has no other income than that derived from his own labor. Bills of this kind have repeatedly passed the senate, but they have not been the subject of favorable consideration in the house except once in the Forty-ninth congress when such a bill was passed and vetoed. The senate committee and the senators unanimously agree that the needs of disabled and dependent soldiers should be provided for in the most liberal manner possible at once, but that the service pension bill can be postponed. A service pension to the survivors of the revolutionary war was not granted until sixty-three years after the war, to the survivors of the war of 1812 until fifty years after, and to the survivors of the Mexican war until forty years after, and the committee did not believe that there should be a service pension for the survivors of the war of the rebellion until at least thirty-five years had expired."

Mr. Davis says, too, that there is no time at this session to give a service bill proper attention. "It is a measure which will require the most careful consideration to the end that justice may be done both to the soldier and the country. This consideration will necessarily involve the time when such relief should be extended, the amount thereof, and means by which the expenditure is to be borne, and above all whether it can be granted with a due regard to the rights of those pensionable by reason of disability incurred since the expiration of their term of service. Much embarrassment has resulted and must result from an attempt to combine measures of this character."

Must the Chinese Go? NEW YORK, June 5.—The Rev. Dr. L. S. Baldwin of the Methodist Missionary society lectured yesterday on the subject "Must the Chinese Go?" He said the Chinese government did not make a suggestion to us that their people be permitted to emigrate to this country. The Chinese were opposed to emigration. The suggestion came from the United States, and at that time he was especially needed and welcomed in California. He built railways, did a workman's duty everywhere and added \$200,000,000 to the value of her lands by irrigation and drainage, yet she, who derived more benefit from the Chinaman than any other state, is led by hoodlums. In the last twenty-five years this country has accumulated only 200,000 Chinamen, yet within a year we get hundreds of thousands of other foreigners as immigrants. It is charged that the Chinese send their money home. Well, how long has it been a crime to do this? The Chinese in California earn \$9,000,000 a year. Of this they send home \$2,000,000, yet I once heard John Boyle O'Reilly of Boston declare with pride that Irishmen in this country sent \$70,000,000 a year to their families in Ireland. It is urged that they will not become citizens, yet there is a law which deprives them of the right to become such.

Pleuro-Pneumonia Propagators. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—Sensational charges have been made against the government pleuro-pneumonia inspectors in Hudson and Bergen counties, New Jersey. It is said that they not only are not trying to stamp it out, but are taking pains to propagate it. They find a herd of cattle infected, corral them, then slaughter them and sell the carcasses at reduced rates to butchers who are in league with them. The inspectors also have cattle for sale, with which they supply the places of the slaughtered herds to the farmer, putting one or two infected cattle in the lot, and when the time comes slaughtering the new herd and selling the farmer another lot. Congressman McAdoo will ask for a thorough investigation of the charges.

Engineer Polk, while repairing a pump in the shaft of the Mikado company's mine in Colorado, fell 200 feet to the bottom and was crushed into a horrible mass.

Report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The report of the inter-state commerce commission upon the investigation made by it under the Paddock resolution was sent to the senate yesterday. The commission reports that the through rates from the Missouri river were found to be too high and that any rate higher than 17 cents is excessive. It also finds that a reduction of 2 cents should be made from all stations west of the Missouri in Nebraska and Kansas. On the Paddock inquiry whether the operation of the long and short haul clause has or has not prevented a reduction of the through rates of transportation of food products, the commission practically admits that excuse is given the railroad companies for higher rates by reason of the unelastic nature of the third section of the act. It therefore recommends congress to amend this section so that through carriage at through rates over connecting lines may be permitted.

Senator Paddock said that he was much pleased that the commission had reported so early. "The facts which they bring out," said the senator, "are of the highest value. They are convincing that through rates have been exorbitant as charged and that the railroads have been hiding behind their interpretation of the long and short-haul clause to defend the maintenance of unreasonable charges. The findings of the commission bear out fully my often expressed belief that some modification of the long and short-haul clause is needed so far as food products are concerned, to take away the excuse that low through rates will disturb all rates at intermediate points. This is brought out very clearly in the commission's report, but the chief value of the investigation brought out by the resolution is the official pronouncement that my rate above 17 cents between the Missouri river and Chicago will be considered excessive and exorbitant by the inter-state commerce commission, and that rates from the interior points to the Missouri river should be also reduced. This is a result which has been reached without suit or a dollar's worth of expense to Nebraska, and on that account I am greatly pleased, as I am sure the producers of my state will be. The essence of the railroad problem in Nebraska, as elsewhere in the west, not the whole problem by any means, but a vital and central point, lies in the rate from our cornfield and farm yards to the eastern markets. The rate from the selfish interpretation put by the railroads on the long and short-haul clause has cost Nebraska \$10,000,000 at the least. We needed just such a finding of facts as is brought out by my resolution for a basis for intelligent action. The west will not permit the repeal of the long and short-haul clause, but it will demand a modification. I believe in the interests of the shipper where that interest can be shown. The commission hits the nail on the head squarely, when it says, speaking of the through traffic for export, 'The manner of conducting this traffic in the past warrants the belief that the roads, if permitted, would carry commodities for export at reduced rates.' Through lines are essential to long distance transportation at reasonable rates and the omission of congress to make the necessary provision for them may enable the carrier by discontinuing or refusing to establish them to defeat in part the purposes of this investigation."

An Evidence of Good Times Ahead.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Congressmen are giving evidence of their faith in some kind of legislation very soon, which will not only prevent a panic on account of excessive speculations, but make times easier and interest considerably lower. Nearly every man in congress has recently entered some kind of speculative enterprise. Ex-Congressman Gallinger of New Hampshire, who is one of the broadest-brained and popular men that ever sat in congress, was recently in Washington on his way to Tennessee, where he is to take charge of the interests of an investment company which control about 17,000 acres of fine timber and mineral lands, and which proposes to build railroads, open mines, and start factories and hotels, and in fact build up a large city on the Tennessee river. He no sooner told his ex-colleagues what he had engaged in than he was begged for an opportunity to take interests. Dr. Gallinger consented to let in a few of his friends, and before he left the city of fifteen of the worthy of the leading members of the house interested in his enterprise.

Sugar Beet Cultivation.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Senator Paddock has had repeated conferences with the finance committee upon the sugar schedule as affecting particularly the cultivation of the sugar beet. During the past week he appeared before the committee with Mr. Ornard of Grand Island, and made an argument in favor of the bill reported from his committee admitting machinery free and granting a bounty to sugar producers. He believes that the recommendations of his report will be adopted—free lumber and binding twine. The senator also made arguments before the committee in favor of free lumber and binding twine.

Senator Paddock's bill providing for the inspection of grain and the issuance of warehouse receipts for grain stored at railroad store houses is attracting great attention. If passed it will enable farmers to hold their grain for a favorable market, will reimburse the railroad companies for its care and will permit legitimate trading in cereals on certificates showing actual possession. There is a large demand for copies of the bill, and the senator also made copies to order another reprint.

NEWS NOTES.

The senate finance committee will give no more hearings on the tariff question.

A new bill for the funding of the Pacific railroad debt has been reported to the house.

The Tilden will has been set aside by the New York courts.

Several changes in the operating departments of the Illinois Central, and Mobile and Ohio roads are announced from Jackson, Tenn.

A combination is being formed to defeat Congressman Handerson of Iowa.