would never cheapen their cost price to them. But what they do want is reduced rates on things they raise and sell and on the main articles of use, such as are usually trans-ported in carroad lots.

These are the facts, and if no freight rate bill is passed, or if one of those un wieldy and illegal ones goes through and comes to grief

through illegality, it is not difficult to see where the responsibility will rest. "If rather than meet us with a fair proposi-tion to pass your bill, simply providing for all the articles the farmer cares anything for, you hold out for the entire portion of these bills for positical prestige, or for a name, then with you be the consequences. But we insist the people of this ctate shall not be deceived into the belief that we favor any poration or oppose any just law on this sub-sect. And we, therefore, relterate herein this formal way our position on this subject."

Interesting Times Ahead.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 22 - | Special to Tue BEE |- The next move on the part of the corporation strikers to defeat railroad legislation will come up in the house on a resolution fixing a time for final adjournment. It is thought by many that this resolution will be sprung tomorrow, though it is evident thatit will only be introduced as a feeler, and not with any idea of being adopted.

The senate could not legally adjourn for another week. The governor can only adjourn the legislature in case of a disagreement of the two houses, and this, of course, cannot happenuntila concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment sine die is Passed by the house.

The leading independents in the house de-

clare they will never pass a single appropriation bill until the senate deadlock is broken, and action is taken on the pending railroad bills, and show letters from their constituents advising them to hold the fort and promising to put in their spring crops all right and if necessary, make up a donation for their benefit, and chip in at the alliance meeting to pay their expenses. All this indicates that some mighty inter-sting times may be expected at the capital

Taylor Non Est.

Lincoln, Neb., March 23. - Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Congressman McKelghan has returned from Council Bluffs, where he went with several independents to find Secator Taylor. He says that he is satisfied that gentlemen left that city for parts unknown. He also reports that Sergeant-at-Arms Derby, who went for Taylor, also is sick with grip at the Ogden house in the Bluffs. Ti'l fen This Morning.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 22 - Special to THE BEE. |-A truce has been declared till tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in the senate deadlock. There is now no doubt that then the andependents will make as effort to force the bassage of the Newberry bill. Congressman

McKeighan is here to help them. University's New Departure.

CHICAGO, March 22.-The Northwestern University at Evanston today announced an mportant new departure. It is that fifty-on a full new scholarships will be created, corre sponding with the senatorial districts of Illi nois, and the state senator of each district has the right to a nomination to a scholar ship. The intention is not only to make the university represent the whole state, but the scholarships are also to be an acknowledg ment of a debt due the people in return for the exemption from taxation of the university property. The plan is in line with other r steps taken under the administration of President Henry Wade Rogers.

Williamson Losing His Nerve. Sadalia, Mo., March 32.-Tom Williamson, who was sentenced to be hanged yesterday, but was granted a stay of execution pending the supreme court passing upon his motion for a new trial, has secome a changed man in the last twenty-four hours. Heretofore he has been cheerful and amiable, but today when a reporter attempted to interview him he dashed a cup of water in his face and posi tively refused to talk, even on religious topics which have been his hobby for some past. If he is refused a new trial, which is almost certain, it is believed he will make a murders other than the two he was convicted of will be cleared away.

Murdered and Then Burned. FRANKLIN, Pa., March 22.—The residence of N. P. Tobin, the leading merchant tailor, burned this morning and Tooin's remains were found in the ruins. The body was in a crouching position, the head resting in a pool of blood, with finger marks on the throat and every indication that he was murdered. Burglars' tools were found about the place, and he probably discovered them at work, Two years ago a great sensation was created by the fluding of the dead body of Tobin's daughter Mary in Long Island sound, and the mystery surrounding her violent death has never been explained.

Thirty Years in the Pen. OQUAWKA, Ill., March 22. - Special Tele gram to Tun Ben.]-Last evening after an exciting trial of two weeks Barnum and William Brown were sentenced to thirty years in the penitentiary for the murder of their brother in-law, George W. Holly, at Soper's Mills, Ill., last December. The boys, Soper's Mills, Ill., last December. The boys, aged twenty and twenty-four, had gone to get their sister's clothes, she having been driven away by her husband, Holly. In a controversy that followed Barnum blew out Holly's heart with a shot gun at close range,

For Murdering Boomer Couch. Wichitta, Kan., March 22.-The trial of J C. Adams for the murder of Captain W. L. Couch, the noted leader of so many invasions of Oklahoma, opened yesterday in the United States district court. A vast number of people from Oklahoma occupied the court room and exhibited the greatest interest in the proceedings. The attorneys of Adams the proceedings. will try to show that it was the hypodermic injecting of morphine which caused blood poisoning and consequent death. An entire day was expended in getting a jury.

A Court Clerk's Crookedness. St. Patt, Minn., March 22,-State Public Examiner Kenyon has filed his report on the big steal of Jay P. Davis, deputy clerk of the St. Paul district court, who ran up a tremendous bank account through forged jury cartificates. Mr. Kenyon's method of examination was to check the jury certificates against the daily record in the district court, and he thus discovered that Davis has con-verted to his own use \$24,800. Davis' pecu-lations began in November, 1887, and were kept up steadily for more than three years.

Young Patricids Gets Fourteen Years WATSEKA, Ill., March 22 .- In the circuit court here today, Phirip William Peacock, a boy 18 years old, was sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary for killing his father, William Peacock. The murder was committed near the villege of Ashkum, froquels county, in May, 1880. The weapon used was a revolver, and the evidence showed that the boy piaced the revolver near the formatical statement of the second statement the forehead of his father, who was asleep, and fired, death resulting in a few hours.

They Were Not Drowned. TACONA, Wash., March 22.-Misses Linie and Nellie Kimes of Huron, S.D., and G. W. Treese and W. L. Bartlett of Monmouth, Ill., who left in a small boat Thursday and who were thought to have been drowned, arrived in this city last night. Owing to rough weather they stopped Thursday and Friday nights on an island near here, where the yachting club had a club house.

To Rush the Ballot Reform Bill. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 29.-It is the in testion of both political parties to secure the passage of the ballot reform bill as soon as possible with an emergency clause in order that the bill will go into effect in time for the judicial election in June. A member of the committee on elections as id today that they expected to report the bill to the house

Killed His Wife and Tried Suicide. CLEVELAND, O., March 21,-George T. Harris, a farmer living near Caldwell, last. evening cut his wife's throat with a butcher knile while she was preparing supper and then attempted suicide. Mrs. Harris is dead and the husband cannot recover. Jealousy was the cause.

IOWA RAILROAD ASSESSMENT.

The Past Week's Hearing Full of Interest to Hawkeye People.

VALUATION OF ALL PROPERTY VERY LOW.

Some Big Improvements Contemplated Near Des Moines-Lumber Interests of Musissippi River Cities Threatened.

DES MOISES, Ia., March 22 .- [Special to THE BEE. | The past week has been particuarly full of interest to Iowa people on the railroad question. The hearing before the state executive council regarding assessments, reports of which have been given quite fully in Tun Ber, nasteen of the utmost importance and may be productive of good results in more directions than one. The facts and figures therein brought out

serve to show that the assessment valuation of property of all kinds is very low, not over 13 to 20 per cent on the average, and that farm lands were assessed at a higher valuation than almost other class of property. But this is offset by the amount of exemptions granted farmers, which include the growing crops and all stock younger than six months n January I, which in this corn growing and og raising state means more than threefourths of the gross earning of the farm. A large amount of personal property, including moneys and credits, essapes assessment entirely, through the carelessness of assessors and the ease with which the average Amercan citizen can affirm that he has none of those desirable attributes of independence and then scrawl his name to an alleged affiday it to that effect.

These matters having been brought so strongly to public attention by this hearing, and being now a matter of semi-official re-cord, it is very possible they will receive the attention of the coming legislature and beradi-cally remedied. But so far as the hearing will have any effect upon the assessed valuation of the railways this year, it is not be-lieved it will have any. In fact, your correspondent has it upon the authority and opinion of a member of the executive council that the aggregate assessment of the railways of Iowa will not be raised to any grent extent. A few of the leading trunk lines, like the Rock Island, Northwestern and Milwaukee, will have a slight raise, but others which have been running at a loss will be lowered enough to offset any increase. Those who argued before the board in favor of an increase were laboring under a false impression regarding the powers of the board. They favored assessment upon the stocks and bonds and terminals of the railway companies, when in fact the lawdoes not contemplate nor warrant any such pro-

The board seems to be in a delicate pos tion, for if they make no change they will incur the lasting political enrally of those who are crying for an increase; and if the inrease is granted as a sop to the farmers, the railways will turn their political batteries full upon them. But since a democratic governor is at the head of the council, the refolicans at least will not be sorry to see him etired upon this issue.

There are some interesting side lights to this question of railway laxation, among which is the development that some of the most argent advocates of an increase of rail-way taxes are either men who have no wealth to tax, or who have so far succeeded in cluding the assessor or evading his questions as to make their own payment of taxes a mere bagatelle.

OTHER RAILROAD MATTERS. Some time ago J. S. Wylie of Davenport complained to the railway commission that he was being overcharged by the Milwaukee company for switching cars from that place to Oskland, a distance of two miles. The old question of what is a switch came up, the company claiming it was not a switch be-tween these two places but a haul, and that they were charging the commissioner's rate for five miles or less. Thereupon the board put in a two mile haul rate, which the road refused to recognize and prepared to fight it out in the courts. The commission met the issue so vigorously that the company concinded discretion was the best part of valor, and a few days ago gave notice that if the proceedings were quashed they would put in the rate at once. The commissioners are quite proud of the victory. The Des Moines & Northwestern company

has put in at cent passenger rate, because of the recent complaint from Rockwell City against it of discrimination which the board investigated and ordered discontinued. Now he people of that place are again dissatis fied, and asks for the removal of either the station at Eads or Lohrville to the crossing of the Des Moines & Northwestern and Chicago & Northwestern, so they can make easy connections with the latter road and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, which have ower rates, verily, the people are hard to

Some big railway improvements are un-doubtedly contemplated in this city and vi-cinity in the near future. The Des Moines & Kansas City company has in prespect the erection of a new depot, freight house and repair shops, besides a more elaborate yard. The condemnation of property desired for a site is now in progress, and the improvement will follow closely. The execution of three deeds a few days ago by Conrad Younger-man and wife to the Hawkeye investment company, of a tract of land embracing 300 acres lying on both sides of the Rock Island track three miles west of the city, at Valley Junction, for a consideration \$105,256, resews the suspicion that this land will in the shops by the Rock Island, and the removal of similar establishments from Stuart and Brooklyn, the union depot project is just now in status que, but will more than likely be brought to a realization this year.

IOWA LUMBER INTERESTS. One of the chief industries of the Mississippi cities of Iowa is seriously threatened by the introduction of a bill in the Wisconsin legislature, the object of which, or at least the effect of which, if passed would be to destroy the entire lumber interest below St. Paul or the mouth of the Chippewa river. A Davemport dispatch explains the matter as follows: "The bill in question demands that no loose logs be fleated down the Chippewa, and secures to local mill men on it the right and secures to local mill men on it the right to erect a beom for their convenience in sorting their logs. In the first place it is impossible to fleat brailed logs out of the Chippewa, and they can only be handled when loose. In the second place the boom mentioned is intended merely to blockade the river so that the local mill owners can hold back the logs intended for the lower mills at their bleasure, thus subjecting these mills to their pleasure, thus subjecting those mills to a continual shortage. Either feature of the bill is fatal to the lumber interests below named. Mills at Dubaque, Clinton, Daven-port, Muscatine, Burlington, Fort Madison and Keokuk, Ia; Rock Island, Moline and Quincy, Id, and Hannibal and St. Louis, Mo. will be affected and stripated. Mo, will be affected and ultimately closed if the measure is carried into effect, as 80 percent of the logs that are cut by them omeout of the Chippewa. The withdrawal f that amount of competition from the manfacture of the lumber that goes to supply lows, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and the Dakotas will throw the entire business into the hands of the up-river combination that is engineering the scheme and result in a large raise in prices. An interesting feature of the matter is that these lower mills are not mere purchasers of logs on the Chippewa, but they own the land these competitors are trying to shut them off of. All the lower mills are united in fighting the move. It was attempted last war to manipulate tempted last year to manipulate railroad rates to the same end, but the interstate commission interferred and the effort failed. The money interested in the lower mills, whose destruction is aimed at, is reckeded

An Assumption of Authority. SPORANE FALLS, Wash., March 29.-An ndian farmer at the Couer d'Alene reservation, claiming to be acting under orders from the secretary of the interior, is ordering all intruders of the reservation. Many refuse to obey his orders. The reservation will not be thrown open until the president issues his

Made Fun of the Faculty. LAWRENCE, Kan., March 22.-Baldwin City, the seat of Methodism in Kansas, is

much worked up today over the arrest of David Amsdem, a prominent student of Baker university, located at that city. The complaint was fixed by Prof. Markham, in the interest of the university, charging Amsdem with publishing and circulating an Amsdem with publishing and circulating an anonymous paper, filled with silly sayings, directed to the faculty of the university. The idea is to have Amsdem reveal the real publishers or suffer the consequences

HALL AND FITZS IMMONS.

Muldoon Will Issue a Challenge on Behatf of the Former.

Bally plong, Md., March 23. -William Muldoon, who arrived from San Francisco with Jake Kilrain last night, will tomorrow publish a challenge to Fitzsimmons, the present champion middle weight, to meet Jim Hall, the Australian middleweight. Muldoon says he is author ized by Joe Thompson and Joe Harris, the Australian bookmakers, to Hall for \$15,000 to \$25,000. Fits immons is now in this city and said tonight that he would probably accept. A purse of \$15,000 has been offered by the San Antonio club for

Cardago, March 22 .- The prospect of a fight between Hall and Fitzsimmons, ing by the indications here, appear to be A dispatch from Hail's backers intimated that Fitzsimmons' forfeit posted here, would be covered by last Wednesday. Up to tonight, however, nothing further has been heard from Hall or his backers.

Kenmic's Backers Post a Forfeit. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 22.-Charles Kenmic's backers have deposited \$500 forfeit. with the Twin City athletic club for Kennic to fight Ryan at 140 or Kerrigan at 135 pounds, give or take two pounds. These two men are preferred, but all other 140 and 138 pound men are embraced in the challenge.

Carter Challenges Schaefer. Carcaso, March 22.-Eugene Carter has challenged Jacob Schnefer for the championship of the world at 14-inch balk line billiards and \$500 a side, subject to the rules governing the Brunswick, Balke-Collender company

championship emblem, and has put up \$250 MAFIA MUST BE KILLED.

But One Way to Get Rid of the

Italian Organization. LONDON, March 22 .- When General Phil Sheridan was in Europe ten years ago he became particularly interested in the Mafia and other Italian secret societies through his association with Italian generals, whose mission it was to tear these societies out of Italy, root and branch. Sheridan visited Italy and was given practical demonstration of the power of these societies by the violent measures to which the goverament wascompelled to resort to to destroy them. In the Sheridan party was an Irishman ramed St. John Brenon, who accompanied the general on his journey through Italy, acting on all occasions as his interpreter. After Sheridan went home Brenon remained in South Italy five years and made a special study of the secret criminal societies. He is now living in Lon-don publishing his book and poems. Mr. Brenon today said :

In lynching the Mada rufflans the New Orleans people took the only course open to them if they wished to rid the city of this murderous gang. Italy treated them in even a worse manner. I saw them shot down in the streets of Sicily like mad-dogs—dozens of them at a time. Their gang was absolutely exiled from Italy and took refuge in America. I have heard from an official in Italy who is in a position to know that the Mafia gang is quite as powerful in New York as it is in New Orleans. Under Bourbon rule this criminal society originally flourished in Sicily. It was partially suppressed, or at all events its baneful influence weakened in Palermo in 1860, when Garibaldi took the administration of the city, but it reassumed such dangerous proportions in the island in 1806 that the Italian government sought by every means possible to root it out of the country. In this endeavor it was baf-fied for years, but finally, by adopt-ing the severest repressive measures, to which the New Orleans episode is nothing, it managed to make it impossible for the Mafia to remain any longer on the island. They migrated in large numbers to New Or-leans and New York. This was not accomplished without heroic public effort. The command, which made them secure for

I must give you an idea of what the Mafia really is. Many nobles of the wealthiest families of Sicily were members of it some from sympathy, others from fear. It differed from the Camorra society in the fact that it had been always leagued brigandage. For that reason its was to dery the law and to the judiciary of the country. istence was to The Mala controlled elections, boycotted when it was in a mirthful mood, but as a rule it robbed and assisted indiscriminately the purposes of plunder and revenze. It has a code of honor called Omerta, which means the code of men who have blood in their veins by which all who are members of the Mafia bind themselves never to give evidence in a court of law and never to seek at law re dress for any lajury. It has certain axioms which guide the Maflosi, as the members of the society are called. I will mention a few of their articles of association: Agun and a wife are things we never

Better far an influential friend than ten Ounces (\$255) in the pocket.

The gallows is for the poor, justice only for

He who has money and friends holds justice by the buttock. Testimony is good as long as it does not harm your neighbor.
In alliance with the Masa is a subsecret

order called Fratelianzo, who are a band of assassins whose motto is, "Sweet is the wine, but sweeter still is the blood of the Christian." Their acknowledged god is Aremi, which is the name of the playing cards of the Sicilians marked with gold money. It therefore signifies gold. Doubless it is this subdivision of the Mafa that is the pest of New Orleans. I am satisfied from personal letters that the Italian government and Italian people, save those who outwardly are influenced by party feeling, admit that the citizens of New Orleans did right in panishing in a summary way, those wretches. They, in a measure, imitated the methods adopted by General Pallavicini when he successfully put down brigandage in Caldria by shoot wholesale not only the Mafia brigands. these who gave them shelter. In 1866 in Messina Camerra was settebed by killing without trial and lynching at one coup twenty-nine of the worst members of this seciety. Against this sind of justice the Italians made no complaint, but on the contrary ex-Against this kind of justice the Italians pressed thanks to the government for ridding the island of a class that terrified law abid

ing citizens. Father Masoritta is Mad.

New ORLEANS, La., March 23 .- Father Manoritta, the priest of the italian parish church, is indignant over an interview with Mayor Shakespeare published in a St. Louis paper. In it the mayor advises Consul Corte against bad company, and says:

"That little priest-what's his name. Man oritta-is a bad man." The priest thinks this an unjust attack upon his character and has written to the Italian minister at Washington for counsel as to the steps to take to vindicate his character. It is said Father Manoritta contemplates a libel sult against

The Italian citizens of Beaumont, Tex., telegraphed to Baron Fava, the Italian minister at Washington, that they had been threatened and were menaced with violence. The baron telegraphed to Consul Corte, whose jurisdiction extends to Texas, to investigate the matter and take action. As a preliminary step Mr. Corte sent a dispatch to Clovernor Hogg. The latter promptly aus-wered that he would investigate at once, and if the reports wore true the Italians would be protected with all the power of the state. L'Italo Americano, the official organ of the Litals Americans, the official organ of the talian colony, appeared this morning with an issue devoted largely to the massacre of last Saturday. The rules on the first page are turned and the paper has the appearance of deep mourning. In a leading article in English it says if the authorities are not in accord with their sworn duty, as is shown by their permitting the massicre, they should resign. If the Mafia exists and prac-tices or counsels murder it should be gotten rid of, but popular force should be employed after, not during the slow process of the

STATE RECULATION FAILED.

Removing Police Cotrol From Kaness Cities Did Not Help Prohibition.

COSTLY EFFORTS AT ENFORCEMENT.

What the Legislat ve Committee Discovered and Recommented-Salooms and Chipbling Dens Run Wide Open in six Cities.

Toreka, Kan., March 22.-[Special to THE BEE - Printed copies of the report of the legislative committee that investigated the working of the metropolitan police law are available, and the conclusions of the committee can now be gotten at. This committee consisted of five mea-Dumbauld, For they and Kenton, alliance men; York, a republican, and Neeley, a democrat. It was thoroughly a committee intended to develop if possible any virtue that might exist in the law. Volumnous correspondence and copious testimony taken is printed in the report, showing clearly how therough the investigation was.

Atchison, Kansas City, Kan., Fort Scott, Leaven worth, Topeka and Wichita, the Kansas cities which come under the provision of the metropolitan police act, furnish strong evidence of the inefficiency of statutory prohi bition

Balley P. Waggener, while mayor of Atchson, had a long correspondence with Governor Humphrey, forming the basis of the investigration. In this Mr. Waggener charged that since appointment by the governor of poice commissioners in 1889, "joints" for the sale of liquor were run (an average of forty) and fines were systematically collected from them. These fines secured the owners of the joints immunity from arrest. Other charges of similar nature were made. Before the committee Mr. Benning, a member of the police commission of Atchison, testified that tipping shops, gambling dens and houses of prostitution and regular face. Evidence accelerators paid regular fines. Evidence explanatory was given by prohibitionists, republicans and democrats. All expressed the belief that it was impossible to enforce the prohibitory law in Atchison, and that it was in the interest of society and the city to have laws exe cuted to regulate and not suppress the sale

Similar expressions were obtained from the other places. In Topeka during ten months from April 1, 1890, \$1,390 was col-lected as fines from liquor selling, \$530.25 from gambling and \$837,25 from houses of ill fame. The city clerk testified to a police expenditure of \$15,156,73 for one year, over all collections. R. H. C. Searle, police judge, testified the number of dranks in his court had not diminished any. In Wichita over \$10,000 were collected from the saloons and grambling dens. In summing up the committee thus sets

forth its conclusions;
"Your committee has heard no testimony that induces it to believe that the prohibitory law has been enforced in any city of the state through the agency of the metropolitan state through the agency of the netropolitan police or any other machinery of the law. In all of the six cities, fines, or forfeited recognizances called fines, are imposed. There is usually no further punishment inflicted. The statute, which imposes a fine of \$100 and imprisonment for the offense of selling liquor is abrogated by ordinances that impose \$50 or \$100 only without imprisonment, recognizance being forfeited; the offense itself is ance being forfeited; the offense itself thereby compromised in a manner which, if done by any other official action, would be a barbarous crime. The more vigorous the effort made to force prohibition in the cities, the more irresponsible and debased are the men engaged in the traffic the more decept-

ive their devices, and secluded their places of business. "The authorities of Topeka have made a more determined effort to enforce prohibitory laws than any city of its class, as has been already shown. They are expending \$15,000 per annum of the tanayers' money in excess of all the revenue of the police department of the city, and yet the joints, drunkenness and crime have not been banished. In the other five cities the system has been merely self-sustaining; but it is clearly made so through o crim misdemeanors; through fines imposed, which are given the semi-recognition of a license, and when the fines are not collected for the public treasury the temptation to bribe the

police is increased, and the illegitimate joint remains through that influence. "The system is so absolutely divorced from all responsibility to the people that the offi-cers exercise an independence in the interest of crime by not informing themselves of the character of the city ordinances, and when they do, neglect or refuse to enforce them. Your committee conclude that it is a mistake to establish dual governments in small cities, but as the senate has refused to repeal the law authorizing the appointment of commislaw authorizing the appointment of commis-sioners, we can only condemn the general administration of the metropolitan police law "Your committee therefore recommends

that the governor be memorialized in the ex-ercise of the discretion which is placed in him by the statutes, to withdraw the appli-cation of the metropolitan police law from the cities of Kansas and leave those cities to the enforcement of their own police regula

"All of which is respectfully submitted. "LEVI DUMBALD,
"S. F. NEELEY,
"B. F. FORTNEY,
"W. M. KENTON,
"E. D. YORK."

FARMERS AS LEGISLATORS. The People's Party of Kansas Issues Its Manifesto.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 22. - The work is done and the people's party manifesto is ready for the consideration of the public. When the members of the committee delegated to prepare it arrived in the city Thursday night, each one of them was certain that the document would be ready within a few minutes after the committee assembled; that the meeting was only a matter of form now, as the true history of the legislative session has already been prepared.

The committee met vesterday morning and was it session all day and far into the night and it was not until this morning that it was arranged to the satisfaction of each individual committeeman. The manifesto is a combination of many manifestoes. Nearly every nember of the committee had written a document which he thought fitted the case and it was the business of the whole committee to pick out the best of each and unite the pieces in one grand whole. But one copy was prepared and this was divided between the Kansas Farmer and Adliance Advocate. It was the original intention of the committee to print it in pamphlet form before giving it to

The manifeste contains about five thousand ords and much of it's good alliance doctrine It begins by giving an account of the organization of the house. It continues by telling of the election of hi. ii. Snow as state printer and Judge William at Peffer as United States senator. Of the result of the senatorial election the committee commends the alliance percentage and Judge William at 1965.

representatives as follows: "The schooled republican politicians of the land were gathered in Topeka and our steps were dogged by 'hired Hessians' at every turn, with offers of cash and political honor, but without effect. We point at this with pride as demonstrating that the chosen rep-resentatives of the people's party have proven the falsehood of the rule of the ring poli-"We found upon the statute books a large

number of laws creating boards of commissioners, state agents etc., which seemed to have been placed there for the express pur-pose of providing places for favorites rather than for any benefit to the state, but we have found it impossible to repeal these laws with the senate and executive department making a bitter fight against abolishing these sinecures. An attempt was made on the part of the house, in good faith and without any attempt to cripple any state institution, penal, charitable or educational, to reduce the expenses to something like an equality with the earnings of the average citizen of Kansas. The attempt was met by the senate with an absolute refusal to consider my proposition which reduced the wages or sal-

ary of employes of state institutions, which "We present breafter a comparison of ap-

ropriations made two years are and the appropriations made at this session. The sende insisted on higher appropriations, except a the proposition to appropriate \$30,000 for the relief of the people in the western part of the state who were suffering from the severe drouth of last year, and an appropriation of \$115,000 to provide for the destiluteins and who have for years past been confined in the county jails of this state, which was defeated

We have not forgetten that during the drouth in southeastern Kansas in 1830 several northern state legislatures appropriated large sums of money for the relief of the people, but when the people's party passed the bill in the house for the purpose. the bill in the house for the purpose of relieving western Kansas from a sim-ilar infliction the senate discovered that such legislation was unconstitutional and an amendment was insisted upon by the senate that the different counties in the west ern part of the state remain responsible for the seed grain sent to them, and the price thereof must be returned to the state treasary. While responding to a call from the eastern part of the state that bounties be extended them in 1850, every republican representative and seastor refused to appropriate it for the relief of the suffering in western Karisas.

"The legislature of this session has not re sulted in what we desired to accomplish, nor in what the people would have had the right to expect from us had we been in power in all branches of the state government."

The manifes to then proceeds to give a list of the general bills passed by both house and

senate which has already been published, and which become laws. The list of the bills passed by the house and not by the senate is to be given in title. Among them is the history of the world's fair appropriation bill, the blame for the failure of which is laid at the door of the senate. The report continues: report continues:

"The appropriation for the next two years,

while thousands of dollars smaller than is the years passed has been swelled by need sary investigations and by the impeachment of one of the republican district judges of the state. It became the duty of the present house, forced upon them by the republicans living in the Thirty-second judicial district, to investigate the charges of drankenness, fraud, etc., preferred against Judge Theodosius Botkin. The investigation resulted in the preferment of articles of impeachment for high crime and misdemeanors. After the impeachment had been ordered by the house he attempted to follow the recommendations of the republican re-vision committee of the senate to abolish the districting the judicial apportionment of Kansas. At the same time, to relieve the state from the expenses of an impeachment trial, a bill was passed by the house abolishing the Thirty-second judicial district. The senaterefused even to consider the bill which would have saved the enormous expenses of impeachment and immediately organized as a high court of impeachment. The expenses of investigation and immach-ment simply increase the regular appropriaon of the two years. In addition, the hous instituted the investigation of the construc-tion of the state apitol, on which \$2,500,000 have already been expended, and at the time of adjournment discovered that the end was not reached, and that further investigation should also be had, and the expenses of such investigration also have been added to the rest of the regular appropriations. This re-

rears ago came prominently before this legis-ature, and a legislative committee, composed of senators and representatives, was ap-pointed to examine the facts relating to such explosion, and the investigation is yet incomplete, but the expenses can be added to the legitimate regular expenses of the biennial period. The regular appropriation under republican rule for the two years ending June 30, 1891, was about \$3,250,000; then add the deficiency of \$350,000, making the total expenses \$3,600,000. The appropriations expenses 83,600,000. The appropriations made by the present legislature, including the deficiency made by the legislature of 1889, amount to 8,600,000, a saving of \$1,000,000 in current expenses. They also include the expenses of this legislature and carefully estimated current expenses of the legislature stimated current expenses of the legislature estimated current expenses of the legislature of 1893 and the payment of all bids to June 30, 1893, that the legislature of 1889 left as debts against the state, the expenses of boards connected with every charitable, educational and penal institution, augmenting the total to \$3,500,000. All of these bills so far as they came to the attention of this legislature have been provided for and paid by the people's party in the hours."

"The notorious Conevville explosion of two

y the people's party in the house."
The document gives the senate's codifying committee's enormous expenses and its failure to accomplish anything. The statement has a "comparison of the economy between the two bouses. Whe submit the fact that the senate with forty members had 118 em-ployes on its pay roll while the house with a membership of 125 had only eighty-two making a difference of \$129 per day in the cost of the running of the two houses conclusion the manifesto says: "We can safely say in refutation of the charges made by our political enemies and given such wide circulation that we did not consider or pass a ingle bill that could in any way, directly or and rectly, disturb the relation of debtor and creditor or jeopardize the collection of debts or to repudiate any honest obligation, and with this brief and careful summary of only a few of the important measures considered and passed by the house of representatives during the thirtieth session of the Kansas legislature, with the action taken thereon by the senate we know that we can safely say to every business interest in the state of Kansas that re have carefully tried to protect the same n the interest of the people of our state, and they cannot fail to see how unfortunate it was and in the future will be, to have a republican senate whose only business object sto obstruct honest legislation in the inter st of the people of this state and to checkmate the action of the people's chosen repre sentatives, and we commend this review the honest consideration of our people and a

candid world." DENIES MRS. POTTS' STORY.

Carlysle W. Harris Thinks His Wife's Mother is Crazy.

New York, March 22 .- | Special Telegram o THE BEE.]-Carlysle W. Harris, the young medical student, who is suspicionally involved in the death by morphine poisoning of the pretty Ocean Grove schoolgirl, Helen N. Potts, has been suspended by the authorities of the college of physicians and surgeons pending the investi-gation of the terrible charges made by the dead girl's mother and uncle. His case has also been placed in the bands of the district attorney, who will decide by Monday whether he evidence is strong enough to bring to the attention of the grand jury. The accuse young man came to the district attorney office today, in company with a rich aunt, the moment be heard of the charge, and offered ball in any amount, but Mr. Nicolitold him to go home, and said that i he wanted him he would be summoned in

In an interview young Harris said that Mrs. Potts was certainly cray. "It is true," he said, "that Helen and I were recently merried, and it is true that a criminal operation was performed on Helen last summer, but it was done by Dr. Treves-ton, her nucle, without my consent and against my wishes."

A Surgical Operation Causes Death.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., March 22.-Ida, the fifteen rear-old daughter of Henry Miller, a wellmown farmer of Clinton county, died at her home, near Queen's lake, last night from the effects of an operation performed upon one of her eyes. The case has attracted considera ble attention among the medical fraternaty A small tumor appeared on the left eye ball about a year ago and was the cause of much suffering to the young lady. She strenuously objected to the removal of the eye, and every effort was made to save it. The movement of the law excited the nerves and caused great pain. She conseuently dilinot cat anything for over a year having lived on milk and soups all that time. She was reduced to a mere skeleton on account of her forced fasting. The eye was removed a few days ago by a St. Louis coulist The young lady rallied after the operation had been performed, and grew some better. Yesterday, however, she was taken worse, and died in great agony in a short time.

Ex-Treasurer Woodruff's Shortage. LITTE ROCK, Ark., March 22.-The com mittee twhich has been investigating the shortage of ex-Treasurer Woodruff has com-pleted its labors. The total amount, includ-ing state and school scrip, to be explained and accounted for is 860,746.83.

PEACE AMONG THE INDIANS.

Major McLaughliu Gives His Opinion of the Situation.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK IS NOT PROBABLE.

Ghost Dancing a Thing of the Past, and No Disturbing Influences at Present Affecting Them.

BISMARCK, N. D., March 22. - Special Tele-

gram to THE BEE. -Major James McLaugh lin of Standing Rock, the most successful and experienced Indian agent now in the service of the government, has furn ished your correspondent a seccinct statement of the present. situation on the frontier. He says that the ghost dancing terminated with the war last December. There was no general attempt to continue that exciting pastime among the Sloux at Standing Rock after the death of Sitting Bull. He is confident that the dance will not be resumed on the reservation this spring. There has been very little communication between the Standing Rock Indians and those of the Roseaud and Pine Ridge agencies since the first of the year, which is an indication of peace. The Indians have only been partly disarmed, and it is not expected that a complete disarming will take place this spring unless they become turbulest again. The Sloux are divided into two distinct clases—those who are willing and determined to work, and those who will not accept the principles of eiviliation and be-come good Indians. There are about 17,000 Indians at the Rosebud, Pine Ridge, Cheyenne River, Standing Rock and neigh-boring agencies. This includes North and South Dakota and Neuraska. The line of South Dakota and Neuraska. The line of communication among the savages during the December campaign extended from Nebraska to Manitoba. Had the war Insted any length of time there would have been fighting on both sides of the Manitoba line, as well as at Standing Rock and Pine Ridge. Major McLaughlin thinks it is the intention of most of the Signature. of most of the Sioux to proceed quietly with their farming operations, and he knows of no disturbing inducences that are at present, affecting them. He is frank to say that the recent reports of a probable uprising are greatly exaggerated. It is probable that the next trouble experienced will be with the Shoshenes, who live just across the line in Manitous. across the line in Manitoba. have a very bad disposition toward the United States, and have become insolent on

account of their residence in another country. These troublesome reds were formerly inhabitants of the United States, but after the New Ultra butchery, in which they were the leading participants, they settled across the line. They have always kept up a sort of retationship with the Dakota Sieux and are constant breeders of mischief. The cooperation of the Canadian authorities should be secured this spring in terminating the menancing aspect of the Sheshones. The public demands that the troops that were removed from the South Dakota ngencies at the approach of cold weather be returned. Major McLaughlin thinks the protection is insufficient, and that there is also a general feeling among the settlers that the management of the Indians englit to by transferred to the war department in order to com-pletely divorce the service from polities. After expressing the utmost confidence that the Indians at Standing Rock are peace ably disposed, Major McLaughlin said "With regard to the reports affecting the Rosebud, Pine Ridge and Chevenne River

fears that peace will be disturbed in that TO BEBURLED TO-DAY.

part of the country."

Indians,I consider them greatly exaggerated

but I am not in a position to judge with a certainty as to the attitude of the Indians at

those agencies vet I do not entertain any

Preparations for the Funeral of Lawtence Barrett.

NEW YORK, March 22.-The body of Lawrence Barrett, the actor, lay to-day in a room overlooking Broadway is the Windsor hotel, where he died Friday night. Mrs. Marshall Williams, Mr. Barrett's youngest daughter, arrived at the hotel yesterday afternoon. She was accompanied by her hesband and was summoned from Boston by telegraph last night. The other daughters are in Europe, Mrs. Joseph Anderson in Lon-don and Baronness von Roeder in Stattgart. They have been notified by cable of their father's death. Joseph Levy, Mr. Barrat's business man-

ager, has charge of the funeral arrange-ments. The funeral will take place Monday. Services will be held in this city in the morning, and then the body will be taken to Boston for interment. Services will also be held in the latter city, and the remains will be laid to rest in Forest Hill cemetery.
A number of telegrams and letters of condelence were received from various parts of the country. Immediately after Mr. Barrett's death word was sent to Edwin Booth, at the Players' club, but he did not call at the hotel until 11 o'clock this morning. He went at once to the room where his dead partner lay and seemed to be plunged indeep grief. Mr. Barrett's death was a great shock to Mr. Booth. The Broadway theatre was closed Saturday, Mr. Booth will probably disband the company, as he is not enjoying the best of health and does not care to continue without Mr. Barrett. The engagement was to have closed at the Broadway next Saturday, when the company was to have taken the road. Mr. Booth will probably finish out the week at the Broad-

He Pressed t e Button.

way and then take a much needed rest.

CHICAGO, March 23 .- Charles Button, a repairer in the employ of the fire alarm telegraph service, entered an Italian barber shop and seating himself in a chair called on any member of the Maria in the shop to give him a shave. He also announced that he had a and in settling the New Orleans trouble The Italians, upon hearing this, fell upon the customer en masse, beating Button so badly that he will probably die. Three of the barbershave been arrested. Button, it is thought, was not in New Orleans and was only attempting to be furny.

Capture of an Arkansas Murderer. HELENA, Ark., March 22, -Officer T. D. Clancy and Marshal Frtapatrick of this place effected the arrest Saturday night of a desperate character, who is charged with having killed a fellow fisherman several days ago near Ashport, Tenn. The officers were notified by the captain of the government boat

Graham that he had seen Mullen, the murderer, in a skiff, making his way down the river, and that he was heavily armed. river, and that he was heavily armed. The officers were informed that a suspicious individual had landed on this side in a skiff. They put on citizens' clothes and went to the landing place. The man was called out of the skift by one of the disguised officers and the other officer got between the suspect and his sanf. Mullen became suspicious and was endeavoring to make his way back to his boat. He was immediately covered by the pistols of the officers, whereupon he submitted to arrest. He is now in jail at this place awaiting the arrival of officers from Tennessee. He caims that he killed his pariner in self-defense, but as the murdered man's trunk, which contained money, was found broken which contained money, was found broken open and the money gone, it is thought the murder was committed for gain.

CORNELL STUDENTS AT WAR.

The Introduction of Motar-Board Hats Leads to Bloodshed.

ITHICA, N. Y., March 22.-A difficulty has arisen between the upper and under classmen at Cornell university which is likely to be augmented and cause trouble. For one week the sophomores and freshmen have been wearing mortar-board hats with a class butten on top. An effort was made to induce all the classes to actopt the motar-boards, but the juniors and seniors refused. Yes-terday morning the several sophemores went to rectation, leaving their mortar bounds in the hair. When they were dismissed from class they found that their prized hats had been stolen. A mad lot of hattess souhs walked up and down the campus looking for the thief, but to no avail Last night they learned that a certain prominent junior helped the scheme through. Late in the evening they went to the house on Buffalo street where the junior on Buffalo street where the junor lived and rapped. A man came to the door, and the sophs pounced upon him, blacked his eyes, broke his nose, and left him bacily done up. It turned out that the wary junior had asked a senior to go to the door, and he it was who received the pouncing. The senior class consider it an insult to their dignity and the feeling between the classes is growing streager. The innocent mortarboard is the cause of all the trouble, and many have to go.

A Kansas City Collarse.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 22. - The stock of M. H. Dickinson & Co., book dealers and stationers, the largest concern of the kind westof the Mississippi river, was taken pos-session of toright by the sheriff under a chartel mortgage held by the Union National ank Assets spout \$100,000; liabilities not known.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The original Hanloss open for one week's ngagement at Boya's opera house Monlay evening and give during their stay the sual Saturday matince. "Superba" is their ew spectscular trick pantomime. The name f the Hanlon Brothers has never yet been coupled with a doubtful performance, rauch less a failure. They have traveled the world overseveral times, have studied out novelty after novelty, and have gained

a reputation as producers which none others can reach. Their "Lo oyage on Sulsse" was a marvel of stage ricks and mechanism in its day. Then came Fantasma," more wonderful and full of beauty. And now comes "Superba," the rerdict of other cities in reference to which is that it easts the others so far in the shade at they are almost forgotten. that they are almost forgotten. Superba-is the result of three years of hard work on the part of the Hamlons. They did not give it to the public until they had it so fully per-fected that they felt safe in trusting their reputations in it. The company includes George Melville, the clown, Arabian acro-bats and Greeian gralety dances.

Letter on a Postage Stamp. When the postmaster at the little

ountry office in Ellington, opened his mail bag one day last week a single cancelled postage stamp fell out. He looked among the letters to see if the stamp had come from any of them but they were all right. Then he examined the back of the stamp to see the gum was still on it. He found that Mrs. J. F. Irviss of Shaker Station in this state, had exercised her ingenuity and strained her eyesight by writing a letter on the back of the stamp. On one edge was a small margin of white paper, such as is always found on the full sheet of stamps, and on this was written the address, Miss Lizzie L.

An Anciest Weapon.

Anold Chinese matchlock has been riven to the State Mining Bureau, with curious assortment of accessories to it There is a cartridge box with eight bamboo cartridges, a powder flask and bullet pouch. There are about twelve feet of fuse coiled up over the hammer, which is operated by pulling a string. The gun itself is a very inoffensive ooking weapon, but the owner says it is responsible for the death of at least one reach officer, who was killed at the

sattle at the island of Formosa.

Died of a Broken Heart. A genuine case of a man dying from a roken heart as before Dr. Brennan at the St. Louis morgue. Just before Patrick Connelly, aged thirty-five, died, he exclaimed: 'Oh! my mother! my dear mother!" When the heart of Connelly was examined it was found that the apex was elongated and bursted. No cause is assigned except grief due to the death of the aged mother of the deceased. The verdict was death caused by

"Moriarty; what is thim marks on the

High-Toned Flies. Concord Monitor: Dinny was inspectng a pack of cards in a back room mown but to a few intimates. rigid examination he said to the pro-

a ruptured heart.

backs of the cards?" "Oh, thim is fly specks," was the Well, beger, you have some high-toned flies here," said Dinny, "for they don't fresco anything but kings and

Detroit Free Press: "Shooter must be a fool. You say he offered Banger \$1,000 for his bird dog!" "Yes, but Branger was a bigger fool. He wouldn't take it.

Spring Medicine

recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. By its use parilla, Dandellon, Mandrake, Deck, Juniper the blood is purilled, enriched and vitalized. Berries, and other well known vegetable that tired feeling is entirely overcome and remedies, by a combination, proportion and the whole body given strength and vigor. Process peculiar to itself, and by which the The appetite is restored and sharpened, the digestive organs are toned, the kidneys and used is secured. Hence it possesses superior

Hood's Sarsaparilla

do so this season. It is a thoroughly honest "Every spring for years I have made it a and reliable preparation, purely regetable, practice to take from three to five bottles of and contains no injurious ingredients what- Hood's Sarsaparilla, because I know it purides ever. Thousands who have taken it with the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system benefit testify to its peculiar curative power. of all impurities. That languid feeling, called "I take Hood's Sarsaparilla as a spring 'spring fever,' will never visit the system that tonic, and I recommend it to all who have that miserable tired feeling." C. Parmeler, falling remedy." W. H. Lawnence, Editor 349 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Agricultural Epitomist, Indianapolis, Ind.

Makes the

100 Doses

Purifies

the Blood

and positive curative power.

Weak Strong One Dollar

N. B. If you doubt to take Hond's Saranparilia, Hond's naraparilla's sold by droggists. St; siz do not be induped to buy any other preparation. for St. Propared by C. L. Hond & Co. Lovell, Marc.