## SUPPLIES COME HIGH

When the State Buys Lumber at a Drug Store It Costs Plenty.

RESULT OF A LITTLE DEAL IN SUNDRIES

How Shilling Bros. Made an Open Contract Pay Them a Profit.

GOT ONE HORSE ON SECRETARY ALLEN

It Was Found Hitched to a Post in Front of His Home.

QUEER THINGS FOUND BY A COMMITTEE

Soda Fountain That Yielded Everything in the Line of House Furnishings Sudden Rise in the Price of Staple Articles at Lincoln.

Lincoln, Neb., March 29.- Special Tele gram to The Ber. |-The committee that has been appointed to check up the work of the house committee on accounts and expenditures will find that that committee was called upon to pass upon one of the most outrageous steals that was ever sought to be railroaden through a legislative body. It is not because of its immensity, as the total is but \$3,144, but it is such a barefaced fraud and imposition, and the circumstances are such as call for a rigid investigation. It is the supply ball for the legislature, and the purchase was made by the secretary of state. It would be of interest at any time, but more than usual importance attaches to it at the present time because of other matters in that connection that are now engrossing the attention of the

It may be stated that it is always neces sary for arrangements to be made for the legislative session previous to the assemblage of the lawmakers, and there are a great many articles to be purchased for the comfort and convenience of the legislators. It is with that purchase that this story has

Shilling Bros', Snap.

The purchase was made by the secretary of state, and although the amount ran up into the thousands no bids were asked and no firm but Shilling Bros. was allowed to have a whack at the plunder. That firm does a retail drug business, and acts as manufacturers' agents. This did not prevent it from furnishing anything that was needed, whether it was a quart of alcohol, a half dozen yards of flannel, or a load of lumber. There was nothing that could be called for that didn't go to their prescription case. They repaired the clocks in the legislative halls, furnished the water coolers, sold tacks, nalls and kindred articles, in fact seemed to handle anything and everything that could be found in any well regulated department

It must not be thought that they were in business solely for the honor of the thing, as may be seen from a perusal of some items taken from the bill rendered the state. The bill was compared this evening with the prices furnished at a dozen stores in this city and it was found that the prices charged the state by Shilling Bros. were all the way from 25 to 360 per cent more than the articles could have been secured for at any of the places visited, even in smaller quanties than were purchased by

the secretary of state. Samples of Their Prices.

For instance, a two-gallon jug of alcohol was charged at \$6.55, while any druggist in the city would have been glad to have furnished It at \$5.10. A couple of eight-inch kalsomine brushes were taxed up at \$8.25, although no dealer pretends to ask over \$3.50 apiece for them. Seven gallons of floorine were charged at \$24.50, but not a paint house in the city would ask more than \$15.75 for the same quantity of that material. A piece of glass was charged at \$3.60, but figures obtained at three places showed that the regular retail price was but \$1.75. Eleven hundred feet of weather stripping was charged three times at \$18, each time, but the regular price is but \$1. Four and a nalf dozen of Yale corrugated keys were likewise drawn through Shilling Bros.' soda fountain, and charged to the state at \$7.87. but any hardware dealer in Lincoln would let you have them any day in the week for \$5.63. Three lights of polished plate glass were abstracted from the prescription case of this enterprising firm and the state was assessed \$114 for them, but the glass firm of which the three transparent sheets were purchased on the same day received only \$18 a piece for them, as that was the regular marked price.

Sundries Come High. Fifteen Russia bristle floor, brushes fourteen inches wide were made to cost the state \$68, just because they were pulled out of that same prescription case, but two paint houses here would have been content with a good profit if they could have received \$50 for them. Two-thirds of a dozen eight-inch Pullman brushes can be purchased anywhere for \$12, but it cost \$19 to get them with the Shilling brand blown in the back, Two dozen twenty-four-inch feather dusters were taxed up at 862, but any one but a state official could get them for \$50, and there would be no hagging over the price. Ewenty gross of Faber pencils of a certain brand will cost under the present law of supply and demand just \$90, but there was apparently a short frop last December, as the state will have to put up \$170 before all standing indebtedness is squared up. Six gross of Dixon's pencils will yield as much profit as the trade will stand at \$10, but under the business methods that has been in vogue in state offices, the dear people collectively will cough up sol for them. One and a third gross of nickel plated pocket folding selesors can be seened of Shilling Bros. through the secretary of state for \$150, but through any other agent the cost would be but \$10.

Expressed in Percentage. A similar difference is noted in the cost of the double-bladed pocket ink crasers, while red and blue pencils show a heavy run enthe December market, affecting it to the extent of Billy per cont. Shoe breakes and blacking were evidently more plentiful, as the difference amounts to only 23 per cent. Vale desk locks jumped an even 50 per cent he soon as the order from the state was co ceived, while the willow waste and nesk basket market was affected to the extent of 40 aul 60 per cent respect ively. Porcelain wash basins also went up, as \$3.20 basins were at only marked \$7. Large thumb tacks went crazy as soon as it was known that the state wanted some of them, and not a point turned as they went up the ladder to the height of Steel claw hammers doubled

ers jumped 28 per cent without a moment's warning. China cuspidors, oil stones, sush curtains, steel scrapers, brooms, mopsticks, tin palls, chair bottoms, castors, linen towels drinking glasses, finishing brads, upholster cristing glasses, mishing brans, uphoisterers' tacks and webbing, nickel-plated stop-cocks, carpet sweepers, flooring lumber, doors, window weights, pulleys, curtain fixtures, hemp twine and an endiess amount of other stuff was hauled out of that prescription case, and the very moment it was done away the price went souring like an inflated balloon when the ropes are cast loose.

Horse on Allen. Notwithstanding the fact that several other dealers were promised a part of the order, they didn't get it. One of them was asked this afternoon why he hadn't come in for his share, but he said he couldn't imagine unless it was because he didn't have any horses to spare. He was asked what he meant and in explanation said that one day not so very long ago. Shilling led a horse up to Allen's house and tied it to the hitching post. Allen put the horse in his barn and it has been there ever since.

Grip of a Grocery Firm. The story of the furnishing of supplies for the insane asylum is also beginning to leak out and has caused a renewal of the inquiries as to why such a strenuous effort was made to throw the contract every quarter to Ray-mond Bros. On the bidding it fell to Greece Roman a year ago, but he was juggled out of it and the last quarter of last year it fell to him again, but notwithstanding that fact the contract was stowed away in the pocket of the secretary of state and Raymend Bros. continued to furnish the supplies for twenty days thereafter, method of bidding has been disclosed by ex-state employe, who says that in bidding for drugs the list was made up of the things that wouldn't be needed and the would-be contractor who stood in would be given the tip and his bid would be about half of the wholesale price. Honest bidders might bid as close as they chose, but they were, of course, left out in the cold, and the successful party would reap his harvest from the articles on which no bid was submitted. Where the rake-off was and how much it was can only be told by the interested par

The senate bill for supplies is just as much of a steal as is the house bill above referred o, being as irregular and extertionate in

Watching for the Report. All interest tonight centers in the report of the advisory committee on the impeachment matter that is to be submitted to the house in the morning. It is the prevailing opinion of all parties that it will be in favor of impeachment. Rumers are conflicting, but scarcely any one professes to believe that there will be a majority report against impeachment. It is conceded by all that the report of Juage Doane will be the other way and it has been so from the start. Some claim that the report will be unanimous in that respect, while a few express the opinion that Judge Pound will declare against it. Mr. Green has been regarded as a very uncertain quantity, and has been classed on both sides, but general report has it tonight that he will stand with Judge Doane for im-

Getting a Trifle Uneasy.

There was a conference of the state officers in the rooms of the attorney general just be-fore supper, and the opinion there expressed by friends who dropped in to discuss the situation, was that the report would be unfavorable. None of them have been seen around the hotels this evening and this is taken as a straw-indicating that they have received a tip foreshadowing the trouble and have kept out of sight for that reason. It is intimated in certain quarters that the report of the lawyers will be submitted to the house by Chairman Barry of the impeachment committee embedded in the report of by friends who dropped in to discuss the sit ment committee embodied in the report of the committee and containing a recom-mendation as to the forther course to be pur-

Wants a Conference Committee.

night discussing the action of Lieutenant Governor Majors in waiting on Speaker Gaffin and requesting the latter to appoint a "conservative" committee to act as a con-ference committee with a like one of his choosing with reference to the general appropriation bill. It is not believed that the speaker has weakened at all from the position taken so decidedly by the house when the bill was passed, and there will be any amount of music before the house concurs in the bill with the increase of nearly \$500,000 that was added to it by the senate. Some of the members declare that they will put it right back where it was before and insist that the senate take that or nothing. It is not at all improbable that unless the senate agrees to this the final adjournment will come without any agreement, in which case an extra session will be the result. This is favored by many members, who realize that there is a great deal of work yet to be done, and that this is the most effective and satisfactory manner in which to dispose of it.

Majors in His Happiest Role. The scene in the senate this evening just before the time of adjournment was a dis-grace to the state. Parliamentary law was thrown to the winds and the lieutenant gov-ernor made a sublime spectacle of himself. On a motion to adjourn, under the previous question he entertained motion after to excuse senators from voting. Before one roll call was concluded be would entertain another, and order a roll call, until a dozen half-completed roll calls were piled on the desk of the secretary. After allowing it to run until the whole senatorial skein was wound up in a langle, he took the other tack and the farce was reversed and the senate plodded back through the mazy labyriath of excuses and roll calls. Under such a ruling it would be possible at any time for a few senators to turn the body from the matter under consideration and clog the work of the senate until the crack of doom. It was claimed by some that the whole procedure was simply to test the efficiency of the plan. and that it would be employed to defeat the railroad bill.

Corruptionists Working on the Floor.

One of the features was to see the notor was Seely, the lieutenant governor's factor tum, slipping around among the senators and advising them how to proceed to carry out the plan. While J. H. Ager, another of the railroad swipes, divided his time between Senators North and Moore. Seely sent pages to carry messages over the floor during a part of the time, while he stood beside of vantage. The independents and the quar-tet of republican and draws ratic supporters of the railroad bill showed a determination to stay as long as might be necessary to gain their point, and were finally able, notwith-standing the outrageous rules of the chair, to force the railroad contingent to capitu-late and agree specifically with reference to the position in which the important bill of session would be left

For Omaha's Government.

A portion of the Douglas delegation waited on the governor yesterday afternoon and recommended the appointment of V. O. Strickler, G. W. Covell and A. S. Churchill as members of the Ontaba Fire and Police commission. The former was recommended as an independent in case the governor con-cludes to appoint a member of that party, while the other two were named as republicans, with the request that one of them be

Kansas Ciry, Mo., Murch 25.- A dispatch from Hoxie, Kan, says that the report of the failure of the wheat crop in northwest Kansas, as issued by Mohier and Snow, is pedilively false. The wheat, the dispatch says, in Sheridan county moke well and is growing finely information from all parts of the county says that the small grain noise as well as it did at this time last year, when he yield was twenty live bushels to the

Hanneah Gams His Liberty. Curcago, Ill., March 29 - Phineas Hanneah he Persian Jew, who claims to be affianced to Miss Davis of Omaha and who was arrested on the charge of fraudulently col-iecting funds for his people in Persia, was released today. The charges have not been in price on the instant, while window clean- proven-

## OHIO REPUBLICANS FEAST

Tariff Banquet at Canton a Most Decided Political Success.

GOVERNOR M'KINLEY'S PLEASING ORATORY

He Responds to the Toast "The Republican Presidents"-Senator Sherman Writes an Interesting Letter on Financial Questions-A Brilliant Affair.

CANTON, O., March 29.-The republican tariff banquet here today was a political success. Four hundred guests were present from various cities in Ohio. The banquet was spread in the tabernacle, a mammoth structure which was dedicated to political purposes in 1884 with a speech by James G. Blaine. The interior of the building was handsomely decorated with flowers, flags and portraits of prominent republicans, while the walls were covered with banners inscribed with all the famous protective maxims. The tables, five in number, each accommodated eighty guests. Governor Me-Kinley occupied the post of honor at the first table; Hon. J. H. Fawcett was the toastmaster and at the conclusion of the feast he read letters of regret from ex-President Harrison, Senator John Sherman, General W. H. Gibson of Ohio, Hon. J. C. Burrows of Michigan, ex-Governor Foraker, ex-Speaker Reel, Sen-ator Manderson of Nebraska and Congress-man John Dalzell of Pennsylvania Senator Sherman's Letter.

With the exception of that of Senator Sherman, the letters of regret cantain no

significant utterances. Senator Shorman took occasion to discuss the financial ques-tion. He said what was needed was an honest currency, and his experience had shown him that the notes of the national banks secured by an equal or greater amount of United States bonds form the best cur-rency that has yet been devised. "Notes of the United States." he says, "carefully lim-ited in amounts, backed by the credit of our whole people, supported with ample reserves in column and with clear authority in careful in coin and with clear authority in case of necessity to redeem them in coin by the sale of bonds, has been proved by our experience since the first day of January, 1879, to be a wise and safe currency, the ofits of which inure entirely to the benefit

f the whole people."
The chief fear, he declared, is that these notes will not be safely restricted by law, and their credit may be impaired and destroyed by the carrying out of wild and visionary notions regarding the coinage of silver. The senator expresses the hope, however, that the silver coinage delusion has passed away. In conclusion, he said:
"The real solution of the silver problem is to put into our silver dollar enough silver at market value to be equal to a gold dollar. and to maintain all forms of money, whether oin or not, at an equal and interchangeable value

Governor McKinley's Speech. Governor McKinley spoke first, responding

to the toast: "The Republican Presidents." "Ma. Toastmaster and Centlemen: The presidents of the United States since the beginning of the government have been citi-zens of lofty character, chosen because of some distinguished service either in civil or military life. While we are not a military people in the European sense, still the country has never failed to reward its most distinguished soldiers and bas crowned them with the highest honors. Not only did the fatners of the country make Washington, who was their most illustrious soltier—the first president, because of his dis guished war service, but their descendants pestowed upon General Grant, the most illustrious soldier of the late war, the same

high honor, and both were accorded a tri-Governor McKinley then reviewed the life and services of the republican presidents paying an eloquent tribute to Abraham Lin coin, of whom he said: "No man ever had a harder task before him. No one will ever know; no one can know the perplexities with which he was beset—the petty annoy ances, the jealousies in army and of th bickerings in high places and low places, the dissensions in congress and in the cabinet and yet, amidst them all he stood unmoved in his purpose to save the union, and noth ing could divert him from the accomplish ment of that sublime purpose which he had taken an oath to execute."

Harrison's Administration. Speaking of Benjamin Harrison, Major

McKinley sail that his administration was contemporaries will give him the true place in history. His administration taught the nations of the world that no country can with safety molest American seamen or insult the American flag.
In conclusion he said: "The history of the

republican presidents is the history of the party for more than thirty years. The presidents, however, did not create the party: the party created them. They did not create the cause for which the repub-lican party had contended. That cause was created in the consciences of the people o the north, and it has been triumphantly sus tained and vindicated by the repeated ver dict of the American people and deliberate judgment of mankind. The cause is just as great and good and triumphant as it ever was in the past. The country needs the re-publican party, for its principles and pur-poses and policies underlie every main inrest and are allied with its true growth and advancement. We have now reached in the national pathway the place where the ways turn. Since 1859, until the 4th of March this year, the democratic party has been without power to do anything with public measures without the sanction of the republican party. In all these years until now they have never had at the same time control of the legislative and the executive branches of the government. They have both now. They are in full and undisputed They have no divided responsi oility. There is no longer any excuse for pretenses; no longer any room for hypocrisy f they believe in themselves and their pro of thirty years they can now make fective. What they will do I don't know. I cannot know; for they do not know themselves. There is no cause for discouragement on our part. We have but to move on with our old time vizor, yielding nothing of principle. As Mr. Lincoln said November 19, 1858; "This fight must go on. The cause must not surrender at the end of one or even 100 defeats." Other Toasts.

The next toast was, "The Purity of the Ballot," to which Hon, D. K. Watson of Columbus, ex-attorney general of Ohio, responded. It was followed by Hon, P. C. Young of New Lisbon, O., who spoke to the The Present Duty of the Republican Hon, J. Squire of Toledo, ex-president of the Ohio league, responded to the teast, "The Young Men in Club Work," and State Senator John P. Green (colored) of Cleveland spoke on "American Citizenship."
"The Future of the Republican Party" was
the toast assigned to Hon. S. A. Northway
of Jefferson, O., and James R. Garneld of
Cleveland responded to "The Young Repub-

The Tariff' was responded to by Hon Malon Chance of New York. He said the election last November did not signalize the defeat of the protective tariff; it was rather a compaign of deception, waged by the demcrats. The great natural resources of the nited States had not made this country chat it is; it was the wise, economic legislathe of the republican party—the protective system that party had always maintained, which had brought the United States up to a condition of prosperity greater than is enyed by any other country in the world

Ex-sorretary of the Treasury Foster was to have been present and talked on "The Power of Unity in Politics." At the last moment his law partner was called away by sickness and the ex-se-retary could not leave home. He writes: "The republicans of Ohio will renominate Governor McKinley and will stand by the great principles

through which the country has achieved a condition of unparalleled prosperity. And when the issues are joined and the verdict

OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1893.

when the issues are joined and the verdict rendered Ohio will remail, true to her time-honored faith."

The last toast was "Ohio," and the response was made by Hon. J. K. Richards, attorney general of the state. There were one or two short addresses on the subjects chosen by the speakers.

IOWA AFRO-AMERICANS.

In State Convention They Discuss Questions

of Importance to the Race.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 29.—| Special Telegram to THE BEE |-A state convention of Afro-Americans was in progress here today with a large number of prominent colored men from all parts of the state in attendance The following subjects are set forth in the

First—The education of our boys and girls and the impossibility of obtaining employment in accordance with their merit.

Second—The closing of the doors against our children in the various professions.

Third—The inequality of our recognition in public office in prop. rion to our numbers and the amount of taxes we pay.

George E. Taxlor of Oskalossa was elected.

George E. Taylor of Oskaloosa was elected chairman. A. G. Clark of Washington and James L. Damion of Iowa City secretaries. Committees on credentials and permaneut organization were appointed. The afternoon was taken up with a discussion of resolutions, several of which were adopted, among them one that the acts of proscription and ostracism in the south are without warrant of law and contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution of the United States, and calling on congress for some means by which such practices may be stopped. A lengthy address was also

Damaged by an Explosion. GHINNELL, Ia., March 29.-[Special Tele gram to THE BEE -The explosion of a gasoline stove in Ensminger's laundry at 1 o'clock this morning caused a fire which for a time threatened to destroy a large amount of business property. The laundry was destroyed together with Kitchen's feed store and an adjoining blacksmith shop. The drug store and jewelry store in the rear of the burning buildings were speedily vacated and the goods removed but not without considerable damage by water. The total loss is about \$3,000 partially insured.

total loss is about \$5,000, partially insured.

lowa City, Ia., March 20.—[Special Telegram to The Briz.]—[Early this morning an unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the Grady block erected last summer. A family on the second floor was aroused by smoke issuing from the cellar under a grocery store. Investigation showed that a hole had been ored in a barrel of kerosene and the flames faucet in the barrel of kerosene in the grocery was also turned on. Prompt action prevented a costly and probably fatal con-flagation. There is no clew to the incen-

Death of E. S. Page.

Des Mornes, Ia., March 29. - [Special Telegram to THE BEE |- Egbert S. Page of this city, one of the most highly honored and prominent insurance men in the state, died this morning in Sloux City after a brief illness. Mr. Page has for many years held the position of adjuster for the Home Insurance company. His ability as a business man was of the highest order and he had long been recognized as standing at the head of the been recognized as standing at the head of the insurance men of the state. He was 63 years of age and leaves a wife, two sons and two daughters. William E. Page of Minneapolis and Morton Page of Fargo. N. D., and Mrs. J. S. Clark and Mrs. Jennie Bowe, both of this city. He was a brother of the late ex-Governor Page of Vermont.

Exma, Ia., March 22 -- Special Telegram to Tue Bee. |-Cittzens of this vicinity are outspoken in their denunciation of the Many Vorld's fair grain collecting scheme. farmers are withdrawing their contributions and refuse to have anything to do with it me localities where the grain has already been taken can get no recourse. From the best authority it is believed that Greeley township's liberality will exceed 500 bushels Other townships are giving 200 to 300 bushels In order that they may get the grain gathered in as soon as possible they have employed men and teams to take the grain as

Collapse of a Building. BURLINGTON, In., March 29.-Today the loor of the second story of Unterkircher's new building gave way, and a section sixty feet wide by eighty long, laden with bricks and mortar, dropped down, carrying with it six laborers and seven brick masons. One brick mason named Humpton was severely injured. Another named Wrenn was badly cruised, while the others received sever

scratches and bruises. Damages from High Water.

FOREST CITY, Ia., March 29.—Lime creek is rapidly rising and is now higher than it has been known for years. The east Forest City bridge was carried away with a crew of thirteen men. When last heard from they were six miles below this place and still in he center of the stream. Great anxiety is felt as to their safety, as the banks are high and bluffy and they will have difficulty in getting to land.

LATIMER BACK IN THE PEN.

Recapture of the Tripple Murderer and His Story of the Escape. Jackson, Mich., March 29 .- R. Irving Latimer, the triple murderer, was caught last night at Jerome and brought here, and was again lodged in the penitentiary at 3:45 this morning. During the long ride from Jerome he told the story of his escape. He said he had been at work on the plan over a year. He made an exhaustive study of the effect of poisons and declared that he had no intention of killing Haight and gave Gill the same dose as he did Haight. The dose he gave to them was a mixture of opium and prussic neid. The intended effect was for the opium to cause sleep and the prussic neid was to make it to be feet at once. He administered it in a glass of lemonade. There was ertainly a mistake somewhere, as he had no ntention of doing anything more than to

make the men sleep half an hour.

The rattling of a dish when Haight fell disurranged all the plans, as it brought Rice to the scene. But for that he would have been able to leave the prison, drive rapidly away in a buggy, and before successful purvilled the property of suit cou'd be organized be would have been 200 niles away. He declared that Gill was not to blame in any way except for carelesaness.

Latimer told the story of his wanderings after his escape and said he might have escaped anyway, but he sprained his ankle which handicapped his movements and set tled all chance of his getting away

SHORT OF PAPER CURRENCY. Peculiar Feature of the Monetary Situation

in New York.

New Your, March 26.-In regard to the money situation, the Post this evening says: Some of the city banks have run so low in their supply of paper currency that it has been absolutely impossible for them to meet their clearing house debit balances without the use of gold, yet, even so, there seems to be a constant effort to make such payments to fellow banks, in whose hands the gold will still remain in reach. rather than to the subtreasury. Whether this disposition will not change when the western banks have ceased to supply the On general principles the situation is

banks' specie into the government treasury San Fhancisco, Cal., March 29,—Bishop Kip of the California Episcopal diocese is reported dying. He is 82 years of age.

unnatural, but for the multiplied doubts of the currency outlook the shortness of legal tender holdings in New York City would

bring about mechanically as it did six or seven months ago a free movement of city

RESENTED BY THE GERMANS

Serious Difficulty May Grow Out of the Assault of Otto Brandes' Family.

STRONG UTTERANCES IN THE PRESS

Action of the French Authorities in Altowing the Mob to Assault the Correspondent's Family Condemned - A Good Chance for Trouble.

Berlin, March 30.-The Nord Deutsche Algemeine Zeitung, the organ of Chancellor Caprivi, contains today a strong leader concerning the treatment of German newspaper correspondents by the French government. The mobbing of Otto Brandes' family yesterday is the text from which the article was written. "The object of the French government in

its unjustifiable proceedings against German correspondents," says the paper, "is to divert public attention from the Panama scandal, and to direct the passions of the French people against foreigners." article continuing, says: "It undoubtedly the good right of the French government to expel every obnoxious foreigner from the ountry without assigning any reason. We do not dispute this right, but we say that an appeal to popular hatred is always a danger ous weapon, and that if this weapon be drawn against the Germans in France to assist the government in escaping the conse quences of the Panama and other scandals. t will have results which it is not difficult to estimate. We shall know what is to be spected when the French government finds It necessary to surmount still more serious difficulties than the present ones by diversions against foreign countries."

TELEPRONE CHARGES IN FRANCE. Schedule of Charges that Will Surprise

Many American Subscribers. [Copyrighted 1833 by James Gordon Bennett 3 Paris, March 29.- New York Hegald Cable—Special to Tue Ber. | For 400 francs. if you are a resident of Paris, you may have

the use of a private telephone for a year, during which period it is kept in order by the state. At Lyons the rate is cheaper still, 300 francs, and where overhead wires are in use it is even lower. Thus, when the population is over 25,000 the rate is 200 francs; below 25,000, 150 francs per annum. These figures the victims of the New York monopoly will find hard on the digestion. Three years ago Paris was also under the voke of the monopoly whose rates, however, did not come near the Bell company's charges. The outery was so general the government took the telephones in its own I spent an hour with Berthot, chief en-

gineer of the French telephone service. He was not surprised, when I told him the American rates, to hear that the company paid a dividend of over 6,500,000 francs for 1892.

"Well, it might," said he, and then he gave me some indications as to the privileges of the French subscribers. One example will best explain what we call "supplementary, subscription." The concierge of your house has a telephone on the first floor. sixth, you can have a switch connecting with the telephone in the concierge's lodge by the payment of only 160 francs a year in Paris and 120 francs in the provinces. A large firm or shop can likewise have switches in every department at the same rate. Clubs or other public establishments are charged 50 per cent above the usual rate. Of course the subscriber is allowed the use of the postoffice telephones without extra payment, nonsubscribers paying 50 centimes for five minutes conversation Then subscribers can have telegrams dispatched and forwarded over their private telephone by communicating with the post-

office at the ordinary cost of the telegram. "Did the city of Paris allow overhead wires," continued Berthot, "the rates would be lower." I next saw Caubin, chief of the financial department of the telephone administration. He said: "Three years ago I was sent to examine the American telephone system. I would rather not express any opinion regarding American rates, for that was not the subject of my investigation. I will say, however, that as far as France is concerned, even at our rates the administration is not a drain on the budget, despite the great expenses of laying new lines necessary in a country where the telephone is a comparatively new institution. In due time, with the extension of the habit of using the telephone, receipts will increase and possibly a reduction rate might follow. The overhead lines bring in a handsome profit. We have copied the American system to a large extent, and Germany has done so alto gether. The German system is probably the best in Europe. I don't know exactly what the German rates are, but believe

they are about the same as the French." Besides the annual charge of the govern ment, the French subscriber has the additional expense of the purchase of a receiver, but this is small. At the Campagnie Generale des Telephones, I learned that a receiver, with an electric alarm, all complete, cost 92 francs. The highest priced is 212 francs. The telephone is cheap in

Justice Asked for Brandes.

Copyrighted 1833 by James Gardon Bennett, 1 BEZLIN, March 29.—New York Herald Cable Special to The Ber. |- The Tageblatt pubishes a telegram from Otto Brandes saying that he and his wife were grossly insulted when quitting Asnieres. Their children were struck by stones thrown by the mob The evening edition of the Tagebiatt, under the heading of ."French Barbarism" has an editorial saying: "The position of the foreign correspondents who must get the news is difficult. A notable occasion was when the Herald correspondent was threatened expulsion for sending out news hurtful to Germany. The press here then rallied round him. We now appeal to the Herald, through its Paris edition, in the name of instice to protest before the world against the expulsion of Brandes."

BUSINESS MEN PROTEST.

Reports of Numerous Failures at North Platte Denied. NORTH PLATTE, Neb., March 29, -To the Editor of THE BEE: The article published in Tuesday evening's World-Herald concerning fallures in North Platte is almost entirely false. The grocery failures were only for small amounts, and it is believed they will pay dollar for dollar, while Mr. Otten as not failed, as reported. His business is in first-class shape. His stock is entirely unencumbered. He is discounting all his

NORTH PLATTE BUSINESS MEN'S ASS'N. Killed While Fighting Counterfeiters.

bills.

San Francisco, Cal., March 20.-Two unknown counterfeiters, fleeing from arrest in a boat down the Sacramento river, were in-

tercepted by Richard Todhunter and his son Louis, aged 17. Shooting followed and young Todhunter was instantly killed. It is supposed one of the counterfeiters was killed, as the boat was found spattered

WILL FAVOR IMPEACHMENT.

Two of the Committee Said to Be Firm in that Conviction.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 29-[Special Telegram to The Bee | - At midnight it was announced positively that two of the advisory committee would report in favor of impeachment, with a very strong probability that the report would be unanimous. This statement was made by the sympathizers of the boodle gang, and was corroborated by the other side. The ringsters admitted that the jig was up, and appeared very much crestfallen-That a report looking to the immeachment

of the guilty officials will be adopted by the iouse by an overwhelming vote is regarded as certain, and there is already talk regarding the joint convention that must of necessity follow within three days. It is believed that the two houses will meet in joint session before the close of the week, and that a committee will be appointed to draft the articles of impeachment.

The report of the committee had become a foregone conclusion before the hotel retundas were deserted, and impeachment was booked as one of the occurences of the near future.

CAPTAIN WILTSE RECALLED.

It is Thought He Was Simply Transferred in the Ordinary Routine. Washington, D. C., March 29.—Captain

Wiltse, commander of the United States ship Boston at the time Minister Stevens raised the stars and stripes at Hawaii and proclaimed an American protectorate, was seen by a correspondent at the Met-ropolitan club with reference to his connection with the landing of marines it Honolulu. Captain Wiltse positively declined to discuss the causes of his return to this country. He said that a recent regulation of the Navy department forbade naval officers from being interviewed for publica-tion. With much satisfaction he referred to the fact that he had evaded all questions addressed to him recently in Chicago on his way here. He said, however, that he had arrived at San Francisco on March I. This sindicates that his return was not due to any steps in the policy of the new administra-tion. It was suggested to the captain that a naval officer had stated that Captain Wiltse's return was due solely to expiration of his as-signment and that it was one of the routine changes of stations without any significance as affecting Hawaiian affairs. The fat and jolly tar listened to the suggestion and smiled in apparent approval, but would give At the Army and Navy club several naval

officers somewhat conversant with the sub-ject were seen. They said that it was the understanding in naval circles that Captain understanding in naval circles that Captain Wiltse's time was out in Pacific waters. One officer recalled the order of the Navy department relieving Captain Wiltse from the Boston. The officer said the order was one of making routine changes of stations for officers who had served full time at their old stations. He was certain also that the order relieving Wiltse anto-dated the Hawaiian revolution. Indeed, it must have been so in order to have brought Captain Wiltse back to this country by March 1. The naval officers insist that Captain Wiltse was not recalled, but was merely transferred in the ordinary course of naval procedure

Disastrous Blazes at the Penitentiary at Auburn, N. Y. Other Fires. AURURN, N. Y., March 29.—The state

prison building is on fire. The conflagration started in the old furniture shop in the prison and the flames extended to the broom and other shops. The wind is favorable for

an extensive conflagration. The furniture shop, pearl button shop broom shop, cabinet shop and molding shop have been destroyed. The convicts are all

locked in their cells and no trouble is ex-BALTIMORE, Md., March 29. -St. Barnabas Episcopal church burned this morning. Loss,

\$60,000 GHINNELL, In., March 29.—Pive small busiiess buildings burned this morning Hazieron, Pa., March 29.—The Cox iron breaker at Oneida is on fire. There seems no way of fighting the flames. The struc-

ture was erected at a cost of \$250,000. and is the only one of its kind in the country. The rame work is still intact, being of iron, but e interior with most of the improved i chinery has been destroyed or rendered Loss, \$200,000.

SCRANTON, Miss., March 29.—Thirteen business houses were burned here this morning. No particulars.

COULDN'T BE KEPT APART. Miss Joli Comes West and Marries the

"Duke of Gloncester." Kansas City, Mo., March 29 - [Special Telegram to The Bee. |-Romance reached its climax here yesterday when William J Thompson, son of the "duke of Glowester," owner of the racing track at Gloucester, N. J., and Miss Joli of Brooklyn, N. Y., were married. The newly married people went to Indian Territory, which they will make their home where young Thompson is treasurer of the Pioneer Lead and Zinc Mining company. Miss Joli, who is the daughter of a very wealthy man, met young Thompson some time man, met young Thompson some time since in the cast. They became greatly attached to each other, but Miss Joli was a Protestant and the duke a Catholie. He considered it injudicious for them to marry, so the young lover was sent to the Indian Territory. The enforced separation proved too much for them to bear and Miss Joli finally landed in the Indian Territory obedient to Thompson's demands there they came here and were married yesterday.

FEAR ANOTHER BATTLE.

People of Antlers, I. T., Trembling for the

Safety of Their Homes. Pagis, Tex., March 29.—The relations between the rival factions are still strained to the utmost. It is believed that another buttle will be fought at Antiers before morning. The nineteen militiamen arrested there had a nearing before United States Com-missioner Easton here today. As soon missioner Easton here today. As soon as they were released they bought a new Winchester each and then tanked up on whisky and boarded the northboand 'Frisco train at 6 p. m. It was believed they could get off at Goodlam, afteen miles this side of Antiers, out only three or four got off there. All efforts to reach Antiers by wire since dark have failed, which is considered a bad omen. The deputies that went to Antiers last night returned this morning, reporting all night returned this morning, reporting all quiet up to the time they left. The people at Antlers fear the town will be burned tonight. Those wounded doing well except Solomon Batiste, who will probably die.

Typographical Union Election.

The annual election of Omaha Typographlcal union No. 190 was held yesterday. The following officers were elected for the ensulny year. President, W. P. Coe: vice president, William Maxwell: recording secretary Jack Anderson; financial secretary, F. A. Hennedy: reading scient, G. W. Armour: W. A. Runkles and W. C. Boyer were chosen delegates to the international convention which meets at Chicago the second Monday

## HIS SERVICES TOO VALUABLE

Mr. S. H. H. Clark Will Remain as President of the Union Pacific-

WHAT HE HAS DONE FOR THE COMPANY

How the News Was Received on the Nev York Stock Exchange-It Causes a Drop in Missouri Pacific-A Few Opinions,

New York, March 29.-At high noon today there was taking place in the Western Union building that which should set the railroad men guessing, east and west. The 'doings" referred to were progressing in the private office of George Gould, where the directors of the Union Pacific railroad were ranged about the room, looking interested and wise. These gentlemen had been called together in a special session, and if their fellows who were then howling at each other down on the floor of the Stock exchange had known early twhat the purpose of this meeting was, their activity would have been intensified. The boys were stirred up, however, when they heard what the men in George Gould's office had done. Missouri Pacific went down a pome or two on the information that there was some scutling down on Broad street. And this is how it was:

At a called meeting of the board of directors of the Union Pacific today S. H. H. Clark, the president of the road, withdrew his resignation, which was sent in several weeks ago, at the unanimous request of the board. He will continue the presidency until his term of office expires on April 26, the understanding being that he will at once resign from the presidency of the Missouri Pacific, to which he was elected as soon as his resignation from the Union Pacific was made known.

What George Gould Says.

After the meeting was over George Gould was seen in regard to the matter and refused to discuss it. He said it was too early to speak of Mr Clark's successor in the Mis-

Souri Pacific.

Director Sam Slean thus explained the action of the directors: "Mr. Clark has been a valuable man to the Union Pacific and the board of directors did not want to let him go He was, therefore, prevailed upon to withdraw his resignation as president of the road. There is no discord between the Mis-

road. There is no discord between the Missouri Pacific over the matter. The Missouri Pacific directors have not met yet. When they, do they will cleat another president for their road. The two boards are acting in harmony with each other."

Another director said: "The reasons for Mr. Clark's resignation were personal and he has been overruled by the desire of the directors to have him continue the policy he has inaugurated since coming into the chief executive office a year ago. The salient executive office a year ago. The salient features of the policy have been: Raising the general standard of the road as regards its reputation as a corporation, reducing operating expenses in every department without any dissatisfaction among employes or murmurs of a 'grinting down' policy, cen-tering the traffic relations of the Union Pacific with other roads and developing the local resources of the company. As a railroad manager he is an exceptionally strong man, and it was the wish of all that he should pursue his successful system, as the road has grown and prospered under it. I be-lieve that he will give up all relations with the Missouri Pacific and give his undivided attention to this road. He will, of course, be re-elected at the next annual meeting of the stockholders on April 26.

Worked His Way Up.

Mr. Clark was one of the young men who worked up to the top of the ladder under Jay Gould. It is said his double duties to the two roads were in deference to the wishes of Mr. Gould, who recognized him as

an able lieutenant.
One theory of the story was to the effect that the Gould interests were favorable to the withdrawal of Mr. Clark's resignation, because they feared if he did not resume the office of president General G. M. Dodge of the Union Pacific and Denver & Gulf railroads would be put in.

JOY IN THE OMAHA OFFICE.

How the News of Mr. Clarke's Retention Was Received by the Local Force. There were wild scenes about Union Pacitic headquarters this morning. Hats were circling about the rooms of the building. Hands were grasped with more than usual feeling. The dignity and perfect deportment of the five hundred and odd people in

the headquarters building were at low ebb, due to the following telegram, which was received about 11:30:

New York, March 29.— E. Dickinson:
The board of directors refused to accept Mr. S.
H. H. Clark's resignation and it was withdrawn. He will resign as president of the
Missouri Pacific and remain and devote his
whole time with the Union Pacific.

Otiver W. Misk.

Old stagers who had seen presidents come and go could not contain their pent up enthusiasm, and they were boys again, participating in the expressions of joy that folpating in the expressions of joy that followed the announcement that Mr. Clark would stay by the road.

Where doubt and uncertainty existed, caused by the rumors of new men to take the place of the retiring president, and overturn the policy of the road, there reigned a profound joy that few changes would be made and that the rank and alle of the service would remain as now constituted It would be hard to describe the impression the telegram made upon Mr. Dickinson, Mr. P. J. Nichols, Mr. Korty, Mr. Bucking-

ham and Mr. Orr, who gathered in the eral manager's room and discussed the situntion in all its bearings. "All speculation was at rest. Certainty had taken the place of uncertainty and today there are no happier let of people than the men and women employed at Union Pacific

headquarters: The flag that usually flies at all mast for the death of some prominent Union Pacific official s at full mast, telling its story to the winds

of March.

Although Mr. Mink's telegram was not official it was met with a host of answers which burdened the wires for several hours, congratulations not only to the directors but to Mr. Clark as well. to Mr. Clark as well.

Of course, Mr. Clark comes back with Mr. George Gould's consent, the Missouri Pacific, no doubt, retaining Mr. Clark in its board of directors and possibly in an advisory capacity. He comes back to the Union Pacific to give it all its time and the benefit of his wide experience to guide it into smooth waters.

nto smooth waters. Mr. Clark will now have an opportunity to

complete the union depot, as he had ex-pressed a desire to do so when he left. Statement from Mr. Clark. Sr. Louis, Mo., March 29.-President of the Missouri Pacific S. H. H. Clark, who is in the city, confirmed tonight the statement that he would remain with the Union Pacific as its president and resign from the Missouri Pacific presidency. Further than the more confirmation of the statement, Mr.

Clark would not talk Movements of Ocean Steamers March 29.

At London-Arrived-Nessmore, from Bos-At Lizard-Passed-Galileo, from New At Moville-Arrived-Devonia, from New

York. At Southampton-Arrived-Lahn, from New York. At Cape Heary—Passed in—Munchen,

At Philadelphia—Arrived—British Prin-cess, from New York. At New York—Arrived—Europe, from London; Nrdiand, from Antwerp; Chester, from Liverpool; Srassburg, from Bremen.