

TARIFF IN SENATE

Amended Payne Bill Is Placed on Calendar.

ALL CHANGES NOT YET MADE

Hosiery and Gloves Restored to Rates Provided for in Present Law—Revenue Producing Features of Measure Are but Little Changed.

The tariff bill is now on the senate calendar and by an agreement reached on the floor, consideration of the measure will begin this week. The bill was laid before the finance committee, with the Democratic members present, and after thirty minutes' parleying a vote was taken on the question of making immediate report to the senate, all of the Republicans voting in the affirmative and the Democrats in the negative. Soon after the senate met Senator Aldrich presented the amended bill. Senator Daniel, on behalf of the minority, protested that the Democrats had not been given an opportunity to examine the measure, and Aldrich replied that they could make their examination by Thursday. He stated also that as the majority is responsible for the bill, of course, hastening the report was warranted.

All Changes Not Yet Made.

The reported bill does not contain all the changes in the rates which the finance committee proposes to make. Although several important amendments, such as the restoration of the Dingley rates on women's gloves and hosiery, the placing of works of art on the free list, and the assessment of a duty on iron ore have been made, the revenue producing possibilities of the bill are little changed. The increases are provided mainly in the schedule covering luxuries, the entire liquor schedule being materially advanced. The increase on wines and spirits is expected to bring in about \$3,000,000 additional revenue. Senator Aldrich stated that the committee realizes that the increases thus far recommended will not be sufficient to counter-balance the loss in revenues that will result from the reductions and the lengthening of the free list. This shortage will necessitate further increases on certain luxuries and the committee intends to report some changes at an early day which it will ask the senate to adopt.

In discussing the revenue features of the bill, Senator Aldrich insisted that as it will be amended by the senate the Payne bill will provide sufficient funds to meet the expenses of the government without resorting to any but import taxes. In this connection these articles which the federal government purchases in large quantities in foreign markets are to be provided with lower rates of duty.

No maximum and minimum provisions or administrative features, which include additional forms of taxation, were reported in the bill. Besides the outable and free lists, the only additional provision was the Philippine free trade provision.

While not changing the purport of the Philippine section, the committee's report included a new draft of this provision, by which its successful operation will be assured. It had been suggested that the provision for the free entry of 300,000 tons of sugar and 300,000 pounds of tobacco would permit the importation under these limitations of products from neighboring islands through their importation into the Philippines. This danger has been eliminated by making these products dutiable when imported into the Philippines.

Changes were made in the cotton and wool schedules of interest largely to the manufacturers of cotton and woolen cloths. The action of the finance committee in maintaining the high rates of duty which it placed on tops at the time the Dingley bill was under consideration, and which now stands in the present law, will undoubtedly reopen the controversy on the wool schedule.

By restoring the Dingley rates on barley and barley malt, and by reducing the taxation on the breakfast table by cutting down the duties on coffee substitutes and placing cocoa on the free list, the senate amendments to the Payne bill present a bid for popular favor. The numerous increases in the agricultural schedule, intended for the protection of the American farmer and provided for among the amendments largely through the efforts of Senator McCumber, a new member of the committee from the west, were framed with a view to gaining favorable criticism.

House Wants Petroleum on Free List.

The house was in session two hours and fifteen minutes. The first action taken was the adoption of a resolution calling upon the senate for a return of the Payne tariff bill next Thursday in order that it might be corrected so as to include products of petroleum in the free list. During the confusion incident to the passage of the bill Friday last it was believed that this provision was embodied in it, but it developed that such was not the case, although it clearly was the intention to include these products along with crude and refined petroleum. The house especially authorized its enrolling clerk to make the correction, and he can make the change within a few minutes. It will therefore cause a delay in tariff legislation. It is understood the senate will not object to such return of the measure.

NO CRIME TO FORM OIL TRUST

Attorney Watson Asserts John D. Violated No Law.

David T. Watson, Pittsburg's most noted corporation lawyer, concluded his argument upon the law from the viewpoint of the defense in the suit instituted by the government in the federal tribunal of the St. Louis district to have the Standard Oil company of New Jersey dissolved as a persistent violator of the Sherman anti-trust act.

Again and again the Pittsburg lawyer emphasized his first legal proposition, that it mattered not what the defendants might have done in former days, the only question for the court, from his viewpoint, was whether the Standard Oil was engaged in restraining commerce and engaging in unfair competition on Nov. 15, 1906, when the bill of complaint was filed against it.

Mr. Watson also took issue with Prosecutor Kellogg's oft-repeated contention that the men forming the Standard were liable and guilty as alleged under the federal common law. "There is not today and never was a crime possible under the federal common law," declared Mr. Watson. "Nor is there in all this great mass of testimony a single sentence of evidence to prove that the defendants were guilty of a violation of any provisions of the Sherman act on Nov. 15, 1906, and that, I contend, is the only proposition before this honorable court for review."

STARTLING TALE IN CIVIL SUIT

Woman Confesses Part in Killing of Man for His Insurance Money.

That her husband, Frank Rice, his sister, Mrs. Albert Taylor, and Dr. L. M. Stroud of Terrell, Tex., brought about the death of Albert Taylor at Terrell on Jan. 8, 1908, is charged by Mrs. Ida Rice in an affidavit filed in connection with her suit for divorce at Evansville, Ind. Mrs. Rice alleges that an insurance company paid \$5,000 on the death of Taylor and that this amount was divided by the physician, her husband and Mrs. Taylor.

The mother of Taylor had his body exhumed a year and a half after his death, and she went to the grand jury at Terrell with her suspicion that her son had been poisoned, but that there was not sufficient evidence for an indictment. Taylor's death, Mrs. Rice alleges, was due to poison injected hypodermically during several weeks. After the Rice's, Mrs. Taylor and Taylor's mother moved back to Indiana, their original home, Mrs. Rice charged that her husband forced her to write to Dr. Stroud threatening him with exposure unless he sent her \$100.

HELD FOR TOLEDO MURDER

Coroner Accuses Him of Killing Couple Found in Ashes of Home.

Coroner C. J. Henzler of Toledo, O., rendered his verdict in the Krueger murder case, holding Michael Soboleski, tailor, responsible for the deaths of Ludwig Krueger and his wife, Augusta, whose bodies were found buried in the cellar of their home after it had been destroyed by fire the morning of April 1.

Soboleski says he had purchased the Krueger farm, west of Toledo, and that he visited the Kruegers the evening of March 30. The coroner's verdict is that the farmer and his wife were killed between 5 and 7 o'clock that night. They had been stabbed to death. The bodies were buried beneath the brick floor of the cellar. The house was destroyed by fire Thursday morning, nearly six hours after the time the murder is believed to have been committed.

W. S. Rogers of Cleveland, state fire marshal, is in Toledo and has taken personal charge in the investigation of this feature of the case.

KILLS FOE'S NEXT OF KIN

St. Louis Sicilian Shoots Unoffending Neighbor for Revenge.

Unable to find Louis Macaluso, against whom he cherished a bitter hatred, Salvatore Ferlossa wreaked his vengeance upon the next kin in true Sicilian style, waylaying and shooting Sam Macaluso in the hallway at their home, at 5048 Daggett avenue, St. Louis. The victim received three bullet wounds and died. Ferlossa is a fugitive.

All their acquaintances had thought Ferlossa and Sam Macaluso to be friends. The former had been wounded by Louis Macaluso five weeks ago after a quarrel, but when he had recovered from the hurt he evinced no resentment against Sam. The men lived in the same boarding house and during the evening had ate and drank together. But when Macaluso climbed the stairs to his room, Ferlossa's door was thrown open and the shot rang out.

"I take my revenge," exclaimed the slayer, as he dashed past the other members of the household.

Mrs. Sampson Acquitted.

Mrs. Georgia Ailyn Sampson, the young woman who has been on trial for her life at Lyons, N. Y., on the charge that she shot and killed her husband, was immediately given freedom.

Tug Wrecked, Crew Missing.

The cabin of the fishing tug Floss, wrecked Wednesday, washed ashore near Cleveland. There are no tidings of the captain and nine of the crew.

F. Marion Crawford Dead.

F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, died at Sorrento. He was born in 1845.

SIX PERISH IN FIRE

Bodies of Five of the Victims Incinerated.

THREE OTHERS BADLY BURNED

Four Business Blocks, Two Dwellings and Two Other Structures Destroyed in Massachusetts Town With Loss of Between \$200,000 and \$300,000.

Six persons lost their lives, three others were badly burned and a property loss of between \$200,000 and \$300,000 was caused by a fire in the business section of Lenox, Mass.

Four business blocks, two dwellings and two other structures were destroyed in the section bounded by Franklin, Main, Housatonic and Church streets. The fire is believed to have started in the Clifford building from spontaneous combustion.

Dead: Edward C. Ventris, electrician; Mrs. Edward C. Ventris, Miss Leslie Ventris, aged twelve years; Miss Alice French, bookkeeper; Miss Isabel Cook, bookkeeper; Miss Mary Sparks, school teacher.

Injured: Miss Catherine Root and her two sons, George and Arthur, severely burned.

Loss of life occurred in the Clifford building, where the blaze started, and resulted primarily from a series of explosions among the turpentine paints, oils and dynamite stored in the cellar of a hardware store.

The fire was discovered by George Root, who lived with his mother and brother in the upper story of the Clifford building, a three-story structure. All sustained bad burns.

The Roots had barely crossed the street before there was a terrific explosion in the building behind them, which shattered windows within a wide radius and caused the fire alarm to ring. In an instant the Clifford block was wrapped in flames. Horace Perill and his wife, other occupants of the top floor, aroused by the shouts of the Roots, had got half way down the front stairs when they saw the flames coming to bar their exit. Three women were below them trying to get out through the front door, but Perill saw that the attempt by that time was useless. He then rushed his wife through a long corridor to the back stairs, where they got out in safety. All the other occupants of the Clifford block lost their lives.

The death of Miss Alice French was one of the pitiful tragedies of the morning. While the fire in the Clifford block was at its height a woman was seen to climb out of a flame-filled room onto a veranda on the second story with her night clothing and her hair ablaze. Staggering to the railing, the woman leaped to the sidewalk beneath, landing in a heap within five or six feet of the blazing walls. Some of the horrified onlookers attempted to rush in to drag her out, but the intense heat drove them back, and not until the flames had practically died out, several hours later, was the body recovered. The bodies of the other victims have not been found.

CASTRO PROTESTS IN VAIN

Former President of Venezuela forcibly Expelled From Martinique.

Prior to being taken aboard the steamer Versailles at Fort de France, Martinique, for deportation to France, former President Castro of Venezuela prepared a written protest against the action of the French government, remonstrating against being put by force on board an outgoing vessel.

"First, because I was ill and the act imperilled my life; second, because I have committed no offense against the government of France, and, finally, because the decree of expulsion compels me to take passage aboard a vessel which will again land me on French territory."

The former president said just before the sailing of the Versailles that if he was at liberty when he arrived at St. Nazaire he would immediately proceed to Spain to take passage for Santa Cruz, Tenerife.

BREAKS WINDOWS MILES AWAY

Explosion in Powder Mills Kills One Man and Injures Many.

One man, Jerome Marsh, was killed and several others were injured and ten small buildings destroyed by an explosion in the corner mill of the DuPont Powder works at Wayne, N. J. Employees in other buildings fled when the first explosion occurred, but some of them were knocked down and their clothing was torn from their bodies by the subsequent explosions of other buildings. The shock of the explosion was felt for twenty miles and windows were broken and chimneys thrown down in Little Falls, Passaic and the outskirts of Paterson, ten miles distant.

Bites Baby to Enrage Wife.

Because he bit his ten-month-old baby girl on the cheek to madden his wife, J. Strube, a merchant of Atlanta, Ga., was sent to jail for two weeks by Recorder Broyles. The young wife prosecuted him. She said her husband quarreled with her and when she wouldn't answer he bit the baby to enrage her.

Disastrous Fire on Big Steamship.

Reports tell of a disastrous fire on the Hamburg-American steamer Sarnia at Port Limon, British Honduras. Six lives were lost and a large portion of the steamer's cargo damaged.

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