MR. RANDALL'S TARIFF BILL.

The Measure Now Ready for Submission to Congress.

CHEAP WHISKY AND TOBACCO.

Revenue Taxes Reduced on Liquor and Totally Abolished on the Weed-Slight Reductions on Imported Goods.

Statesman Sam's Ideas.

WASHINGTON, March 11 .- Mr. Randall has completed his tariff bill and will introduce it in the house to-morrow. In explanation of its terms and scope he makes the following

statement: "The bill repeals the entire internal tax on tobacco and on fruit brandies. It also repeals the license tax on wholesale and retail liquor dealers, leaving these, as recommended by Jefferson, so that the state authorities might adopt them. It makes alcohol used in the arts free, and reduces the tax on whisky to 50 cents a gallon. The bill is a careful and complete revision of the whole tariff system. It carries to the free list a large number of articles now paying duties and which enter into consumption, either as raw material or otherwise, and in the production of which there is no injurious competition between this and other countries.

In the revision of the tariff the alm has been intelligently to apply consistent principles to all branches of industry, and in so doing our industrial system has been considered as a whole, and differing from other industrial systems in the important fact that labor in this country receives a larger share of the annual products of labor and capital combined than any other country. This important advantage to the labor interests of the United States the bill aims to preserve throughout, while at the same time, in fairness to all interests as stated in the Chicago platform, to equalize duties on imports. The principles applied to _____ cevision of the tar-iff in this bill are: First, that the differences in cost of producing commodities in this and other countries where there is no climate or other causes why they cannot be produced in this country, has been studied and every produced in this country, has been studied and everywhere adhered to as the cardinal principles
to be enforced in any revision of the tariff.

In such a scheme all industries of course
should stand on an equal footing, and in no instance should
the powers of government be used to elevate
one above another. In other words, our industrial system must be considered as a
whole in which all who participate in it share whole in which all who participate in it share its benefits whether they are engaged in one

industry or another.

One principle of great importance has been kept constantly in view, and that is the line which marks the difference in the cost of producing commodities here and abroad—in other words the line of fair competition—is always and necessarily above the point of maximum revenue. Consequently to reduce the duties on any commodity below the line of difference in cost, which, as stated, is the line of even competition, until the line of even competition, until the line of maximum revenue is past, necessarily increases the revenues. On the contrary, to raise the duties from the line of maximum revenue, by lessening importations, reduces the revenues.
This principle has been kept in view throughout the bill in the adjustment of duties. To determine just where the line of difference in cast lies is, of course, in many instances difficult, but it may be safely assumed, when the importations in any line of commodities is large and increasing, and no good reason appearing why things cannot as well be produced here, that such duties are below the cost line, and that the advantage is with the foreign producer. If production in the same line is diminished or sus tion in the same line is diminished or sus-pended altogether in this country, it becomes a proof positive that the advantage is too great to be overcome without a readjustment of duties. In such cases—embracing, however, but few articles-there has been ne nesitancy in preparing the bill to raise the duties so as to permit these industries to take their place abreast with others in the country. Where importations are light, it may consistently be assumed that duties are quite high enough, and, in many cases, may be safely reduced, and in case the industry is of such a nature as to permit trusts and combinations of any kind to raise prices above the level of prices or profits in other industries, then it become important that the cost line should be closely adhered to; and that has been the aim in the bill in regard to industries where trusts or combinations are supposed to have such combinations are supposed to power. It is less important, of course, to apply this rule rigidly where prices are regu-lated through free competition. In such cases under well known economic principles the tendency is always to a general level in profits, wages and prices in any industrial system. In working out the details of the

view to lower duties wherever possible and reduce revenues, being careful at the same time to hurt no established industry.

The estimated reductions under this bill will be: On internal taxation repealed, \$70,-000,000; estimated reduction on tariff sched

bill under these principles, the aim has been to pare closely and adjust carefully the dif

ferent schedules with the object always in

view to lower duties wherever

The bill is fully twice as long as Mills' bill and relates to many more subjects. Following are some of the more important provi-

Taxes on manufactured tobacco, snuff cigars, cheroots, and cigaretts and special taxes required by law to be paid by manu-facturers of and dealers in leaf tobacco, retail dealers in manufactured tobacco peddlers of tobbacco, shuff and cigars, and manufacturers of shuff and cigars are repealed after July 1, and all stamps issued shall be re-

All laws imposing an internal revenue tax upon spirits distilled from apples, peaches, or other fruits, are repealed from the 1st day of

All laws which impose any special taxes upon manufacturers of stills, wholesale and

retail dealers in mait liquors are repealed from the 1st of July.

The secretary of the treasury shall grant permission to any firm, individual or corpora-tion to withdraw from tond alcohol or any spirits containing alcohol subject to the in ternal revenue tax in specified quantities of not less than 300 proof gallons without the payment of the internal revenue tax on the same, or on the spirits from which it may have been distilled for the sole purpose of us in such industrial pursuits as shall be speci fied in the permit. Penalties are provided for the violation of the above provisions where the intention is to defraud. Weiss beer containing less than 234 per cent of al-cohol shall not be subject to internal revenue tax. The tax on distilled spirits shall be 50 cents per gallon, and rebates are alle

that which has paid the present tax out of the treasury. There are many reductions in the chemicals

The chief earthen and glass ware changes e in nearly every instance reductions.
On metals the chief changes are as follows Copper ores, 114 cents on each pound of fine copper contained; old copper and clippings for manufacture, 2 cents; composition metal and ingots, plates or bars, 2% cents; iron ore, 75 cents per ton, as at present. But a new provision is added forbidding deductions in

duty on account of moisture.

Pig iron is unchanged. Bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats, not less than one inch wide nor less than three-eighths of an inch thick 8-10 of 1 cent per pound; com prising round iron not less than three-fourths of an inch in diameter and square iron not less than three-fourths of an inch square, 9-10 of 1 cent; comprising flats less than one inch wide or less than three-cighths of an inch thick, round iron, less than three-fourths. fourths of an inch and not less than seven ixteenths of an inch in diameter and square fron less than three-fourths of one inch quare, I cent; round iron in coils or rods

less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, 1.1 of 1 cent; rolled iron or steel fence wire rods, coils or loops, valued 3½ cents or less per pound; 1 cent; bars or shapes of rolled iron not es-pecially enumerated or provided for in this a.t. 1.2 of 1 cent per pound; provided that all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms, less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig iron, except castings shall be rated as iron in bars and pay duty accord-ingly, and none of the above iron shall pay a less rate of duty than 5 per centum ad valorem; provided further, that all iron bars, blooms, billet, or sizes and shapes of any kind, in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, shall be subject to a duty of

not less than \$22 per ton.
In fact the entire list of iron and steel manufactures is reduced almost without ex-ception though the reductions are often only slight. A few new classifications in metals, such as gold pens for instance, are created. In wood and manufactures of wood the same reductions are observ-able. There are no changes made in the able. There are no changes made in the present sugar schedule except a new provi sion requiring sugar drainings or sweepings to pay duty as sugar or molasses according to test, an increase of duty on confectionery not enumerated from 10 to 15 cents per pound, and the addition of a section imposing a tariff of 1 cent per pound on glucose or grappe sugar. Relating to tobacco, the following changes are made: Leaf wrappers, unstemmed, 60 cents; stemmed, 80 cents; manufactured tobacco,

Horses and mules, \$10 per head; cattle, \$4; hogs and sheep, 50 cents; other live animals, 20 per cent. Oranges in bulk, \$1.75 per 1,000 Hops, 6 cents a pound. Sait in bags, sacks and packages, 10 cents per hundred; in bulk, 8 cents. The only change made in wines, liquors, etc. is the inclusion of a new section fixing the duty on malt extract at 20 cents per gallon in casks; 40 cents in bottles or jugs and 40 per cent advalorem on seed ex-tract. Cherry and prune juice, or wine, or other fruit wines containing not more than 20 per cent of alcohol, 50 cents per gallon, or, if containing more, \$2. Ginger beer or ale 25 cents per dozen bottles for three-fourths pints and 50 cents on one and one-half pints. All cotton cloth not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting warp and fillings, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed value at over 6 cents per square yard; bleached, valued at over 8 cents per square yard, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 10 cents per square yard, 35 per cent ad valorem. Cottons between 100 and 200 valorem. Cottons between 100 and 200 threads to the square inch not bleached, 234 cents per square yard; bleached, 334 cents; dyed and stained, 434 cents and 35 per cent ad valorem. Cotton exceeding 200 threads, not bleached, 334 cents; bleached 434 cents; dyed, 234 cents, and 35 per cent ad valorem. In flax, hemp, jute, oil-cloths, bags, etc., the changes, while not great, are generally reductions. Clothing and combing wools are unchanged; carpet and other wools, 3 cents. Ring waste, thread waste, varn waste, ton waste, and other simwaste, yarn waste, top waste, and other similar products of wool are made dutiable at 30 cents per bound, which is a new provision. Carpets are generally unchanged. Gunpow-Carpets are generally unchanged. Gunpow-der, valued at 20 cents per pound, 2 cents;

above, 8 cents.

The sections prohibit the importation of obscene books, pictures or images, or of in-struments or drugs intended for immoral purposes; prohibit the importation of neat cattle or neat cattle hides from countries where contagion exists. The importation of opium containing less than 9 percentum of morphia, and of opium prepared for smoking

Would Not Insure the President. Washington, March 11.-[Special Telegram to the Beg. |-The Sunday Herald of this city contains the following interesting item to-day: "We hear that recently the president desired to insure his life for \$50,000 and that negotiations were begun with the agent of a leading New York company, but that the medical examiner, after making his investigation, reported against taking the risk, and the agent was compelled to decline to write the policy. No particulars about the causes why so good an advertisement for an eaked on, but the incident has been the occasion of much speculation."

AN ENRAGED ELEPHANT.

Explosion of a Torch in a Circus Pa-

rade Causes a Sensation. NEW YORK, March 11 .- [Special Telegram o the Bre. |-During a circus parade last evening, one of the features was a herd of elephants drawing a huge chariot as a headed by a regiment of torch bearers. At Grand street one of the oil lamps exploded, and the burning oil fell on the head of an elephant The beast became wild with rage and pain, and, tearing loose from his keeper, made a mad rush for the crowd on the sidewalk. In an instant all was confusion. People were packed so closely they could move but a few steps in either direction. As the maddened beast rushed on the women and children screamed, and men with their canes and sticks tried to beat the animal back. The police stationed along the street to keep the rowd in order massed themselves into a body and with their long night sticks also endeavored to beat the animal back, but without avail. It looked as though many people would be crushed to death, as with a roar that could be heard blocks away the elephant made a lunge at the crowd, and be-gan lashing about him with his trunk. Down went people right and left, and it seemed as If the elephant would have things all to him-self, when a gang of keepers with sharp steel sticks formed a circle about him, and, with tricks known only to circus men, began to coax the elephant into submission. A cloth was thrown over his head to smother the burning oil and sharp steels were prodded into his sides. In a short time the animal was quieted and led back to his place in the procession. Several women and children were injured by being hit by the animal's

HELD PASSES.

A Row With a Conductor Leads to a

Governor's Exposure. COFFEYVILLE, Miss., March 11 .- A row oc curred on an Illinois Central train the other lay because the conductor refused to pass Roderick Lowrey, nephew of Governor Lowrey, on the governor's family pass. This exposes the fact that the chief executive of the state is guilty of a misdemeanor, the legislature of 1884 having made it a misdemeanor forany legislative, executive, judicial or other officer holding position of trust under the state to travel on any railroad without paying abso-lutely, and without any evasion, the same fare required of passengers generally. It seems now that the governor is holding passes on all the railroads in the state. The penalty for the first offense is a fine of \$25 for the second, \$100 and ten days imprison ment; for the third, \$300 and thirty days im prisonment. The railroad is also liable to a fine of \$5,000. Great interest is manifested in the matter and further developments are anxiously awaited.

SNELL'S MURDERER.

The Widow Offers a Reward of \$10. 000 For His Arrest.

CHICAGO, March 10.-General Superinendent of Police Hubbard announces tonight that he is authorized by the widow of Amos J. Snell, to offer in lieu of the previous amounts a reward of \$10,000 for the arrest and detention, until identified by Chicago authorities, of William B. Tascott, the sup-posed murderer of her husband. The re-ward holds good for sixty days from date.

Hanged By a Mob.

TRENTON, Ga., March 11 .- Tom Roof, the aegro who attempted a oriminal assault on Mrs. Joseph Morrison, and who was arrested in Chattanooga, Thursday, and taken to Trenton, was taken from jail and hanged in the public square by a mob last night.

Secretary Whitney's Father Dead. SALEM, Mass., March 11 .- William Putnam Endicott, father of the secretary of war, died to day, aged eighty-five.

AFTER THE BATTLE IS OVER.

Sullivan and Mitchell Spend the Night in Jail.

RELEASED IN THE MORNING.

Both Men Badly Strain Their Arms-The Big 'Un Announces His Intention of Retiring From the Ring.

The Pounded Pugs.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]
PARIS, March 11.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |- We left John L. and his antagonist Mitchell in quod at Stenis. The walls of the jug were literally of stone and ran down with water. The only sleeping accommodations were several army blankets applied to plank beds. Applications were made for permission to give the prisoners rugs and fur coats, but they were refused for the judge d' instruction appeared to opine that the coverings might conceal some adder, or ropes, or other means of escape. A doctor was sent for by the judge d' instruction, who was anxious to know the amount of physical damage done the combatants. The medics reported Mitchell's left eve discolored and a nasty swelling on the left temple, but Sullivan not damaged beyond a swollen lip.

Before leaving for England a sporting no bleman telegraphed a well known trainer asking him to use every endeavor to procure the release of Mitchell and Sullivan. retained a lawyer who had very little difficulty in persuading the judge d'instruction that the Frence code had no pains and penalties wherewith to punish men who fought out a quarrel among themselves. Consequently Sullivan and Mitchell, after signing bonds of 1,000 francs, were admitted to bail. This was about 10 this morning. Kilrain and Rowell, who had gone to reconnoitre Chantilly, returned at half past 11 and found the two prisoners at liberty, sitting down to a champagne breakfast at the Hotel Grand. Phillips, Holske, John L. Kilrain, Barnett and other leading sports at one table, with Pony Moore, his son-in-law Charlie Mitchell, Charlie Rowell, Ned Donnely, the prince of seconds, and friends at another. During breakfast the fight was discussed. The explanations offered accounted for the small amount of punishment. Neither man could have been suspected to have fought over three hours. Mitchell only had a bruise observable over the left eye and the bump John L.'s right hand had made in the fourth round, when he dropped his opponent like a felled ox and narrowly missed the point of the jaw, his favorite blow, which procured for him the title of knocker out, had nearly disappeared. Sullivan did not have many marks about him. His upper lip is still swoolen from the frequent but feeble visitations of Mitchell. The great damage done was to the famous right, and John L. apos trophised the offending duke in no very meas ured terms as he held it up with difficulty. It appears that after the third when John had sparred to test the tactics of his opponent, he went for Mitchell. The fourth round, in which Mitchell narrowly escaped being knocked out, did for Sullivan's right hand. In the next round, in swinging round, his terrible right caught the point of Mitchell's elbow, straining and bruising the tendon of his arm. s right from that moment was co disabled, and the remaining thirty-four rounds were practically fought with one arm. At a subsequent period of the battle when even money was taken about Mitchell. he met with a similar accident to that which had marred the chance of his opponent, and perhaps dulled his fame as a fistic marvel. In leading off with his left Mitchell en countered the elbow of Sullivan, and his duke went. He had to nurse his right and

said to have been not only a one-sided but a one-handed affair. Sullivan was as gay as a lark during the reakfast, singing snatches from comic songs and expressed his determination of never en tering the ring again with raw 'uns, saying he should leave that to younger men. In the future he will confine his attention to boxing competitions and glove fights. In conversa ion he again asserted that propositions had seen made him for a fight with Smith, in which he should refrain from knocking out the latter to pave the way for some show sparring. He declared he had indignantly refused the proposition. He experated Smith from any share in such disgraceful

rely on one hand, so that the fight may be

offers. After breakfast a drive to Chantiliy was suggested, carriages were ordered, and the last was just driving off when the jugde d' in struction suddenly arrived and declared that having telegraphed to Paris and reported what he had done in the case of Sullivan and Mitchell, he had been instructed o detain them in custody unless their friends entered into a further bond of 3,000 francs. making £160 in all, for their appearance in court the following morning. An attempt was made to persuade him the party would return in a few hours and put up the required sum. He pretended to believe the story, but started in pursuit as soon as the carriage con taining the last of the parts had left. Mr. Phillips and Pony Moore had to again dip their hands in their pockets and pull forth a roll of flimsies. The legal limb departed and the party scattered. Paris being the gen eral rendezvous. Sullivan turned up later at a bar in Rue Schrise, while the others are probably by now on their way across the silver streak, bound for Britain or the far

No article in the French code empowers a magistrate to imprison persons taking part in a fight. The penalty imposed is a simple fine varying from 25 to 50 francs, as for street rows and ordinary brawling. It is difficult to understand why the bail bond should have been increased.

Melted Sullivan's Bombast,

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, March 11 .- [New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE,]-The fight and the arrest continued conspicuous topics of the town talk in various circles. The Sunday Referee was the only morning paper which gave full account of the thirty-nine rounds. No until the Herald's European edition arrived from Paris at 6 p. m. was anything known about the arrests of the principals and the thirteen spectators. The Referee printed five extra editions, such was the demand. The Herald's European edition could have sold many more thousand had it been supposed the London tournals would not have learned of the arrest. To-day a Herald reporter interviewed Jack Knipton, who is a peaceful dairyman in Hoxton: "Yes, I have read the Referce's account," he began with much laughter in his voice, "and also heard many of the fancy men talk about it. We all agrethat although the stakes are melted down by the draw the result has melted Sullivan's bombast. His boasts and the general belief

that he can knock any man out in four rounds

is low buffoonery. Lam ready to fight him with a month's training, and my challenge he affected to despise.

Not as Good a Man as Formerly. New York, March 11.- [Special Telegram to the Ber.] -Richard K. Fox, when asked

what he thought of the Sullivan-Mitchell fight, said: "It's just as I thought it would be. Sullivan was over-confident and did not half train,

while Mitchell never lost an opportunity to get himself in thorough condition." "Do you think Sullivan as good a man as he was five or six years ago?"

"Not by any means. Sullivan has been drinking hard several years. He has undermined his constitution to an alarming extent.

"How about Mitchell?"

"Mitchell is a young man and improving all the time." William E. Harding, who managed Kilrain in the fight with Smith, said to a reporter:

"When in Europe I met both Mitchell and Sullivan, frequently. The former took most excellent care of himself, refusing all invitations to drink, and going to bed early every night. Sullivan, on the contrary, did about as he pleased, drinking wine and dining with big guns, acting as though it was mere child's play for him to fight."

"Do you think Sullivan as good a man as of old i"

"No. Sullivan's day for posing as a glad."

"No. Sullivan's day for posing as a glad-iator has gone by. He is no longer as great a man as he once was, nor never will be again. "Can Kilrain whip Sullivan ?"
"Of course he can, and that will doubtless

be the next great sensation in pugilistic cir-"Will Kilrain fight him ?" "Will Kilrain fight film "Well, here's a letter from Kilrain to Fox, received several days ago, in which he says he will fight Sullivan in America any time a

match can be arranged." What Mrs. John L. Says. EAST CENTREVILLE, R. I., March 11 .-Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Mrs. John L. Sullivan is living quietly here with her mother. When told the result of yesterday's fight, she said: "I am glad of it. I wish Mitchell had killed him. He is a great big no-good. He often told me he could do nothing unless he made a big assault at the first and overpowered his man by superior weight. Mitchell is a dodger and kept him at bay until he lost his wind. Then my brave John was winded and helpless. He is a greatly over-rated man. I am glad of his defeat. He will die a beggar, as he deserves to do for his ill-

treatment of me." "Will you ever live with him again?"
"Never. If he was made of gold and there was not another man in the world, I would never listen to him again."

NORTHWEST SPORTING NOTES. The Base Ball Situation-The Killen-Cardiff Squabble.

Sr. Paul, Minn., March 10 .- [Correspondence of the BRE.]-Some time during next week the schedule of games to be played by the Western association will have been made out, and the spring meeting of the league will be held. The task of the schedule committee, which is composed of A. M. Thompson, of St. Paul; James Hart, of Milwaukee, and Secretary Morton, is not an easy one by any neans. With two clubs in three of the cities, the work of making out a schedule with a few conflicting dates as possible, and still keep the traveling expenses of the clubs within reasonable bounds, is indeed an unenviable job, although I doubt very much whether the committee will go to any great trouble to avoid a conflict at Kansas City, as they all think that Menges' team will draw well whether the association team presents an opposition attraction or not.

Von Der Ahe's last frantie effort to take Halliday away from Des Moines, at the recent meeting of the board of arbitration met the fate it deserved. Von Der Ahe evidently thought that the simple fact that h claimed the player would weigh more with the board than would the fact that Des

Moines had a clear case, but for once "Der boss manager" got left, and a minor league club received its just dues. The action of the National league in re-fusing to abolish the \$2,000 salary clause in the player's contracts, when they had vir-tually promised to do so, was a somewhat shabby trick. They can hardly hope that it will act as a check to the present ruinous salaries paid players, as they have continued to increase right along in the past with the imit still in the contract. Of course the unit is rigidly adhered to as far as the contracts are concerned, but there are very few of the great players of the country who do not receive considerable over \$2,000 per sea-son in the shape of "advanced" money." The league men are beginning to realize that the line has got to be drawn somewhere, but just how to put a stop to it seems to be a connundrum. Certainly the "private con-

Pat Killen is exceedingly anxious to get on

scheme will not.

another fight with Patsy Cardiff. Of course Cardiff is trying his best to avoid meeting him, but unless he wishes to lose the few ad mirers he has in the northwest, he will have to meet him. Killen is in business in St Paul and is making money hand over fist and has deposited a certified check for \$50 with a St. Paul newspaper man as a guaran tee that he means business. Cardiff say that he does not wish to meet Killen, as he (Cardiff) has made partial arrangements to fight Jack Kilrain on the latter's return from England, and besides this, he from England, and besides this, he does not wish to neglect his business, as that is more profitable than fighting. Now this all sounds reasonable enough, but the facts in the case put a decidedly different aspect on the case. Some time ago a certain St. Paul gentleman wrote to Richard K. Fox on behalf of Killen, asking him if arrangements could be made for a match between Killen and Kilizain. Fox rematch between Killen and Kilrain. Fox replied that Kiirain's future movements were uncertain, but that if he was open for a match Killen should have the first go. There are a great many people in the northwest who think Killen would have been a better repre sentative of America in the battle for the championship of the world than was Kilrain Tke Weir, the Spider, among them. As for Cardiff's excuse about not wanting to neglecthis business, I have it on pretty good author ity that Cardiff's actual interest in it ceases with the name on the sign. Of course, he gets something for the use of his name, but outside of that he has none. At any rate, he "does a song" and otherwise entertains the crowd on the nights that sparring exhibitions occur at his place of business, while Donald-son, his partner, does not, and I hardly think Patsy would do this if he were growing so radidly rich from the receipts of his business. Killen actually owns an interest in the place bearing his name, and cannot really afford to neglect it as long as he would be compelled to in order to get himself in shape, but is willing to do it in order to demonstrate that he is far the best man of the two. It is to be hoped Cardiff will give him the opportunity he desires.

RAN OFF THE TRACK.

Two Persons Fatally Injured in a New York Railroad Accident. ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 11.-At a cross-

ing twenty rods east of Scie station, on the Eric road, this morning the forward driving wheels of the passenger engine left the 'track and the train rushed past the station, tearing away the platform and running into a wooden tank, at the west end of which the train was brought to a stop. Eight passengers were scriously injured by being thrown about in the cars. Two of them will probably die.

Weather Indications. For eastern and southwestern Dakota Warmer, fair weather, followed by local rains or snow, light to fresh variable winds

generally southerly.
[Indications for Nebraska and Iowa were not received, owing to the failure of eastern wires.

NEWS OF NEBRASKA TOWNS.

The Question of Lumber Rates on the B. & M.

A BOOM MEETING AT LINCOLN.

Rushville, Loup City, Crete, Fullerton and Nelson Report Great Business Activity - Republican Clubs Formed.

Want a Rebearing.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 11 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The recent order issued by the state board of transportation regarding the lumber rates on the B. & M. in the state and existing discriminations does not satisfy the road. At the time of the hearing the road was represented by A. B. Smith, and very little showing was made by him in regard to the question at issue. General Manager Holdredge has therefore written the board as tollows:

Referring to your order dated March 2 in regard to lumber rates, I find upon a careful investigation of the case as presented to you, that there are circumstances which complicate the plan you have in view which are not xplained. It seems to me impossible, if I a tariff thereunder without discriminating against a large number of points that are now doing a jobbing business in Nebraska terri-

Mr. Holdrege, therefore, asks the board for a rehearing, and at the meeting of secre tarys Thursday the request will be passed

Rushville's Substantial Room.

RUSHVILLE, Neb., March 9 .- [Correspond ence of the BEE. |-The recent decision of the district court declaring Rushville to be the county seat of Sheridan county, has effectually settled the long controversy and a feeling of confidence in the future of this young city prevails to an extent not before known in its history. The town has never been at a stand-still, having always maintained a healthy growth, but its progress is now developing into a substantial "boom." Bonds have been voted for an excellent system of water works, the contract has been awarded, and the work is being rapidly pushed to completion. The finishing touches are now being placed upon a new \$5,000 brick school house. It will be occupied next term, under the superintendence of Prof. C. E. Holmes with an efficient corps of assistants. The Baptist denomination have just finished their handsome building, making in all four church edifices here. Quite a number of families have moved to this place reber of families have moved to this place re-cently in order to get the benefit of the splen-did schools, and to enjoy the exceptionally pure social atmosphere. Business in all lines is perceptibly brightening up. A new mercantile venture has been launched within the past few days by Messrs. Turner & Glernn, of Iowa. These gentlemen have opened a large stock of dry goods and cloth-ing, and are anxious to become acquainted ing, and are anxious to become acquainted with the citizens of their newly adopted

county.

This locality has been greatly favored with respect to weather during the winter-very few days of really cold weather, and no loss of life or stock. A considerable amount of plowing and sowing has already been done. The increase of acreage the coming season will be remarkable, and your correspondent expects to be able to report a splendid yield

of crops this season. The BEE grows in popularity here. Pergrowl about its position on these themes, but they read it all the same.

Fullerton Happenings.

FULLERTON, Neb., March 9,- (Correspond ence of the Beg. |-An interesting revival is now in progress at the Presbyterian church Much dissatisfaction is expressed by citiens at the constant changes made in the rail oad time table. The present arrangement is the best had for sometime, but the people can scarcely hope for it to continue more than a

week or two at most. The republican club organized in Fullerton March 2, has a good membership and wil old semi-monthly meetings during the com

ng campaign.
The Fullerton board of trade pamphlets show some interesting statistics regarding Nance county. In 1887 there were 35,35 acres of grain yielding 985,042 bushels mak ing a total market value of \$431,440. The market value of grain and stock on hand January 1, 1888, together with the shipments

nade in 1887, amount to \$1,732,580. Lively Loup City.

LOUP CITY, Neb., March 10 .- | Correspond ence of the Bee. |-Notwithstanding inclement weather, this city has been full of strangers for a week past. Business is brisk and the outlook for a prosperous season most favorable to all classes. Real estate men arc actively engaged in listing and classifying fine bargains preparatory to the demands of the spring rush of home seekers. This county is now traversed by three lines of railroad. The B. & M., from Lincoln to Broken Bow, passes through the southwest corner, on which are located the villages of Hazard and Litchfield, both prosperous towns in the midst of one of the finest farming sections in Nebraska. The B. & M. line from Central City passes through our city, the county's metropolis, entering from the cast line of the county and from this point on up the beautiful Middle Loup valley, paralle with the Omaha & Republican Valley line which comes in from St. Paul, by the valle

The town is now in the midst of a season of unusual promises of unusual promises, owing to the factor of a fine creamery having been secured the buildings for which are nearing completion. This institution represents the investment of \$7,200. Follow-ing this comes the firm of Schmidt & Ohlsen, practical brickmakers, who hav purchased property and propose immediat perations. Their investments foot up \$2 500 Their intentions are to manufacture brick it large quantities and to build up a lively ship trade. Their yard is to be provided a side-track from each railroad com The city's milling interests represent he neat sum of \$98,000, and are of such satis factory moment as to control an immense patronage at the hands of the farmers. The Sherman County bank has been recently in corporated with a cash capital of \$50,000 with some of the best business men an heaviest capitalists as stockholders. This is a Loup City institution, and in addition the county will shortly have another incorporated bank, to be opened in the new town of Ash-ton, on the B. & M. line of railroad. This is an off-shoot of the First National of this city.

While speaking of heavy transactions
mention should be made of the incorporation

of the Keystone Lumber company, with a capital stock of \$50,000, the principal place o business to be Loup City, with branch yards at Ashton, Arcadia, Sargent and Brewster, all on the line of the B. & M. The officers of the enterprise are John S. Owen of the the enterprise are John S. Owen, of the great Rush-Owen company, of Eau Claire, Wis., president; J. H. Owen, of this city. secretary and manager, and A. B. Outhouse treasurer.

From the above paragraph it will be seen that Loup City's interests "loom up" con-spicuously, representing \$137,700 in capital. With such prospects it is only natural to wish the news spread broadcast and there is no bet ter medium than the columns of the BEE. This county has four newspapers, none of which lack local pride, but in the way of news and the manuer of serving the reading public the straight republican paper, the Sherman County Times, is leader in the race.

MAX LENHART. Crumbs From Crete.

CRETE, Neb., March 9 .- [Correspondence of the BEE. |- The old Stebbins hotel property was sold yesterday to John T. Johnson

for \$6,000. It is understood that Mr. Johnson intends to improve this property, which is one of the most valuable lots in Crete,

Matt A. Daugherty will start for the east next week, taking with him a large number of Crete maps and other advertising matter to advertise the town.

D. M. Lewis, engineer in charge of the building of the Missouri Pacific railroad from Talmage to Crete, was in town to-day. Ten carloads of material arrived yesterday. He will put his men at work as soon as the weather clears up and complete the laying of

iron from here to Talmage so that trains will be running over this line early in April. D. C. Dunbar & Co., of Omaha, have taken the contract to get out 50,000 copies in a pam phlet form of the programme for the Ne phlet form of the programme for the Ne-braska Chautauqua assembly for 1888. The assembly will open June 28 and hold till July 10 inclusive. The programme is to be very nicely gotten up, embellished with many il-lustrations and views on and around the as-sembly grounds and Blue river, which runs by the same. This is to be one of the nicest things ever gotten out in the state. D. C. Dunbar & Co. expect to put a great deal of work on it, and it will contain a great deal of useful information for Chautauqua people. The new Methodist church, which was built last summer at an expense of more than

The new Methodist church, which was built last summer at an expense of more than \$10,000, will be dedicated on March 11. Bishop Warren, of Denver, will preach the dedication sermon, and will be assisted in the service by Chancellor Creighton, of Lincoln, and Rev. George Bean, of York, the presiding elder of York district. The Methodist needle heavy as great deal of encedist needle have shown a great deal of encedist needle have shown as great deal of encedist needle have shown a great deal of encedist needle have shown as great deal of encedist needle have shown as great deal of encedist needle have shown as great deal of encedist needle have a shown as great deal of encedists. odist people have shown a great deal of en-ergy in erecting this nice and commodious church, which has largely increased their attendance, and is also a great ornament to the town. The Methodist people commenced to occupy the church about two months ago, but on account of Bishop Warren being away the dedication was put off until the present time. Since they have been in their new church the interest has increased among the people and they have had one of the larg-est revivals ever held in Crete. It is reported that there were over one hundred and fifty conversions, 125 of whom made public profession, and over eighty of whom have joined the church during the last five weeks.

Nelson's Building Association.

NELSON, Neb. March 10.—[Correspondence of the Bee.]—A building and loan association was organized here with good prospects of success. The authorized number of shares is 2,000, a monthly payment of 50 cents each being required. It will be a material aid to the town. At a meeting of the association held this evening more than 100 persons were present, representing 800 shares, or nearly two full series. The nine directors chosen are prominent citizens, and their names as-sure the success of the association. It is modeled after the one at Hastings, adapted to this town's smaller needs. great deal of enthusiasm is being manifested

A Lincoln Boom Meeting. LINCOLN, Neb. March 11 .- | Special Teleram to the Bes.]-A large and enthusiastic oom meeting was held at the district court room Saturday evening, General McBride presiding. The New York Life Insurance company's proposition relative to a building in Lincoln was discussed at length, and the syecial committee having the matter in charge reported excellent progress made. The report showed that a half million of the million and a half required had been secured, and to this could be added three hundred and to this could be saded three numbers thousand already in force in this territory. A canvass of the audience added a good many thousand more to the gross amount. The new hotel project was reported as being well advanced and a number of additional enterprises seeking a location in the city were freely discussed. The tion in the city were freely discussed. The real estate syndicate formed a short time ago was encouraged as a proper means of interesting eastern capital in the city, and a special advertising committee, consisting of John C. Bonnell, C. A. Atkinson and J. D. Calhoun, was created to further that part of he work. The meeting was regarded by the business men in attendance as one promising auch good for the opening of the spring boom in the city.

Sterling Republicans Organize. STERLING, Neb., March 11 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE -A republican club was formed at this place last evening with 120 members enrolled. Captain T. W. H. Miller was elected president, Hon. J. M. Woel, vice president, Charles C. Wilson secretary, and W. M. Rothell treasurer. The following were chosen delegates to the state convention at Omaha: Charles C. Wilson, P. Renshaw and S. C. Moorman, with the Hon Varner, M. H. Christy and J. H. Hitchcool as alternates.

The Prohibition Speakers.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 11 .- | Special Tele gram to the BEE. |- Crowded houses greeted Chairman Dickie of the national prohibition committee at the afternoon and evening meet ings held at Bohanan's hall today. The speeches were of the usual florid political character that characterizes the Sunday meetings of the third party followers in this city and a great deal of enthusiasm was manifest

Lincoln National League.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 11 .- [Special Tele gram to the Beg. |-The regular fortnightly necting of the Lincoln branch of the Irish National league in America was held at Fitz gerald hall this afternoon. There was the usual very large attendance, and a very interesting musical programme prepared by the ladies' branch was a feature of the entertain The Misses Flannigan, Flynn and Eckhart and Messrs. O'Shea, Lawler Corcoran were among those taking part in the musical numbers. Mayor Sawyer deliv tened to with close attention and very gener ously applauded. The meeting was one of the largest attended of the year.

Grantites Jubilant. GRANT, Neb., March 11 .- [Special Tele

gram to the BEE.]-A party of surveyors are ere looking up a route for a continuance of the Sioux City & Denver air line railroad. The line is surveyed and adopted from Sioux City to North Platte. Grantites are jubilant.

SACRIFICED EVERYTHING. A Kansas Judge Leaves Home Under a Double Cloud.

WICHITA, Kan., March 11 .- [Special Tele gram to the Bee,]-Judge E. C. Ruggles, who few days ago skipped with his steno grapher, wrote a letter bearing the date of March 7 from St. Louis to his wife, stating that he never expected to return to Wichita and that she should make the best of his ac tions. He failed to express any regrets and in fact seemed to be happy that he was off with his charming clerk.

The publication of the elopement to-day brought out considerable new evidence con cerning it. The judge had mortgaged some cerning it. The judge had mortgaged some of his property three times, claiming to be giving first mortgages. He also sold \$25,000 of real estate, getting cash though the property was heavily mortgaged. He also borrowed money on it but a few days before he sold it. His library was mortgaged to C. B. Miller, J. C. Houston and Riddle, who paid him \$25,000. It is said to be one of the finest private libraries in the state, costing about \$18,000. He mort gaged his fine residence to two agencies and got more money out of them than it is got more money out of them than it is

The wife and daughter are prostrated with grief and refuse to see any but most intimate friends. A guard was placed over them to-night fearing that both would commit suicide. Some think that Ruggles is in the west and sent the letter to St. Louis as a blind. One letter from Salt Lake and another from St Louis seems to puzzle the public. Some wh had lost money on him and were anxious to see justice done made up a purse of \$1,000 for his arrest and conviction and the matter was given to detectives.

A MURDER MYSTERY SOLVED.

Warrants Issued For Two Prominent Colorado Citizens.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIME.

A Wealthy Kansas Stockman Murdered Twelve Years Ago and the Assassins Have at Last

Been Discovered. A Social Sensation. DENVER, Colo., March 10.- [Special Tele gram to the Beg.]-Sheriff Stoddard, armed

with a requisition from the governor of Kan-

sas and warrants issued by Governor Adams,

will to-morrow place under arrest two of the most prominent citizens of Durango, Col., charged with a murder committed in Kansas twelve years ago. The arrest of the two men will cause the greatest social sensation in Durango that the thriving little city has ever known, as both men are not only among the oldest but wealthiest, citizens. Their names are A. C. Myers and Frank West. The man with whose murder they are charged was Archibald Douglas, a stock raiser, living between Little River and Alden, the two largest towns in Rice county, Central county, Kansas. He was shot and killed in the house of another ranchman, and until a week ago the authors of the murder were not detected. The circumstances of the crime were of a most mysterious character. Douglas, who was a new comer in Kansas, met two men at the house of the ranchman and discussed some business with them, entailing the sale of some property which he owned. The men, it appears, did not come to any satisfactory terms, but quarrelled, and John R. Brinckerhoff, county attorney of Rice county, says that A. C. Myers shot Douglass in the back of the head, from which he died almost instantly, head, from which he died almost instantly, and that Frank West, as he was known then, assisted him. Douglass was found a short time after the shooting, and the men traced by description for some distance. Their identity was not established, and in a few weeks the crime was forgotten. From January 1, 1887, until less than a month ago, no efforts were made to apprehend and punish the perpetrators of the crime. So carefully had the two murderers of Douglass covered their tracks, that their identity was not discovered until a that their identity was not discovered until a short time ago, when information reached John R. Brinckerhoff that A. C. Meyers and Frank West were the authors, and he adopted means to apprehend them. The men were located in Durango, and Mr. Brinckerhoff, trusting no one, went to Topeka and had a consultation with Governor Martin, before whom he placed full details of the case. The whom he placed full details of the case. The latter considered the statements for sometime, and having partly verified the information, made out requisition papers for the surrender of the two men by the Colorado officials. Governor Adams received the papers a week ago Friday, and the public character and excellent standing of the men may be imagined from the fact that Governor Adams at first discredited the charges, and wrote Martin a personal letter asking for further information. This he received a day or two ago, and the purport must have been of a convincing nature, for without further delay he signed the papers and Sheriff Stoddard, of Rice county, left here yesterday morning to make the arrests. Meyers is about forty years of age and is a member of the city years of age and is a member of the city council. He is engaged in the livery bush ness, and seems to have entered it soon after his arrival in Durango, taking West in with him as a partner, which partnership existed until 1884, when West drewout of the firm. He is understood to have a family and is prominently identified with the church. West is at present extensively engaged in mining and is also quite wealthy.

AGAIN TO THE FRONT. Joel Henry Wells and His Insanity

Case. CHICAGO, March 11 .- [Special Telegram to he BEE. J-Joel Henry Wells is again to the front. Mr. Wells' real name is Henry do Traves. But as Joel Henry Wells he is known throughout the breadth and length of the United States, and even in Europe and elsewhere. His latest appearance before the public was a couple of months ago, when he procured a divorce from his wife. His present appearance is as his own counsel for a writ of habeas corpus to secure his release from the "constructive custody" of E. A. Kilbourne, superintendent of the Northern hospital for the insane, at Elgin. Mr. Wells is not, and has not for upward of seven years, peen in the actual custody of the respondent, but takes this legal step to prevent any unpleasant complications which might arise. On December 30, 1868, he was arrested on a warrant charging him with insanity, and on June 3, 1879, he was sent to the Elgin asylum. **He** escaped from there and was afterward re-turned, but on January 28, 1881, he again es-caped and has been at liberty ever since. After his last escape he had himself examined by experts in the east, who unreservedly deby experts in the east, who unreservedly de-clared him perfectly same. He returned to Elgin and asked Kilbourne for a formal dis-charge, but Kilbourne would not give it. Neither would he receive Wells in the asy-lum. Wells has always maintained that he is not, and never was, insane, and the hitter s not, and never was, insane, and th est feeling exists between him and Kilbourne, who maintains that he is insane, and the doctor has his medical reputation in a measure at stake

Shot By His Step Son.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 11 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A tragedy yesterday at Little Rock, Ark., resulted in the death of a planter named William J. Beasley, at the hands of his sixteen-year-old step son, James Bounds. Beasley married young Bounds' mother some time ago. The union was un-happy and resulted in a separation. James Bounds espoused the cause of his mother and several quarrels occurred between the step son and father. Early yesterday morning Bounds mounted his horse and rode rapidly to Beasley's house. The planter had not yet arisen. The young man pashed into his bed room and shot him. The assassin then rushed from the house and escaped.

Fire at Ridgeway, Mo. St. Joseph, Mo., March 11. - Special Telegram to the BEE.]-A fire occurred at Ridgeway, Mo., Saturday afternoon which

resulted in the loss of most of the business houses in town. The losses with insurance were as follows: S. D. Rasdins, store and were as follows; S. D. Rasoms, store and general merchandise, loss \$4,200, fully in-sured. J. Mason's building, loss \$500, no in-surance; J. C. Baker, stock of general merchandise, \$3,000, insurance \$2,000. The origin of the fire is unknown but it is sup-posed to be the work of an incendiary, Bald Knobbers Sentenced.

St. Louis, March 11.-Ten Douglass county, Missouri, Bald knobbers, who were convicted last September in the United States court at Jefferson City of whipping and driving two homesteaders from government land, have been sentenced by Judge Krekel to from two to six months in the penitentiary with costs. Three others who attempted to intimidate government wit-

nesses were each given sixty days in jail. Preparing to Move Troops. ODESSA, March 11 .- The authorities of railways centering at Kieff have received orders from St. Petersburg to hold all available tracks for the disposal of the gov roment. Large bodies of troops will make to the southwest frontier upon the breaking up of severe weather.