

CHARGED WITH "BOODLING."

Three Members of the City Council Openly Accused of Taking Bribes.

OUTGROWTH OF THE FURNITURE DEAL.

Decidedly Refreshing Proceedings of the Body Last Night—An Investigation Ordered for Next Saturday Night.

Fuel was hoisted about the council chamber last night and all of the councilmen excepting Mr. Chaffee witnessed one of the prettiest little fights that has taken place since the new council chamber was dedicated. Mr. Chaffee would have seen the fun if he had been present.

The rays of the two arc lights glared down over a crowded lobby when President Lowry called the council to order. The president said he had approved the journal of the last regular meeting.

Some member moved that the act of the president be accepted as the act of the council.

"Not just yet," remarked Mr. Donnelly. "I want to hear the reading of that journal."

"So do I," chimed in Mr. Morarty.

That settled it and the clerk was dispatched to bring the book. Upon his return he commenced to read and after plodding through fifty pages showed signs of becoming exhausted.

"This is all foolscap," said Mr. Heckel, "and I move that further reading of the journal be dispensed with."

"You can't do that as long as Mr. Donnelly insists upon the reading," suggested the president.

Mr. Donnelly was asked if he wanted to hear any more of the journal and replied that he did.

Mr. Morarty suggested that perhaps Mr. Donnelly wanted to hear something more about the vote by which the contract with the Ketchum Furniture company was adopted.

Mr. Donnelly replied that that was what he was after.

President Lowry, having become tired out by the long sitting, called Mr. Davis to the chair and City Clerk Crooks continued to read until he became almost as exhausted as the members of the council.

Mr. Heckel moved the journal be approved. The storm clouds had all passed and every member voted to accept the report.

What the Mayor Wrote.

Mayor Cushing sent a letter thanking the council for its consideration in adjourning last week upon receipt of the news of the death of his mother.

The mayor vetoed the contract for making changes in the plumbing about the city hall. He stated that there were no funds to pay for doing the work.

The mayor wrote that he had approved all that portion of the August appropriation ordinance which was not in violation of the bill of \$7,754.15 for street sweeping done last year.

He stated that the work had not been properly performed and that the city attorney should be ordered to investigate the same.

President and Elissaer were the only members who voted to sustain the mayor in his veto.

The chief of the fire department reported that he had tested the fire hydrants in Clinton Hill and that they had been properly set.

The protest against grading Seward street was referred.

The Machine Woodworkers' association of this city presented a petition to the council slanders in The Bee, asking that the council reconsider its action in awarding the city furniture contract to a foreign house.

The resolution was placed on file on motion of Mr. Tuttle.

Charles F. Zeiman asked that the city pay him \$1,000 and that the city attorney on account of the drowning of his son who fell into a pool of water within the city limits last summer.

Here's Where It Commenced.

The bond of the Ketchum Furniture company in the sum of \$100,000 was approved. The bond is conditional and is valid only in case the city votes \$170,000 next November.

Mr. Specht said that there were no plans for the Ketchum Furniture company and he could not furnish drawings, but he had done so.

Mr. Davis asked that all papers be recommitted until the plans and specifications were filed with the comptroller.

Mr. Davis threw a bomb shell into the camp of the Ketchum men, and again it looked like war.

Mr. Tuttle reported that members of the council had received sums of money from the Ketchum Furniture company.

"Name them," said Mr. Donnelly.

"I can," responded Mr. Davis, "and more over, it is reported that members of the council went into the street with the agents of the Ketchum company, and there cracked wine until morning."

Mr. Donnelly said that he was whipped and that he went off into a lengthy speech.

Six members arose like one man. President Lowry called the matter to order and would give all of the men a chance.

Mr. Blumer grew warm and charged Mr. Davis with using the same name to bring out the motives of some members.

Mr. Davis stated that he would be hard to find members who did not get their share of the boodle.

Mr. Olcott thought the entire council should be investigated, drop the committee of five and refer the whole matter to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Donnelly said that would bury the whole matter.

Mr. Morarty withdrew his motion to appoint a committee of the whole to begin the investigation.

A motion to meet Saturday night and go into committee of the whole to begin the investigation prevailed.

The Ketchum bond was laid over until next Tuesday evening.

Tackled Routine Again.

Resuming the regular order of business a communication from the Park commission was received. Dr. Miller asked for a conference relative to park interests.

WHY S. V. WHITE & CO. FAILED.

Proper Care Was Not Used in Forwarding Grain.

VEWS OF A PROMINENT OPERATOR.

Transportation Lines Bled the Firm All the Way from Chicago to York—Could Have Been Avoided.

Chicago Bureau of The Bee, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 22.

Referring to S. V. White & Co.'s failure, a prominent operator said today: "When the clique began to move the corn monumentally bad tactics were pursued. It was plain that whoever was back of the deal they did not know a great deal about grain and its forward to eastern markets.

"When 'Old Hutch' had cornered grain which he wanted to get out of town he bided his time till vessels were plenty and then squeezed a little off the freight. When his grain got to Buffalo he was a terrific bear in canal freights, and in this way he managed to get grain to New York at bottom prices. When grain is going by the million bushels, every fraction of a cent tells. Not so with the collapsed corn clique. One day it decided it was time to get the grain out of Chicago elevators. The clique holdings were divided among four big shipping houses which had been long waiting for transportation, for the four houses fell over each other to get the boats all working for the same master and the servants wasted his substance in their anxiety to get vessels. Late rates were bid up to the highest notes in several years under the present policy. Then, when the corn reached Buffalo, it was hurried forward to New York by rail, although no one could comprehend why.

"The true policy of the clique has always been to get the grain by the Erie canal and let it float along. It was not until New York or another port was considered a quantity at the clique price, and if it could have been lost a month or so, the clique would have been the gainer. After the grain had all the way to New York were advanced from one-half of 1 cent to 1 cent a bushel. The clique was bled all the way from Chicago to New York, and the 1/2 cent a bushel. Had the grain been handled by one house and moved on business principles, enough might have been saved to have held out a couple of days more."

It is the opinion of grain shippers that very little of the grain now on the way to New York has been sold.

The telephone having broken up families, and made enemies of friends, and turned father against son, and brother against brother, and brought together a brother and sister lost to each other for five and twenty years, and twenty-five years ago, W. Wheeler, a dealer in rock, asphalt and cement, paving at 11 to 13, south Clinton street, left his home in Canada because he didn't love his mother-in-law. Five years ago, a young man, Helen, followed his example. For nineteen years neither heard of the other's whereabouts. The other day they met at a telephone book at the house of W. D. Kerfoot, the wealthy real estate man and hotel's fair director, who had an affair with the name of W. W. Wheeler, and with little idea that it was really her brother, called her Mrs. Helen Wheeler. Her brother had other children home twenty-five years ago. He hurried to Kerfoot's residence, and Miss Wheeler will henceforth live under her brother's roof.

ENGLAND CHOOSES HER SITE.

England chose the site yesterday for her government building. Sir John Lubbock, president of the committee, has selected the site and he and his colleagues have been since their arrival and announced their decision to the public. They have decided on the prettiest spot in Jackson Park, the grounds now owned by the city, and will erect the building on the corner of the grounds.

THE CHURCH WAS FAIRLY WELL FILLED AT 8 o'clock. After an anthem by the church choir, Mr. Merrill, president of the state union, read Psalm cxviii, and Dr. A. W. Lamar of the First Baptist church offered prayer.

Then Dr. P. S. Merrill delivered a very appropriate address of welcome in behalf of the churches of Omaha to the Woman's Christian Temperance union of the north. Mrs. R. E. Fitch of Georgia, formerly a resident of Hastings, Neb., responded to the address. She said she had been under the thanks of the union for the hearty welcome extended, adding that it was just such a welcome as had been extended the ladies at her residence in Georgia. Mrs. John Dale delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Omaha. Mrs. Dale said she had been under the thanks of the union for the hearty welcome extended, adding that it was just such a welcome as had been extended the ladies at her residence in Georgia.

The audience was then favored by a vocal solo from Mrs. Urquhart and then there came the choir, led by Mrs. Urquhart.

Mr. Hing Lee, a converted Chinaman, delivered a very unique address of welcome in behalf of the Chinese of Omaha. Mr. Lee said:

Ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance union of Nebraska and a friends here, I am glad to see you here this morning. We are glad to see you here this morning. We are glad to see you here this morning.

It is the opinion of grain shippers that very little of the grain now on the way to New York has been sold.

WHY S. V. WHITE & CO. FAILED.

Proper Care Was Not Used in Forwarding Grain.

VEWS OF A PROMINENT OPERATOR.

Transportation Lines Bled the Firm All the Way from Chicago to York—Could Have Been Avoided.

Chicago Bureau of The Bee, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 22.

Referring to S. V. White & Co.'s failure, a prominent operator said today: "When the clique began to move the corn monumentally bad tactics were pursued. It was plain that whoever was back of the deal they did not know a great deal about grain and its forward to eastern markets.

"When 'Old Hutch' had cornered grain which he wanted to get out of town he bided his time till vessels were plenty and then squeezed a little off the freight. When his grain got to Buffalo he was a terrific bear in canal freights, and in this way he managed to get grain to New York at bottom prices. When grain is going by the million bushels, every fraction of a cent tells. Not so with the collapsed corn clique. One day it decided it was time to get the grain out of Chicago elevators. The clique holdings were divided among four big shipping houses which had been long waiting for transportation, for the four houses fell over each other to get the boats all working for the same master and the servants wasted his substance in their anxiety to get vessels. Late rates were bid up to the highest notes in several years under the present policy. Then, when the corn reached Buffalo, it was hurried forward to New York by rail, although no one could comprehend why.

"The true policy of the clique has always been to get the grain by the Erie canal and let it float along. It was not until New York or another port was considered a quantity at the clique price, and if it could have been lost a month or so, the clique would have been the gainer. After the grain had all the way to New York were advanced from one-half of 1 cent to 1 cent a bushel. The clique was bled all the way from Chicago to New York, and the 1/2 cent a bushel. Had the grain been handled by one house and moved on business principles, enough might have been saved to have held out a couple of days more."

It is the opinion of grain shippers that very little of the grain now on the way to New York has been sold.

The telephone having broken up families, and made enemies of friends, and turned father against son, and brother against brother, and brought together a brother and sister lost to each other for five and twenty years, and twenty-five years ago, W. Wheeler, a dealer in rock, asphalt and cement, paving at 11 to 13, south Clinton street, left his home in Canada because he didn't love his mother-in-law. Five years ago, a young man, Helen, followed his example. For nineteen years neither heard of the other's whereabouts. The other day they met at a telephone book at the house of W. D. Kerfoot, the wealthy real estate man and hotel's fair director, who had an affair with the name of W. W. Wheeler, and with little idea that it was really her brother, called her Mrs. Helen Wheeler. Her brother had other children home twenty-five years ago. He hurried to Kerfoot's residence, and Miss Wheeler will henceforth live under her brother's roof.

ENGLAND CHOOSES HER SITE.

England chose the site yesterday for her government building. Sir John Lubbock, president of the committee, has selected the site and he and his colleagues have been since their arrival and announced their decision to the public. They have decided on the prettiest spot in Jackson Park, the grounds now owned by the city, and will erect the building on the corner of the grounds.

THE CHURCH WAS FAIRLY WELL FILLED AT 8 o'clock. After an anthem by the church choir, Mr. Merrill, president of the state union, read Psalm cxviii, and Dr. A. W. Lamar of the First Baptist church offered prayer.

Then Dr. P. S. Merrill delivered a very appropriate address of welcome in behalf of the churches of Omaha to the Woman's Christian Temperance union of the north. Mrs. R. E. Fitch of Georgia, formerly a resident of Hastings, Neb., responded to the address. She said she had been under the thanks of the union for the hearty welcome extended, adding that it was just such a welcome as had been extended the ladies at her residence in Georgia. Mrs. John Dale delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Omaha. Mrs. Dale said she had been under the thanks of the union for the hearty welcome extended, adding that it was just such a welcome as had been extended the ladies at her residence in Georgia.

The audience was then favored by a vocal solo from Mrs. Urquhart and then there came the choir, led by Mrs. Urquhart.

Mr. Hing Lee, a converted Chinaman, delivered a very unique address of welcome in behalf of the Chinese of Omaha. Mr. Lee said:

Ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance union of Nebraska and a friends here, I am glad to see you here this morning. We are glad to see you here this morning. We are glad to see you here this morning.

It is the opinion of grain shippers that very little of the grain now on the way to New York has been sold.

RICH MAN.

"There's only a few of us left." It's characteristic of rich men to be saving. That's the way they got in that condition. Today we offer three hundred silk and wool Sack Suits of a fifteen dollar value (you'll be five dollars richer when you buy one) at \$10.

POOR MAN.

This week we offer at special sale three hundred Sack Suits in good, serviceable materials, a suit that you will look like a millionaire in, and forget your poverty at \$10.

BEGGAR MAN.

Whether it's necessity or laziness that prompts you to follow this peculiar profession, try and beg enough cash to buy a ten-dollar suit of us. You'll look so swell you'll get proud and go to work. The value is fifteen and the price \$10.

THIEF.

No man can safely pursue kleptomaniacuity (hurt your jaw?) unless he be well dressed. Buy a new suit of us this week and you'll find business "picking up." The price? That's \$10.

DOCTOR.

Your patients don't want you to come into a sick room with that old suit on. If you don't buy a new one pretty soon your patients will get out of patience and you will be out of patients. This week you can buy a fifteen-dollar suit for \$10.

LAWYER.

If your aim is to rise so you can stand on the top round of the ladder of fame don't try it with shabby clothes on your back. It won't work. One of our silk and wool sacks will boost you up another round. This week they're \$10.

MERCHANT.

If you're a business man it's hardly necessary to call your attention to the necessity of dressing well. Silk and wool business suits this week at our store go for \$10.

CHIEF.

No matter whether you are Chief of Police, Chief Clerk of the Weather, Chief of some noted tribe of noble red men or "chief cook and bottle washer" in some hash emporium, we urge you to take advantage of our great sale of Sack Suits this week at \$10.

RICH MAN.

"There's only a few of us left." It's characteristic of rich men to be saving. That's the way they got in that condition. Today we offer three hundred silk and wool Sack Suits of a fifteen dollar value (you'll be five dollars richer when you buy one) at \$10.

POOR MAN.

This week we offer at special sale three hundred Sack Suits in good, serviceable materials, a suit that you will look like a millionaire in, and forget your poverty at \$10.

BEGGAR MAN.

Whether it's necessity or laziness that prompts you to follow this peculiar profession, try and beg enough cash to buy a ten-dollar suit of us. You'll look so swell you'll get proud and go to work. The value is fifteen and the price \$10.

THIEF.

No man can safely pursue kleptomaniacuity (hurt your jaw?) unless he be well dressed. Buy a new suit of us this week and you'll find business "picking up." The price? That's \$10.

DOCTOR.

Your patients don't want you to come into a sick room with that old suit on. If you don't buy a new one pretty soon your patients will get out of patience and you will be out of patients. This week you can buy a fifteen-dollar suit for \$10.

LAWYER.

If your aim is to rise so you can stand on the top round of the ladder of fame don't try it with shabby clothes on your back. It won't work. One of our silk and wool sacks will boost you up another round. This week they're \$10.

MERCHANT.

If you're a business man it's hardly necessary to call your attention to the necessity of dressing well. Silk and wool business suits this week at our store go for \$10.

CHIEF.

No matter whether you are Chief of Police, Chief Clerk of the Weather, Chief of some noted tribe of noble red men or "chief cook and bottle washer" in some hash emporium, we urge you to take advantage of our great sale of Sack Suits this week at \$10.



DEACON WHITE GOES BROKE.

Colossal Fortune of the Well Known Operator Sunk in Speculation.

HIS FIRM FORCED TO SUSPEND.

It Was a Deal in Corn Which Brought About the Ruin, the Extent of Which is Not Yet Known.

TEMPERANCE WOMEN.

Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Nebraska Union.

The first session of the seventeenth annual convention of the Nebraska Christian Temperance union of the north was held last night in the First Methodist church. The spacious auditorium was attractively decorated with festooning of red, white and blue ropes made of small cards tied together, upon which the names of the places of origin of the delegates were written. There were thousands of these cards and they, together with white ribbon, they formed a ribbon or rope that reached three times around the building and around the railing of the chancel.

The pulpit was handsomely ornamented with flowers, and the portraits of two large sizes, upon which the portrait of Miss Frances E. Willard and smaller pictures of other temperance workers were neatly arranged. The services were conducted in English. The church was fairly well filled at 8 o'clock. After an anthem by the church choir, Mr. Merrill, president of the state union, read Psalm cxviii, and Dr. A. W. Lamar of the First Baptist church offered prayer.

Then Dr. P. S. Merrill delivered a very appropriate address of welcome in behalf of the churches of Omaha to the Woman's Christian Temperance union of the north. Mrs. R. E. Fitch of Georgia, formerly a resident of Hastings, Neb., responded to the address. She said she had been under the thanks of the union for the hearty welcome extended, adding that it was just such a welcome as had been extended the ladies at her residence in Georgia. Mrs. John Dale delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Omaha. Mrs. Dale said she had been under the thanks of the union for the hearty welcome extended, adding that it was just such a welcome as had been extended the ladies at her residence in Georgia.

The audience was then favored by a vocal solo from Mrs. Urquhart and then there came the choir, led by Mrs. Urquhart.

Mr. Hing Lee, a converted Chinaman, delivered a very unique address of welcome in behalf of the Chinese of Omaha. Mr. Lee said:

Ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance union of Nebraska and a friends here, I am glad to see you here this morning. We are glad to see you here this morning. We are glad to see you here this morning.

It is the opinion of grain shippers that very little of the grain now on the way to New York has been sold.

RICH MAN.

"There's only a few of us left." It's characteristic of rich men to be saving. That's the way they got in that condition. Today we offer three hundred silk and wool Sack Suits of a fifteen dollar value (you'll be five dollars richer when you buy one) at \$10.

POOR MAN.

This week we offer at special sale three hundred Sack Suits in good, serviceable materials, a suit that you will look like a millionaire in, and forget your poverty at \$10.

BEGGAR MAN.

Whether it's necessity or laziness that prompts you to follow this peculiar profession, try and beg enough cash to buy a ten-dollar suit of us. You'll look so swell you'll get proud and go to work. The value is fifteen and the price \$10.

THIEF.

No man can safely pursue kleptomaniacuity (hurt your jaw?) unless he be well dressed. Buy a new suit of us this week and you'll find business "picking up." The price? That's \$10.

DOCTOR.

Your patients don't want you to come into a sick room with that old suit on. If you don't buy a new one pretty soon your patients will get out of patience and you will be out of patients. This week you can buy a fifteen-dollar suit for \$10.

LAWYER.

If your aim is to rise so you can stand on the top round of the ladder of fame don't try it with shabby clothes on your back. It won't work. One of our silk and wool sacks will boost you up another round. This week they're \$10.

MERCHANT.

If you're a business man it's hardly necessary to call your attention to the necessity of dressing well. Silk and wool business suits this week at our store go for \$10.

CHIEF.

No matter whether you are Chief of Police, Chief Clerk of the Weather, Chief of some noted tribe of noble red men or "chief cook and bottle washer" in some hash emporium, we urge you to take advantage of our great sale of Sack Suits this week at \$10.

RAILROAD RATES IN ENGLAND.

After a Five Years' Struggle the Tariffs Will Be Revised.

DISCRIMINATION MUST BE STOPPED. Provisions Relating to the Long and Short Haul and the Fixing of a Maximum Rate—Corporate Complaints.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—After five years' incessant and very costly struggle, in and out of parliament, against the public demand for a revision of railway tariffs, the English railway companies have obtained a new system of rates, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariff an almost impossible task. To the foreigner, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of