Newberry bill, occupied the attention of the house during the whole of the afternoon session. It was brought up immediately after roll call by Stevens, who moved that the regular order of business be suspended and the railroad maximum rate bill be read, a third time and placed upon its passage. The motion excited violent opposition, and a call of the house was promptly forthcoming.

Roll call showed that Woods was the only member absent without an excuse, and the sergeant-at-arms was dispatched to bring him before the bar of the house. An outburst of applause greeted the reappearance of the officer with Woods on his arm, and the truant was at once escorted to the bar and told to give such excuses as he had to offer for his tardiness. Several of the members were vociferously opposed to accepting any excuses and insisted on a heavy fine, but after the spirit of fun had been given full vent the member was excused, and the call of the house was raised.

Makes a Heavy Cut.

While the attempt to put the bill on its passage was being pushed, the startling discovery was made that while the bill purported to call for a reduction of 20 per cent in freight rates, it really provided for a reduction of more than 30 per cent. The announcement was made by Howe, and fell like a lighted bomb among the members, causing consternation among the independent contingent. Howe insisted that he was in favor of a reduction of not more than 20 per cent. and was in favor of a bill that would not go any farther than that. He went so far as to say that he had expected to support this bill, but now that this discovery had been made, he would be compelled to insist on a postponement of action until the matter could be investigated.

Several of the other republicans joined in the plea for postponemeni of the bill until there could be an investigation, and Oakley flashed a scheduled showing of comparative rates, both as they now exist and as they would be under the proposed bill.

Porter Defends Himself.

Chairman Porter of the railroad committee was called upon for a statement regarding the matter. He pledged his honor as a man that the bill was just what it purported to be and that it had been carefully prepared by the committee. He declared that his word was dearer than anything else to him and that no matter what else could be said about him it could not be truthfully charged that he had ever lied about anything of this kind. The figures were shown him, as prepared by the railroad managers, and he was shown the process of comparison by which they were reached. He said that he was compelled to admit that there seemed to be a discrepancy that he had not supposed be fore existed, and in view of that he would be compelled to advise again referring the bill, in order that the necessary corrections might be made by the committee.

Keckley declared that the committee had tried to go its duty, and that if there was any such state of affairs as was claimed to exist he could not understand it. Stevens at once took advantage of the situ-

ation to jump on Keckley, and charged him with dereliction of duty.

Keckley denounced the charge as false and insisted that he had done his duty. Lost Sight of the Motion.

Confused by this new phase of the situation, the house failed to order the bill placed upon its passage.

Casper declared that the railroads had been given ample time to discover this state of affairs if it actually existed, and charged that it had all along been their custom to make dog meat of one and mutton of another. He thought it strange that in the fifty days of the session no such discovery had been made until just at the moment that the bill was about to be placed on its passage, and

the roads were afraid it would carry. The discussion went on at a merry rate question came up on the recommitting the bill. It was the sentiment of the house at this stage that the bill should go back to the committee, but the disputed point was when it should again come before the house. General consent was given by the republican railroad contingent that the bill should retain its place on the calendar and the wrangle was over the day to be set, some of the members insisting on Saturday and others wanting it to go over until Mon-

Porter Saved the Day.

During this time Porter, who had assented against his will that there were discrepancles in the bill, was going over the disputed points again with the chief cierk, and he suddenly announced that there was nothing of the kind charged by the railroad engineers. He said that a great mistake had been made, and that the comparison that had given the results claimed had been obtained by comparing with the wrong column of the tabulated work. He then stated that the bill was just what it purported to be, and that the reduction did not materially exceed 20 per cent as a whole, while in many instances the reduction did not amount to nearly that much.

This occasioned another commotion and there was a wild hustle to make a new comparison. All motions were held in abeyance pending the result of the investigation, and when it was finally shown to the satisfaction of nearly all of the members that the stagement of Porter explained the seeming discrepancy the possibility of postponing the bill went glimmering. The motion of Howe to recommit the bill was defeated by a vote of 52 to 40 and the bill was then declared ready for third reading and passage.

Goes on Its Passage This Morning. The outlook for an all-night session was

very brilliant, as the reading of the bill in full would consume over six hours, when a motion to take a recess until 9 o'clock in the morning carried without opposition. This was for the purpose of holding the bill in its place before the house, which would have been lost if the body had adjourned as usual. The members scattered with the understanding that the bill would be placed on its passage the first thing tomorrow morning.

IN THE SENATE.

Bills Put Forward Toward Passage-On the

General Appropriation BIH. LINCOLN, Neb., March 9 .- | Special to THE BEE.]-The senate commenced the fortyseventh day of its work this morning with all of its members present except Senators Clarke and Hale, both of whom are on the sick list. Senator Dale endeavored to interrupt the reading of the journal by a motion to suspend, but Senator Scott objecting the reading continued to the end.

Reports were received from standing committees as follows:

Senate file No. 300, by North, to prevent the sale of diseased animals, was recommended to pass.

Senate file No. 194, by Babcock, to promote the development of water power for manufacturing and other industrial purposes, was recommended to pass.

Senate file No. 27, by Correll, to provide clerks and assistants for counties having over 25,000 population, was recommended to pass as amended.

Senate file No. 81, by Thomsen, to amend the code of civil procedure, was, upon recommendation of the committee on judiciary,

indefinitely postpoped. Senate file No. 68, by Stewart, to provide or the collection and payment of fines and costs in misdemeanor cases, was favorably

Senate file No. 113, by Darner, was indefinitely postponed. So was senate file No. 46, by Pope, to require foreign corporations de-

ing business in Nebraska to file their articles of incorporation with the secretary of state.
Senate file No. 197, by Lobeck, providing that counties having a population of more than 125,000 shall be divided into five commissioner districts, was recommended to

Senate file No. 201, by Packwood, to amend the statutes relating to the duties of county

the statutes relating to the duties of county boards, was piaced on general file.

Senate file No. 178, by North, to amend the school laws was indefinitely postponed. House rolls Nos. 182, 183, for the benefit of the State university were read the third time and passed. So also was house roll No. 172, providing for an additional judge of the Twelfth judicial district.

The report of the special committee to investigate the alleged crucities to convicts in the state penitentiary was then read at length. Its full text was printed in Tun Brn of this morning. The senate endorsed the report by adopting it.

The senate then took a recess until 2

At the afternoon session Senator Pack-wood, chairman of the committee on Home for the Friendless, made the following re-

port:

We have visited the home and made a careful examination and find the same to be, in our opinion, conducted with great credit to those in charge. We find the building in good repair, kept neat and tidy; the sanitary condition good; the children apparently happy and well provided for. Mrs. L. B. Hoel, the super-intendent, we find, is doing all in her power, in our judgment, to find good homes for the children throughout the state.

The bollers now in use are old and will continue to require a large amount for repairs if the same are to be kept in good order. Therefore we recommend at least one large new boiler with sufficient capacity to warm the fullding and make everything confortable for its occupants.

Adjusting Appropriations, The senate then went into committee of

the whole on the general appropriation bill with Mattes in the chair. The first item taken up was the appropria-tion for the office of the state superintendent of public instruction, and the way the senate raised the economical estimates of the house committee on ways and means was calculated to make that committee sweat blood. The superintendent was given \$300 for traveling expenses. He was allowed \$1,000 more for expenses, He was anowed \$1,000 more for sending out blanks, \$3,000 additional for furnishing district supplies, \$200 more for printing and stationery, \$500 for publishing annual report and \$200 additional for express. The total increase in this office was

The next item was the appropriation for the state banking department. The bill as it came from the house gave this department \$500 for its office expenses for the fiscal term of two years. Senator Moore moved to in-crease the amount to \$1,500, and the amendment was agreed to.

The state library came in for its share in the increased dispensation of state moneys. It received an additional \$600, the increas eing made necessary by the creation of the preme court commission.

When the item of the appropriation for the State Normal school was reached a rider was attached in the shape of an amendment authorizing cities of the metropolitan class to establish and maintain at their own expense schools for the training of their own teachers. The amendment carried with it no appropriation of state funds and was adopted practically without opposition.

Other Figures Increased

The house will hardly recognize the appro priation for the Lincoln Hospital for the In-sane after the senate gets through with it. Moore offered an amendment raising the appropriation for employes' wages from \$37,000 0 \$43,000. Harris moved to cut the amount down to

Everett came in with a compromise amend ment making the amount \$41,000.

All three amendments were rejected by the senate, and the item finally went through at \$40,000, making a raise of \$3,000 on this item. The house appropriated \$55,000 for board and clothing. The senate raised this amount and clothing. The senate raised this amount to \$60,000. For fuel and lights the house gave \$17,000. When the senate reached this item Senator Graham offered an amendment adding to the item "fuel and lights" the including outstanding claims still

This amendment brought Senator Harris to his feet with an indignant protest. He claimed that the amendment would let in all the steals that had been perpetrated for the past year. He asserted that within the past thousands and thousands of tons of coal had been charged up to the state which had nover been delivered. He had every reason claims were fraudulent, and he asserted that every senator in the room had reason to be lieve they were fraudulent. Finally Senator Harris took a new tack and proved to the satisfaction of the senators that a deficie must be met in some other way and the amendment was withdrawan.

The appropriation for drugs, books and instruments was raised from \$1,000 to \$2,000. The independent senators applianded when the items for returning patients and assess-ments were decreased \$500 each, but their enthusiasm was somewhat dampened when the item for paints and oils was increased 8500. The item for postage and stationery was also increased \$500. The item for hot water tank, etc., was cut down from \$750 to \$250. The house appropriated \$5,000 for a cottage for the superintendent, and \$5,000 for fitting up the rooms now occupied by the superintendent for the use of the inmates. The senate struck these items out and substituted \$5,000 for fitting up quarters for patients in the present building, and \$2,000 for incidental expenses.

Mattes Voted Twice.

An interesting question arose when an amendment was offered to the appropriation for employes, wages for the Girls Industrial school. On that question Chairman Mattes voted with the republicans, and his vote made the total 15. There were 15 votes against the amendment. Chairman Mattes, exercising the prerogatives of the lieutenant governor, cast the deciding vote in the affirm-ative, thus practically voting twice.

Dale raised the point of order that the

hairman had no right to vote twice on any

Chairman Mattes overruled the point of order, stating that he had acted on a precedent set by Speaker Gaffin in the house. The senate was for some time plunged into confusion. Senator Harris solemnly declared that he did not care who set the precedent. It was wrong even if it had been established by Almighty God. Senator Correll said that the ruling was

good populist doctrine, and the independent senators ought to take their own medicine without kicking. The committee rose leaving the disputed question still undecided, and the senate then

FORENOON IN THE HOUSE,

Many Bills Reported from the Committees That Reviewed Them. LINCOLN, Neb., March 9. - [Special to THE BEE. |-Immediately after roll call in the house this morning the speaker named

Fulton, Irwin, Casper, Keckley and Colton as a special committee to consider roll No. 6. An attempt was made to take up the two committees report on the resolution providing for the payment of the costs in the contest cases, but owing to the fact that but two-thirds of the members were present, it

was allowed to go over until a later period. The committee on universities and normal chools reported favorably on No. 500, approschools reported favorably on No. 300, appro-priating \$7,500 to take a battalion of the State university endets to the World's fair, but it was knocked out by a vote of 46 to 38, and the cadets will pay their own expenses if they desire to go to Chicago and compete with the boef and pork.

Reports on several bills were submitted by the various standing committees as fol-lows:

No. 382, by James, providing for a 60 per cent peremptory reduction in freight rates unless the roads voluntarily reduced them 25 per cent, was placed on general file on rec-ommendation of the railroad committee. The same committee recommended for in-definite postponement No. 397, Elder's bill, fixing sleeping car rates, but the report was not concurred in and the bill went to the

general file.
No. 374, Dimmick's bill, requiring railroads to permit the building of public warehouses upon railroad property and to build switches thereto, was recommended for passage and

went to the general file.

No. 414, by Kruse, compelling railroads to comply with their charters by building to the termini named therein, was recommended for indefinite postponement and the report was adopted

No. 458, by Goss of Douglas, to amend sec-tion 3027 of the consolidated statutes of Nebraska of 1891, was recommended for pas-No. 487, by Riley, to amend section 2173 of chapter xxx., of the compiled statutes of 1891.

was indefinitely postponed, as was also No. 484, by Carpenter, to amend compiled statutes entitled "County Officers."

Brought on a Row.

No. 491, Watson's bill providing for the completion of the library building of the State university, was indefinitely postponed.

No. 492, by McKesson, providing for the evection of a building at the State university to be devoted to instruction in the mechanic arts, was recommended for indefinite postponement. It brought on a hot discussion in which Casper charged the regents of the university with bad faith, saying that they would get a fair appropriation for a building and then put it all into a foundation and come in and ask another appropriation on the ground that the state would lose all that had been put in if this was not granted. He said that he had been importuned in these matters by cabinet officers, and when Mo-Kesson demanded the name of the cabinet officer who was mixing up in these matters, Casper informed the gentleman from Lau-caster that it was none of his business. The report was adouted and the bill will be

heard of no more. No. 321, Nason's bill relating to landlord and tenant, was recommended for indefinite postponement, but the bill was placed on the general file.

No. 454, Cornish's bill relating to municipal incorporations, was placed on general file. No. 395, by Beal, was indefinitely post-

poned.
No. 34t, by Cornish, the Lincoln city charment bill, was indefinitely post-No. 343, by Dobson, relating to cities of the

No. 345, by Bobson, relating to cities of the first class, was indefinitely postponed.

No. 301, by Griffith, appropriating money to purchase land for the Insane Hospital at Hastings, went to the general file. No. 479, relating to the protection of game was indefinitely postponed, as was also No. 203, providing for the repeal of the fish com-

No. 394, amending the criminal code, was indefinitely postponed.

No. 485. Watson's bill, relative to insurance companies, went to the general file.

No. 467, by Ames, providing for nine judges of the supreme court, was indefinitely post-

336, by Davies, relating to insurance, was indefinitely postponed.

No. 499, by Watson, providing for the nonforfeiture of life insurance policies was in-

definitely postponed. No. 465, by Ricketts, to prevent insurance companies from discriminating against col-ored persons, went to the general file.

No. 334, by Davies, exempting property of ex-soldiers from taxation, was indefinitely No. 444, by Howe, relating to public fin-

No. 444, by Howe, relating to public fin-naces, was indefinitely postponed.

No. 267, by Jensen, relating to public fin-ances, was placed on general file.

No. 406, by Goss of Douglas, to amend sec-tion 2377 of "Cobby's consolidated sta-tutes," was indefinitely postponed.

No. 450, by Sheridan, to amend section 3985, chapter xivi, of Cobby's consolidated statutes was placed on general file. statutes, was placed on general file.
No. 432, by Cooley, relating to revenue,

was placed on general file.

No. 461, by Feiton, to secure better return
of property for taxation, was indefinitely No. 317, by Newberry, a joint resolution to submit to the electors of the state of Ne brasks for their approval or rejection an amendment to the constitution of the state,

providing for the graduated taxation of land, was indefinitely postponed. Will Run the Newspapers.

No. 373, by Casper, to regulate the gathering and distribution of news and intelli-gence, went to the general file. No. 155, by Brown, relating to the stealing and destruction of written instruments, was placed on general file.

No. 403, by Goss, amending the civil code, was placed on general file. No. 376, by Sutton, to amend section 27, of obby's consolidated statutes of 1891 and to repeal said section, was placed on general

No. 313, concurrent resolution, by Cornish, to amend sections two (2), four (4), five (5), thirteen (13) and fifteen (15), of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, was indefinitely postponed. No. 372, by Elder, for the support of the No. 372, by Elder, for the support of the Nebraska National guards, was indefinitely

No. 345, by Smith of Holt, to provide for the support of the Nebraska National guard, was placed on general file. No. 370, by Lingenfeiter, to allow cities and villages to own and operate light plants, fuel yards, water works, street car lines and

telephone systems, was placed on general No. 364, by Davies, to amend the compiled statutes entitled "Roads," was indefinitely

No. 325, by Leckner, to give A. J. Arnold an honorable discharge and pay for three mouths service, went to general file. No. 367, by Goss of Douglas, allowing any twenty or more persons being residents and citizens within this state to associate themseives for the improvement of the spiritual, mental, social and physical condition of young men and allowing said persons to in-corporate under the name of "Young Men's Christian association," was placed on gen-

No. 352, by Watson, to amend the statutes relating to insurance companies, was placed No. 329, by Watson, to amend the statutes entitled "Corporations," was indefinitely

postponed. No. 484, by Olson, to prohibit coal dealers in cities from selling and delivering coal by retail without first weighing the same on the city scales, and to provide a punishment for the violation of this act was indefinitely

postponed No. 423, by Sheridan, to regulate the sale

No. 413, by Smith of Holt, to equally dis-tribute the money derived from the license of saloons in the various school districts of

the state was indefinitely postponed. No. 411, by Smith of Holt, to prehibit the sale of school lands was placed on general No. 437, by Johnson, to amend the statutes

entitled "Animals" was indefinitely post-

To Regulate Street Railway Fares,

No. 408, by Goss of Douglas, fixing street railroad fares, regulating transfers from one line or branch of a street railroad to another line or branch of said street railroad, and fixing a penalty for the violation of the provisions of this act, was placed on general file. No. 431, by Porter, to appropriate certain moneys known as the "Morrill fund," received by the state treasurer under an act of congress of the United States, approved August 30, 1830, was placed on general file.
No. 438, by Johnson, by request, to provide
for the enumeration, listing, return and taxation of all colonies of bees in the state of Nebraska, in the same manner as other personal property, except a special tax to promote the bee and honey interests of the state and to provide for an appropriation for the said pur-

pose, went to the general file.

No. 435, by Olson, to create a ditch fund in
the several counties, for the maintenance and reparation of ditches, was placed on

No. 415, by Barry, to provide for the levy, assessment and collection of taxes in cases where an injunction has been decreed against the levy or assessment and colle tion of taxes heretofore levied and assessed, and to declare and enforce the liability of railroad corporations under the laws of this state in respect to such taxes as shall here-after be levied or assessed under the authority of this act, was placed on general

No. 470, by Ames, for the relief of Mrs. Armstrong, widow of George P. Armstrong, went to the general file.

No. 433, by Johnston, for the relief of Jose phus W. Brush, was indefinitely postponed No. 463, by Gaffin, to authorize the gov ernor of Nebraska to employ counsel and to institute proceedings for the purpose of pro-tecting the interests of the state of Nebraska in the matter of the failure of the Capital National bank, and appropriate moneys to defray the expenses thereof, was indefinitely

446, by Newberry, by request, requiring all persons, corporations and co-partner-ships to pay their employes each week, was indefinitely postponed.

indefinitely postponed.

No. 486, by Scott (by request), to amend sections 3, 4 and 5 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of street railway companies within the cities of this state," went to the general file.

No. 455, by Griffith, to amend division xv of section 2802 of consolidated statutes of Nebraska, was placed on the general file.

No. 460, by Ricketts, to provide for the office, appointment, duties and salaries of a plumbing inspector and an assistant plumbing inspector in cities of the metropolitan

ing inspector in cities of the metropolitan class, went to the general file. No. 469, by Lockner, to amend the statutes

entitled "Liquors," was indefinitely post-

poned.

No. 436, by Smith of Holt, to ereate the office of chaplain for the Soldiers and Sallors home at Grand Island, Neb., and for the appointment of π chaplain and to define his duties and to appropriate the sum of \$1.200 to pay the chaptain for two years, was placed on general Ale,

Changing the Oil Inspection. No. 203, by Davies, to amend the statutes entitled "An act] is regulate the sale of illuminating oils," went to the general file. No. 283, by Fulton to provide for the election of three communationers of highways in each town and predinct, was indefinitely restrained.

No. 200, by Irwin to regulate the business No. 239, by Irwin to regulate the business of guaranty and judgmnity companies, went to the general file.

No. 425, by Jenkins, to prohibit the manufacture, sale, keeping for sale, giving or turnishing to any person cigarettes or the material for their composition, and to provide a penalty for the violation thereof, was placed on general file.

No. 429, by Sheridan, to divide counties.

No. 422, by Sheridan, to divide counties, nto senatorial and representative districts

was indefinitely postponed.
No. 398, by Cain, to amend the statutes elating to liquors, was placed on general Senate file No. 63 was recommended for

The house then adjourned until 2 o'clock. PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

General and Mrs. C. H. Van Wyck are in J. A. Tuthill went to Clinton, Ia., on busi-E. J. Scott, manager of the MacLean Prescott company, is at the Murray.

Alex Smart, with Morse for seven years as gone on the road for J. V. Farwell & Co. of Chicago, with Nebraska as his territory. Misses Offic Snodgras and Ella Adams of Springfield, Neb., are visiting the family of Inspector Clark Howard of South Omaha

Sheriff Bennett returned yesterday from an eastern trip. While absent he attended a convention of the American Protective association held at Cleveland, O., and then visited his old Canadian home.

At the Mercer: W. J. Kohlman, S. B. Hathaway, S. A. Hutchison, New York; J. W. McCabe, Chicago; J. W. Nier, St. Louis; M. Bosworth, Topeka; J. Reed, Kansas City; J. A. Murray, Montana; Alex Scott, Stromsburg; M. F. Davis, Kansas City; H. M. Horn, Lincoln; W.-H. Needham and daughter, Bloomfield; Miss C. J. Guihuette, Lincoln; I. W. Akin, Das Maines. Lincoln : L. W. Akin, Des Moines.

At the Murray: W. T. Switzer, Chippewa Falls; L. W. Lynch, Columbus, Ga.; R. H. Fall, J. M. Mead, W. Siutz, W. C. Bailey, New York; James G. S. Best, S. C. Eppenstein, Chicago: W. S. Reins, Baltimore, Md.; W. Caverly, Boston; M. S. Wheelock, Stuart, Ia.; C. E. Jacques, W. J. Robinson, O. O. Whited, Lincoln; S. Kronberg, Boston; C. W. Crewdson, G. C. Varney, St. Louis; S. Wolf, Philadelphia. CHICAGO, III., March 9.-[Special Telegram

Cilicago, III. March 9.—[Special Telegram to The Ben.]—Nebraska arrivals: Grand Pacific—John O'Keefe, E. L. Lomax, Omaba. Great Northern—A. Hulbert, Lincoln, Wellington—A. C. Ziemer, Lincoln; H. W. Van Sickel, Omaha. Victoria—W. A. Gill and wife, Omaha. Auditorium—H. Kountze, Omaha. Palmer—C. N. Deitz, Omaha; R. E. Blewitt Fremont. New York, March 9.—[Special Telegram to The Ber.]—Omaha: O. M. Carter, Hof-man; W. Taylor, Westminster. Nebraska: L. E. Casey, St. Denis.

NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

Rahway, N. J., has been shaken by an earth-The Chicago banks have offered to assist the reasury with gold. The Laconia, N. H., car works have been de-stroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,000, Governor Tillman of South Carolina has respited Laville, the wife murderer. Mrs. W. J. Mills was robbed of \$1,500 worth of diamonds at a Las Vegas, N. M., hotel. There is still no sirn of the Naronic. None of the vessels arriving at New York have seen last.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Noble has arrived at his home in St. Louis and will at once take up his law practice.

Rev. Sammel L. Beiller, D.D., has been elected vice chancellor of the American university at Washington, D. C.

"The Association for the Protection of Staze Children" has been incorporated under the laws of the state of New York. Engineer Phillips was killed in an accident on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore road, near Bradford Junction, Pa.

The members of the Union League club of New York have voted down a resolution favoring the annexation of Hawaii. At the last meeting of the Edison Electric Illuminating company it was decided to issue \$3,000 000 worth of additional stock. The Illinois legislature is determined that the cases against the ex-auditors and ex-treasurers of that state shall be pushed.

The ice gorge at Niagara Falls is breaking up and at the same time doing much damage to buildings along the banks of the river. The New York assembly has adopted amendment to the Farquahar blank bal bill, permitting the use of party emblems. The Galena river is out of its banks at Galena, Ill., and from present indications threatens to flood the surrounding country.

It is said that an effort is to be made to have A. A. McLeod removed as one of the receivers of the Philadelphia & Reading rational contents.

Mrs. F. Sanger of Madison, Wis., a bride of six months, has suicided by taking strychnine. Her husband is an insurance agent. No cause The Paris Figaro, Siecle and Soir have been fined for publishing the depositions of M. Clemenceau and M. de Freycinet before M. Franqueville.

The body of Tom Eddins, formerly traveling engineer of the Mexican International railroad, has been found floating in the river at Eagle Pass, Tex.

The secretary of the United Mine Workers of America states that on May 1 a demand will be made by the miners throughout the country for higher wages. In an interview in Cincinnati Boss Croker of Tammany hall declared that four years hence would find the democracy of New York state united and harmonious.

The state central committee of the Indiana prohibitionists have decided to form an association of prohibitionists, to be incorporated under the laws of that state.

Neither the Central Traffic association nor the agents for the transcontinental lines at their last meetings succeeded in reaching an agreement on World's fair rates.

agreement on World's fair rates.

Fifty blooded horses and several HolsteinFriesian cows were burned to death Wednesday night on the extensive stock farm "Riverbank," in Baltimore county, Maryland.

Washington's legislature has adjourned
without electing a United States senator. It
is prepable that the governor will appoint J.
B. Allen, the present incumbent, to succeed

Secretary Culp of the World's fair committee on ceremonies has set apart September 20 as Catholic Education Day." Festive hall has been engaged for a celebration from 9 a.m.

until noon.

All the St. Louis, Mo. breweries recently boycotted for refusing to sign agreements with a local union have signed, with the exception of one company, and the boycott has been declared off.

Captain N. W. Cunningham, an ex-army officer, committed suicide at Eagle Pass, Tex., by shooting himself through the head. Business reverses and the rocent death of a near relative are the supposing causes.

The township committee of Eaton township, New Jersey, which granted the Monmouth Park association a fleetise to race last autumn for \$1 a year, have trised it to \$5,000 a year, payable within thirty days of February 27 of each year.

ach year

Charles Hackett, a passenger on the Missouri Kansas & Texas train, enr. ute from Nebraska to Texas, sufdiled in his seat when the train was nearing Parsons. No cause is known for the act. Several hundred Jollars was found on his persite.

was found on his persith.

General Francisco Bohavloes, the Mexican revolutionary leaden has been found guilty of the charges brought against him by the Mexican government by Uhited States Commissioner Price at San Amsonlo. Tex., and will probably be returned to Mexico.

Mgr. Satolli, the papal delegate, will probably make a tour of the western archdioceses immediately after Easter. His first objective point will probably be St. Louis. He will remain there two or three days, devoting his time to the affairs of the diocese.

Advices from Fort Sam Houston. Tex. and

Advices from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., announce the capture by Captain Chase of the Third cavalry, in Duval county, of Felip Marroles, Arastaclo Lopez and Theodore Gazza, three revolutionists, who are alleged to have participated in the San Ignacio fight. have participated in the San Ignacio fight.

The number of people on the borders of the Cherokee Strip increases as the days pass, and at the present time thousands are camped within sight of the promised land. When the opening comes it promises to excell that of Oklahoma, so far as the "rush" is concorned.

The trustees of Governor McKinley's estate have agreed to receive voluntary subscriptions for the relief of the estate. Hon John D. Long, Hon. T. N. Rait and Colonel Albert Clarke, the last named of the Home Market club, of Boston, Mass., have been appointed a central committee for New England to receive contributions.

IOWA FREIGHT RATES

Facts Concerning the Establishment of the Hawkeye Maximum Tariff Charges.

COMPARED WITH THE NEBRASKA LINES

Classification of the Roads of the Two States Under the Iowa Law-Rates in

Force Set Out Side by

Side.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE. turing excelsior. The business was operated by

They sent out to the farmers and bought up the scattered pieces of wood lying about their farms and going to rot. These were cut into four-foot lengths and shipped to Dos Moines, and wood that had been comparatively worthless was worked into shav-ings and became a valuable product. The raw material was billed as cord wood ofor a time and then the railroads changed its classification and charged the lumber rate, which was much higher. The commission visited the factory when complaint was made and found that the raw material was precisely like the cord wood which other par ties got at the lower rate. Here were energeti men trying to create an industry that had not before existed, and they were paying Iowa farmers good money for material that was going to waste. The commission promptly reduced the rate by changing the classification. A snort time since one of the excelsior manufacturers met a commissioner and expressed the most enthusiastic gratitude. His firm had prospered wonderfully. It was employing eight hands in the factory and it was shipping its product by the carload instead of 100-pound lots. One of the Iowa lines not only hauls to Des Moines the wood for this excelsior, thus gaining a traffic men trying to create an industry that had

wood for this excessior, thus gaining a traffic that formerly did not exist, but it has been carrying the manufactured product in car ots to points as far distant as Denver. Has Helped Stock Feeders.

"The classification of cattle will illustrate another change. In fattening cattle our stockmen often ship their cattle from one point in the state to another to be fed. A man in northwestern Iowa may want to send his stock into the southeastern part, where corn is cheaper, or one in eastern lowa may want to summer his cattle on the cheap grazing lands in the west. Governor Boies was among this latter class. The railroads made a practice after the present law went into effect of charging the full local fat cattle rate both ways. The stockmen argued that this was unfair because it subocted raw material to the high rate of a inished product. They thought the ship ment to the feeding ground and thence back or to market should be treated as parts of one transaction. The commission thought the argument sound and made a ruling that the rate on feeding cutile should not exceed 75 per cent of the scheduled tariff on fat cattle. We were further justified in this by a similar practice on the part of the railroads in former times.

Accepted the Rulings with Grace. "In this manner the classification has bee

modified from time to time to protect low people, but in no instance has it worked hardship to the railroads. Once made, the rulings of the commission have been accepted by the corporations with a show of good grace at least, and the law is working smoothly. I do not think our schedule ha materially affected the interstate rates. We have acted on the principle that a long have rate should be somewhat less than the sun of two rates covering the same distance For illustration, if a jobber carry a carload of goods to Des Moines and carload of goods to Des Moines and then ship a small amount to Atlantic the sum of the two charges should be greater than the rate for the through hau from the initial point to Atlantic with out breaking bulk at Des Moines. That is a well established principle in computing rates. In discussing this point one of the traffic managers thought be found a west traffic managers thought he found a weak spot. 'Suppose,' said he, 'circumstances' force the roads to drop their through rates what good will your scheme do the people o lowa? The commission told him it proposes to maintain that differential by reducing the local rate. 'But you won't dare do that exclaimed the astonished official; 'it will no be remunerative.' We told him he migh find out whether we dared by inaugurating

a rate war. "Iowa's maximum schedule, besides pro enting the gross discriminations which ermerly existed, has increased the busines of Iowa jobbers and manufacturers and has made it possible to establish many new in dustries. The reductions in rates have not been unreasonable, and the railroads have gained an enormous tennage."

Sustained by the Courts,

The Iowa railroads questioned the jurisdiction of the legislature and the commis sion over rates, and the courts affirmed th right of control by the people through the representatives. The rulings of the cour made the maximum schedule prima faci reasonable, and it devolved upon the co-porations to prove the contrary fact if the could. The fact that the Iowa railroad have not questioned the reasonableness the commissioner's rates in the courts presumptive evidence that they cannot sho

to the contrary.

. How They Are Classified. In Iowa the roads are classified according their carnings, and it has been considered an equitable principle to permit the weak nes to charge higher rates than the stronges. All roads whose gross earnings exceed \$4,000 per mile are put in class A. Ali road whose earnings are over \$3,000 and less the \$4,000 per mile are in class B, which are pe mitted to charge 15 per cent more than the schedule rates. All other roads are in class C and are permitted to charge 30 per cent more than the schedule rates. If Nebrask railroads were classified in a similar manne they would be grouped as follows, according to the report of the Board of Transportation

to the report of the Board of Transportation for 1891:

Class A—Burlington & Missouri River proper, from Plattsmouth to Kearney; Omaha & Southwestern, Atchison & Nebraska and the Union Pacific Trunk Line, from Omaha to the western state line.

Class B—Nebraska, Republican Valley, Omaha & North Platte; St. Joseph & Grand Island, Missouri Pacific, Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley; Sioux City & Pacific, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.

Class C—Lincoln & Northwestern, Nebraska & Colorado, Grand Island & Wyoming Central, Republican Valley & Southwestern, Lincoln & Black Hills, Oxford & Kansas, Republican Valley & Wyoming, Chicago, Nebraska & Kansas; Kansas City, Omaha & Republican Valley; Chicago, Kan-

Omaha & Republican Valley; Chicago, Kan-sas & Nebraska; Kansas City & Beatrice, Nebraska & Western and the Pacific. The mileage of the first group was re-ported at 879, of the second at 2,393 and of the third at 2,396. The Nebraska lines, if operating under the lowa system, could take more general advantage of the higher rates permitted the weaker roads. The lines of the Northwestern system, for example, have no competition in a large territory north of the Platte and would be able to charge the class B rate. Many of the B and C roads are operated by A roads and so located that they could take advantage of the additional

charge permitted their classes. Nebraska Figures Are Unreliable. It would be interesting to make a compari

son between the railroads and the traffic of Nebraska and those of Iowa, but the statistics of the Board of Transportation of this state are so incomplete and indefinite that only a most meager and unsatisfactory comparison is possible. The Nebraska toard's figures on earnings and expenses are little better than guesses. The secretaries took the gross earnings of the several systems,

whether wholly within the state or not, and divided such sums by the whole number of miles in the corresponding systems, which produced the average earnings per mile. By multiplying these averages by the mileage in this state they secured a result which passes as the 'pro rata Nebraska' carnings and expenses. It is obvious that such figures give no reliable statement of the railroad business of this state. The report of 1891 has business of this state. The report of 1891 has an elaborate table on the number of curves and grades, but not even an estimate of the local traffic between points within the state. This report gives up one-fifth of all its space to a defense of the exorbitant local rates charged by the railroads, but it cannot spare three or four pages for the current Nebraska distance tariff. In short, the statistics of the board are worthless for an intelligent consideration of the transportation problem. The discussion of reduced rates in this state will be based largely on the lowa rates. While fair-minded men will not insist that and grades, but not even an estimate of the While fair-minded men will not insist that Nebraska should have as low a schedule as her neighbor on the east, it may be well to know what the lowa rates are in order that the problem may be considered the more intelligently. Below The Bee presents several tables making comparisons between the rates of the distance tariffs of the Nebraska railroads and those of the Iowa maximum Merchandise in Cents Per Hundred Pounds

STATE. 10 Neuraska Iowa 20 Nebraska 40 Nobraska lowa. 50 Nebraska ... 10wa. 60 Nebraska a 10 Nebraska 80 Nebraska Iowa Iowa 10 Nebraska Iowa 100 Nebraska 100 Nebraska 10wa 120 Nebraska 10wa 140 Nebraska 100 Nebraska 100 Nebraska 10wa 150 Nebraska 200 Nebraska 10wa.... 220 Nebraska . 240 Nebraska soo Nebraska 330 Nebraska .. 10 Nebraska 10 Nebraska 450 Nebraska 500 Nebraska .

Carload Classes in Cents Per 100 Pounds

Miles	STATE.	Wheat, Millet, Flaxsond,	Grain	Lumber	Salt
10		6 00	5 (6)	5.00	3.0
760	Nebraska	4 70 8 00	3 92	3 80 6 80	5.0
. 45	lowa	8 10	4.20	11 18	3.6
- 200		9.10	7 00	7.00	7:0
	lowa	Ja 303	4.60	4.30	0.9
-40		10.00	15:00	7 00	8.0
17.6	Iowa	a Du	4.93	1 60	4.2
.90	Nebraska	11 00	0.00	8 00	9 0
- 60	Iowa. Nebraska.	12 00	11 00	10.00	10 0
	lowa.	6.70	8.35	5 18	1 7
70		15 00	11 03	11.00	11 0
	Iowa.	7 10	5.85	44	5.0
.80		14.00	12 00	12.09	11.5
wills	lowa	T 40	9.10	0.74	森井
300		7 30	12 00	13 00	12.5
100	Nebraska	16 10	13 0)	14 00	74 0
1979	Iowa.	5 10	6 75	6 30	5.8
123		15 00	15 00	15 00	15 0
777	lowa	8 66	7.23	65.74	0.2
140		20 00	16 (9)	16.00	16 3
W TA 48	lowa	9 22	7 (5)	7 18	6.69
100		22.00	8 12	17 00	15 (0)
180	lowa. Nebraska	23 00	19 03	T 69 18 00	19 1
****	lowa.	10 25	8 50	8.00	7.41
200		25.00	20 00	19.00	20 %
	Iowa	10 80	0.00	8 40	7.8
220		281 00	22 00	20 00	22 (6)
440	lowa	11 34	9 46	8 82	8.20
240	Nebraska	27 00 11 88	9 92	9 24	21 lg
260	Nebraska	27 00	23 00	21 00	24 45
400	lowa	12 42	10 37	9 66	8 189
280	Nebraska	28 00	23 00	21 00	20 0)
335	lowa	12 16	10 81	10 08	9.37
300	Nebraska.	29 00	24 00	22 (0)	27 35
	lowa	13 53	11 25	10.20	9 15
350	Nebraska	30 03 14 88	25 00	24 60	30 %5 10 75
400	Nobraska	49 00	33 00	11 00	42 00
*00	Iowa	15 20	13 50	12 (6)	11 70
450	Nebraska	49 0	41 00	40 00	48 00
	lowa.	17 54	4 63	13 35	12 65
500	Nebraska.	54 00	46 00	51 00	54 00
	lowa	18.87	15 70	74 70	130 950

Live Stock in Dollars Per Car. IMMI O I MI

iles	STATE]	ules	atet	ogs.	пеер
10	Nebraska	12.00	10.00	10.00	11.
20	Nebraska	16.00	14.00	14.00	8.
30	Nebraska	18,00	16,00	16.00	18.
40	Nobraska	20.00	13.50 18.90	18.00	10.
50	lowa Nebraska	10.00	25,00	12.00	11.
	Iowa	17.50	10.57	13 00	12
60	Nebraska	19.00	22,00 17,50	22.00	13.
70	Nebraska	20,50	24.09 18.50	24.00 15.00	14
80	Nebraska,	29.00	26,01	20.00	15.
10	Nebraska	22,00 32,00	19,50	19,00 18,00	16.
100	Nebraska	23.MJ 36.00	33.93	3 .00	18,
120	Nebraska	25,00	21.50 32.50	32.50	16.
140	Nebraska	42.00	23.10 \$5.00	19,20	17.
160	Nobraska	29.00	38.00	20,40 78,00	18.
180	Iowa Nebraska	46 00	40.60	21.60	19.
200	lowa	48.00	27 93 42 99	27,80 42,00	20. 25.
	Iowa.	35,00	29:50	24.00	21.
220	Nebraska	30,00	31.30	44.60 25.62	27
240	Nebraska	52,00 38,60	35, 10	46.00 27.36	27.
200	Nebraskalowa	52.50	48.00 54.00	48.00 tri.6	25.
280	Nebrasks	56 00 41 00	\$0.00	59,00 87,40	38). 25
500	Nobraska	761.00 42.50	52.00 55.50	37.0	#1. 25
850	Nubraska	em.00	57 (%) 44,00	AT.00	24.
400	Nobraska	70.00	62.00	62.00	107.5
450	Nebraska	49,50 75 00	41,50 97,00	67.00	30. 47.
500	Nebraska	53.00	70.00	70.00	81.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The council will meet this morning as a board of equalization, and remain in session until 5 o'clock in the evening. On Saturday evening the members of the Omaha Athletic club will meet to perfect their reorganization. A full attendance of all members is desired.

Dr. M. Helfritz Jonas will give her lecture on "Hypnotism" at the Unitarian church this evening. This will be the last of the Unity club lectures for the season. Burglars went through the "Manchester," an assignation house on Twelfth and Chi-cago streets. Wednesday night and walked away with seventy-five pairs of valuable lace

Miss Mamie Byers, 13 years old, is reported missing from her home, [323], Pacific street, and it is suspected that the girl has

fallen into bad company and has taken up the vocation of street walking. The Board of Fire and Police Commis-sioners has filed an order with a Chicago house for six of the Gamewell keyless fire alarm boxes, to cost \$100 each. As occasion demands they will order more of the same

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almost invariably permanent. Sold everywhere. Price: Curicuna, 50 cts.; SOAP, 25 cts.; RESOLVENT, \$1.00. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

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