not the men have winked at the strike because there were men on the ground employed at less than the terms required by the bosses' agreement with the building trades council. The men have an ironclad agreement with the bosses binding them not to strike, yet they have struck and now the bosses seem greatly disturbed over the prospect.

Strike of the Leaders.

The strike is a strike of the labor leaders and not a strike of the men. The vast majority of the men were unwilling to strike and only went out when ordered by the delegates, and most of them very unwillingly. There was some trouble in inducing some of the men to quit and the walking delegates were compelled to do active missionary work in ordering them off the grounds. There was trouble, too, during the day, and between 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. four men were arrested for fighting and creating trouble.

The first man to be arrested was E. Heineman, a striking carpenter, who interfered with men who were disposed to work.

Oswald Weinhuid was also too forcible in his arguments and was taken into custody.

John Matthews and William Hughes were arrested for fighting and Edward Morris for occasioning a small riot. He was working in the Manufacturers building when ordered by the walking delegate to quit work and as he packed up his tools said to a man near him: "Why don't you quit, too?"

"I don't see it that way" was the reply.

"Then you're a scab" at the same time calling the workman a vile name. The next instant he was flat on his back. He arose and made more remarks and was knocked down a second time. A score or more of strikers hastened to his assistance and a large number of nonunion men came to the defense of his opponent. Clubs and fists flew lively for a few minutes and matters were rapidly growing serious when a detachment of the Columbian guards and some of the cooler heads among the laboring men succeeded in parting the belligerents. There were several cracked heads, bloody noses and beautiful, black eyes, but no serious injury was done on either side. The union men were then marched off the ground, leaving the nonunion men in full possession.

Outside of the World's fair grounds proper the most important building in the city to be affected by the strike was the Mackay spectatorium. For several months past upwards of 1,000 men have been employed on this gigantic structure. The building confronts the north side of the exposition grounds and the men at work upon it were in constant communication with those inside the gates. Owing to the fact that none but union men have been employed on the spectatorium since April 1, and that an advance over the current rate of wages has been paid, the effect of the strike was not observed there until quitting time, when a majority of the men laid down their tools and quietly walked away. Many of them said, however, that they would return in the morning if allowed to do so.

It Was Entirely Friendly.

The conference between the council of administration and the committee was entirely friendly, and only once did matters look dark, and that was before the conference, when Mr. Russell, representing the strikers, approached with the proposal for arbitration. Mr. Russell was met with the reply that the council could not and would not discuss the proposition to employ none but union men.

Mr. Massey of the national commission, also of the council, said that the law of the United States bearing on the freedom of contract forbade him in his capacity as a government officer to vote for anything that involved discrimination between citizens because they were union or nonunion men. To add to the strength of his position, Mr. Massey asked Mr. Russell whether he had stopped to consider the very unpleasant position the union had assumed when it laid itself liable to a charge of conspiracy, not only against the state and national law, but against the treaty laws as prevailing between the United States and the countries respresented within the park. As reported later this seems to be a new thought to the labor leader, and he asked to be given time to confer with President Cogswell. After he had consulted there was no delay in starting the conference.

Trouble Feared in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 10.—In the mining districts it is a open secret that a general strike is in preparation to take effect May 1, and the state civil and military authorities are preparing for another attack upon the convicts worked in the mines. Everything is being put in readiness for an attack. The legislature has passed a bill authorizing the governor to use the full force of the state to suppress disorders. It is not believed that the Tennessee miners are not back of the movement to any extent, but that agitators from Kentucky are trying to manipulate the threatened strike so as to cause trouble.

Want Shorter Hours.

HOUSTON, Tex., April 10.—On the 1st of May a general strike among all the building trades will be inaugurated here for an eight or nine hour day. Preparations have been going on for some time, although leading labor men say that all the contractors but one have acceded to the demands. The motormen and conductors on the electric railway are also contemplating a strike for shorter hours and more pay.

Under Police Protection.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 10.—Four departments of Painter's West End rolling mill today resumed with police protection. A large number of new men and a few of the old ones returned to work, but over three-fourths of the strikers are still out. The firm expects to have the other departments in operation by Wednesday. There was no trouble.

Molders Dissatisfied.

PORTSMOUTH, O., April 10.—The molders of the Portsmouth Stove and Range company struck today owing to a difference in the prices made for making certain stoves. Nearly 200 men are affected. The strike promises to be a long one.

Losses from Timber Fires.

PORTSMOUTH, O., April 10.—Continuous rains Sunday night have mastered the destructive fire in the western part of Scioto county. The loss will not be as great as first supposed, but still will be very heavy to the lumbermen. In Greenup county, Kentucky, the losses are far greater. Several large walnut groves are among the timber destroyed near Argentum and Bennettsville.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Nebraska is Promised with a Variety of Weather for Today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—Forecast for Tuesday: For Nebraska and Iowa—Occasional local rains, southeasterly winds shifting to westerly in Nebraska during the afternoon; warmer in Iowa and eastern Nebraska; colder in western Nebraska.

For the Dakotas—Generally fair; variable winds, colder in western portions.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, April 10.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfall, compared with corresponding day of past four years:

	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
Maximum temperature	62°	47°	49°	76°
Minimum temperature	36°	33°	37°	36°
Average temperature	49°	40°	43°	56°
Precipitation	.00	T	T	.00

Statement showing the condition of temperature and precipitation at Omaha for the day and since March 1, 1893:

Normal temperature	49°
Excess for the day	0°
Excess since March 1	1°
Normal precipitation	.10 inch
Deficiency for the day	.10 inch
Deficiency March 1	1.13 inch

Reports from Other Points at 8 p.m.

Stations.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Max. Temperature of day.	Precipitation.	State of weather.
Omaha	58	62	.00	Part Cloudy
North Platte	56	64	.00	Part Cloudy
Kearney	58	62	.00	Cloudy.
Chicago	44	50	.00	Clear.
St. Louis	54	58	.00	Cloudy.
Pt. Paul	50	62	.00	Cloudy.
Davenport	56	62	.00	Cloudy.
Kansas City	56	62	.00	Clear.
Denver	58	62	.00	Cloudy.
Salt Lake City	34	48	.28	Snow.
Rapid City	54	60	.00	Part Cloudy
Helena	44	50	.00	Cloudy.
Bismarck	56	62	.00	Cloudy.
St. Vincent	34	44	.00	Clear.
Cheyenne	50	54	.00	Cloudy.
Miles City	54	56	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	72	78	.00	Cloudy.

T indicates trace.

G. E. HUNT, Local Forecast Official.

BILLS THAT WERE PASSED

Measures Which Succeeded in Getting Through the Legislature.

IMPORTANT CHANGES MADE IN THE CODE

New Laws That Will Interest the People at Large—Work of the Lawmakers Presented in a Compact Form.

Sixty-eight bills were passed by the legislature, of which number forty-two were house rolls and twenty-six were senate files. Up to the time of adjournment twenty-nine of the former had been approved, and one vetoed, by the governor, who had also affixed his signature to nineteen of the measures originating in the upper house.

The most important measure that is still hanging fire in the governor's office is the railroad bill, house roll No. 33, while others in which considerable interest is felt are the street railway bill, senate file No. 210, and senate file No. 11, otherwise known as the anti-Pinkerton bill.

Senate file No. 14, giving juries discretion as to the death penalty in cases of murder in the first degree, is also awaiting gubernatorial action.

The prison parole bill, which allows the governor to release convicts in the penitentiary on parole after having served the minimum time provided by law for the punishment of the crime of which they were convicted, is likewise awaiting his signature.

Bills that Passed.

The following is the list of bills that successfully ran the gauntlet of both houses of the legislature:

House roll No. 93, to pay officers and members of the legislature; approved. This bill appropriated about $90,000, and the money has already been drawn by the parties in whose interest the bill was drafted and they have gone home happy.

House roll No. 112, by Mr. Jensen, to recount the ballots cast for and against the amendments to the constitution; approved. This bill was a fizzle from start to finish. It had for its object the counting in of the amendments, but too much attention was given the scheme by THE BEE to admit of its being worked successfully. The recount was made at a cost of something like $1,000, and did not materially change the returns sent in by the county canvassing boards.

House roll No. 138, by Watson, authorizing appointment of a supreme court commission; approved. Under the provisions of this bill, Hon. Frank Irvine, Hon. Robert G. Ryan and Hon. John M. Ragan were appointed by the governor as supreme court commissioners to assist that august branch of the judicial department in disposing of the large number of cases that have been accumulating. A $15,000 item in the general appropriation bill represents the cost of the commission to the people of the state for the next two years, while the benefit they will receive is a more speedy hearing and disposition of cases in the state court of last resort.

House roll No. 165, by Howe, to appropriate matriculation fees for Nebraska State normal to a library fund; approved.

Only Bill Vetoed.

House roll No. 172, by Higgins, providing an additional judge in the Twelfth district; vetoed. This is the only bill vetoed thus far, and is the one providing for an additional judge in the Twelfth district, and that is now pending before the supreme court on an application for a writ of mandamus to compel the governor to appoint the judge provided for in the bill, on the ground that the bill became a law without the approval of the executive in accordance with special constitutional provisions.

House roll No. 183, by Oakley, appropriating matriculation and diploma fees to a library fund of the State university; approved.

House roll No. 182, by Oakley, appropriating tuition fees of the college of law of the State university for support of that college; approved.

House roll No. 153, by McKesson, setting aside lands in Wyuka cemetery as burial place for union soldiers. This was the legislative act that called forth the commendation of the old soldiers, and occasioned the vote of thanks tendered the two houses by Farragut post, Grand Army of the Republic of Lincoln.

House roll No. 378, providing for appointment of a commandant of the Soldiers home; approved. In accordance with the power vested in the governor by the provisions of this bill, the governor appointed D. A. Scovill of Aurora to take charge of the state institution at Grand Island. An oversight left the old law lacking in this respect, and it was in response to the governor's request that the desired amendment was framed into this bill and passed.

House roll No. 49, by Cornish, to enable judgment debtors to dissolve the general lien of judgments pending proceedings of appeal or error; approved.

House roll No. 179, by Keckley, providing for ditching and draining wet lands and to protect the same by levees; approved.

House roll No. 325, by Lockner, to give A. J. Arnold an honorable discharge; approved. Arnold was commissioned first lieutenant of the First brigade of Nebraska militia in 1864 and served three months. There is no record of his discharge and the new law directs the adjutant general to issue one. The bill also gives Arnold $375 for his services and the use of his horse.

To Make Better Lawyers.

House roll No. 122, by Cornish, providing that applicants for admission to the bar must spend two years in the office of an attorney before being admitted; approved. This bill is intended to raise the standard of admission to the bar in this state, and requires the applicant to be a graduate of the College of Law of the State university, or that he shall have studied in the office of a practicing attorney for two years and that he shall be a person of good moral character, besides having to pass a satisfactory examination.

House roll No. 58, by Barry, appropriating $2,000 for relief of Dora Paxton; approved. The beneficiary is the widow of a Greeley county officer who was killed in Arkansas April 10, 1891, while endeavoring to arrest M. S. Good, a fugitive from justice.

House roll No. 80, by Oakley, making the professor of botany at the State university state botanist; the professor of geology state geologist; the professor of chemistry state chemist, and the professor of entomology state entomologist. Each is required to discharge the duties without compensation; approved.

House roll No. 85, by Nelson, appropriating $2,000 for the relief of George Maurer; approved. Maurer was a private in company E of the First regiment of the Nebraska National guard, and was ordered out with his company during the Indian uprising at Pine Ridge in January, 1891. He contracted rheumatism, which is now chronic. The appropriation is to compensate him for his physical suffering and expense of medical treatment.

House roll No. 91, by Watson, to provide for the security and payment of rebate vouchers or certificates issued by incorporated companies, trusts or associations, firms and individuals; approved.

House roll No. 101, by Oakley, providing that the Lincoln school board may make estimate of school tax levy, and taking that power out of the hands of the city council; approved.

House roll No. 278, by Lingenfelter, appropriating $7,495 for the relief of Scotts Bluff county for expenses incurred in the murder trial of George S. Arnold; approved.

House roll No. 382, by Fulton, to legalize the allowance to county treasurers in counties having township organization of fees heretofore collected by township collectors; approved.

And for the State University.

House roll No. 481, by Porter, to appropriate certain moneys known as the "Morrill fund;" approved. The congressional act referred to provides that a portion of the proceeds of the public lands shall be applied to the more complete equipment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanical arts, and this bill requires all money so received by the state treasurer to be at once turned over to the authorities of the Industrial college of the State university.

House roll No. 33, committee bill, maximum freight rate measure; now in the hands of the governor.

House roll No. 311, by Casper, to pay incidental expenses of the legislature; approved. This bill appropriates $55,000 to defray the expenses of the two houses during the session, in the way of supplies, printing and employes. The expenditure is now over with the exception of the printing of the journals and the work of the clerks in preparing them for the printer, and nearly all claims have been paid.

House roll No. 246, by Ames, to compel the use of safety valves on all cylinders, drums or other vessels confining carbonic acid gas or nitrous oxyde gas and like aeriform substances; approved.

House roll No. 388, by Casper, to legalize the Nebraska Poultry association and providing a penalty for misappropriation of funds; approved.

House roll No. 29, by Van Duyn, to provide clerks and assistants for county clerks in counties having over 25,000 inhabitants; approved.

House roll No. 55, by Barry, appropriating $2,457 for the relief of Blaine county; approved. This is for the purpose of reimbursing that county for expenses incurred in the trial of Michael Yokum.

House roll No. 76, by Lulkart, to provide for the incorporation of villages situated in two or more counties; approved.

House roll No. 34, by Schelp, to allow children in one district to attend school in another district; approved.

House roll No. 268, by Schappel, appropriating $35,000 for the World's fair, and placing the entire management in the hands of the director general. This bill provides a supplementary appropriation to the one of $50,000 of two years ago, to provide for a creditable Nebraska exhibit at the Columbian exposition.

House roll No. 452, by Goss of Douglas, giving the governor power to parole prisoners.

For Suing Hill's Bondsmen.

House roll No. 371, by Felton, appropriating $10,000 for the governor to prosecute cases wherein the state has been defrauded; approved. This bill was drafted to allow the employment of attorneys to begin suit against ex-Treasurer Hill and his bondsmen to recover the money lost to the state by reason of the failure of the Capital National bank, and was enlarged to cover all cases where the state has been defrauded and there is a possibility of recovering the money for the state. In accordance with its provisions Judge Wakeley has been retained by Governor Crounse, and suit is now pending in the district court of Douglas county against Hill and his bondsmen.

House roll No. 108, by Cornish, to provide for the leasing and sale of saline lands, was prepared and introduced in the interests of the projectors of the Burlington Beach pleasure resort. Their claim was that they had expended about $150,000, and did not feel like making any further investment unless they were allowed to buy the property and have the title quieted in them. The bill provides that the form of appraisement must be gone through with, and allows the present lessees to take the property at its appraised valuation.

House roll No. 146, by Sisson, to permit school districts to issue coupon bonds as a substitute for bonds previously issued to build or furnish school houses; approved.

House roll No. 420, by Farnsworth, defining the boundaries of Keya Paha county; approved.

House roll No. 459, by Oakley, amendment to Lincoln charter.

House roll No. 207, general appropriation bill.

House roll No. 545, claims bill.

House roll No. 234, salary appropriation bill.

House roll No. 305, by Lulkart, for the relief of Mary J. Carscallen. This bill cancels a mortgage and removes a cloud from a title.

House roll 252, by Sutton, South Omaha charter.

House roll 30, by Gaffin, to prohibit lumber or coal dealers from entering into a combine to fix the price of lumber or coal.

Senate file 3, a bill for an act to amend section 3,110 of the Consolidated Statutes of Nebraska, and to repeal said original section. Providing for appointment of deputy county attorneys. In Lancaster county there is one at a salary of $1,800, in Douglas county three at a salary of $1,500. Approved.

Packwood's Transfer Law.

Senate file No. 6, by Packwood an act to regulate railroads, providing for transfer switches; approved. Railroads are compelled by this act to put in connecting or transfer switches at all points in the state where two or more roads meet at which they receive or deliver freight; the cost of the building of such switches to be borne equally by each of the roads thus connected. The roads are further compelled to transfer freight from one road to the other free of cost to the shipper.

Senate file No. 24, by Moore, a bill for an act to provide for the appointment of a police matron in cities and to repeal any law inconsistent herewith; approved.

Senate file No. 25, by Everett, a bill for an act to amend section 1,857 of chapter xviii of the Consolidated Statutes of Nebraska; amendment to road law; approved.

Senate file No. 13, by Moore, a bill for an act to amend subdivision 15 of section 69 of article i of chapter xiv, Compiled Statutes of 1889, and to repeal said original section; providing for organization of associations or companies to furnish water; approved.

Senate file No. 14, by Moore, a bill for an act to amend section 3, criminal code, known as section 5,579, Consolidated Statutes, giving juries discretion as to the death penalty.

Senate file No. 11, by Campbell, an act to prohibit the importation of armed men into this state for police duty, and to prevent the appointment of any but bona fide citizens for such service.

Senate file No. 44, by Moore, a bill for an act to provide that all persons shall be entitled to the same civil rights, to punish all persons for violation of its provisions, to repeal sections 317 and 318, known as chapter viii, civil rights, Consolidated Statutes of Nebraska of 1891, as heretofore existing, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act; approved. This is identical with the civil rights bill introduced by Ricketts in the house.

Senate file No. 48, by Gray, a bill for an act to amend section 3,135, chapter xxxix, of the Consolidated Statutes of Nebraska of 1891, relating to the duties of "registers of deeds," and to repeal said original section, and to provide a penalty for the violation of this act; where error is made in recording any instrument, the expense comes out of the recorder's salary; approved.

Against the Lotteries.

Senate file No. 52, by Lobeck, a bill for an act to amend section 5,852, of the Compiled Statutes of 1891 of Nebraska, being a part of chapter xxi, entitled "Gaming, Betting and Lotteries," and for the repeal of said original section; prohibiting publication of lottery advertisements in newspapers; approved.

Senate file No. 60, by Moore, a bill for an act to amend section 3,218, Consolidated Statutes of 1891, relating to notaries public; notaries shall keep a record; approved.

Senate file No. 63, by McCarty, a bill for an act to repeal section 1,832 of chapter xviii, Consolidated Statutes of Nebraska, and to enact a substitute amending the road laws; approved.

Senate file No. 55, by Tefft, a bill for an act to assist the state library and the Nebraska State Historical society to augment their collections; approved.

Senate file No. 74 by Graham, a bill for an act to amend section 5,025 of chapter i of the Consolidated Statutes of Nebraska of 1891, and to repeal said original section, providing for county clerk's officers to ascertain incumbrances on property; approved.

Senate file No. 35, by Thomsen, an act to amend section 1,995 of chapter xviii of the Consolidated Statutes of the State of Nebraska, amending road law; approved.

Senate file No. 112, by Moore, a bill for an act to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An Act to Provide for the Incorporation of Universities Under Certain Circumstances," authorizing boards of trustees of colleges to borrow money on the school buildings; approved.

Senate file No. 121, by Correll, a bill for an act to provide for the payment of outstanding road district warrants, and to liquidate all indebtedness against road districts; approved.

Senate file No. 142, by Correll, a bill for an act to prevent pool selling.

Senate file No. 166, by McDonald, an act to amend section 1,390, of chapter xii, of the Consolidated Statutes of Nebraska, entitled decedents' estates, and to repeal said section 1,390 as now existing; approved.

Senate file No. 182, by Stewart, a concurrent resolution calling for a constitutional convention of the several states to consider an amendment to the constitution of the United States, relative to the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and instructing the governor to notify the governors of other states and ask the co-operation of other legislatures.

Aid for the Platte Canal.

Senate file No. 194, by Babcock, a bill for an act to promote the development of water power for manufacturing and other industrial purposes, and to repeal section 2,037, of chapter xxiv of the Consolidated Statutes of Nebraska of 1891; approved. This bill so amends the old law as to remove obstacles in the way of the Platte river canal project.

Senate file No. 225, by Lowley, a bill for an act to amend section 5,640 of chapter ix, section 5,644 of chapter x, section 568 of chapter xiii, section 5,705 of chapter xv of the criminal code of Nebraska, as the same appears in Cobbey's Consolidated Statutes of 1891, and to repeal the sections amended; malicious mischief bill; approved.

Senate file No. 226, by Lowley, a bill for an act to amend section 5,586 of chapter iii, section 5,593 of chapter iv, section 5,609, section 5,612, and section 5,616 of chapter v, of the Criminal Code of Nebraska as the same appears in Cobbey's Consolidated Statutes of 1891, and to repeal said sections as amended; providing punishment for prize fighting, assault, etc; approved.

Senate file No. 227, by Lowley, a bill for an act to amend sections 5,660 and 5,663 of chapter x; sections 5,666, 5,670 and 5,671 of chapter xi, sections 5,695 and 5,697 of chapter xiv, section 5,724 of chapter xvi and section 5,792 of chapter xviii, of the criminal code as the same appeared in Cobbey's Consolidated Statutes of 1891, and to appeal said sections amended; malicious mischief bill.

Senate file No. 210, by Smith, a bill for an act to amend sections 3, 4 and 5 of an act entitled, "An Act to Provide for the Incorporation of Street Railroad Companies Within the Cities of the State," approved February 15, 1877, and to repeal said sections.

Senate file No. 292, by Johnson, a bill for an act to repeal sections 3,894 and 3,895 of chapter xiv, of the Consolidated Statutes of Nebraska of 1891, repealing the act authorizing the state building to be kept insured from destruction by fire.

SPARKS OF SPORT.

Lacrosse Club Meeting.

The Omaha Lacrosse club met in the cafe of the Paxton hotel last evening and transacted considerable important business. The discussion of amendments to last year's constitution and by-laws occupied some time but no radical changes were decided on. The following officers were elected for the current year: Honorary president, Mayor George P. Bemis; president, W. A. Hall; first vice president, G. McDougall; second vice president, G. W. Douglass; secretary, H. W. Howell; treasurer, Dr. R. S. Anglin. J. M. McCloud was made club captain and an executive committee was named as follows: S. A. Doen, F. J. Peddle, S. W. Smith, A. S. Rauth and W. Whittaker.

The committee was directed to procure proposals for the use of groundss, and until some other arrangements are made the fair grounds will be used for team practice.

Same Old Story.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 10.—Louisville defeated Baltimore in an exhibition game today. The score:

Louisville	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—5
Baltimore	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Base hits: Louisville, 7; Baltimore, 5. Errors: Louisville, 4; Baltimore, 2. Batteries: Henning and Hamilton; Clausen, Baker, McNab and Clarke.

Showed Plenty of Speed.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 10.—The cruiser Detroit was put through trial paces today and accomplished sixteen knots without using all her power.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Domestic.

Since last Tuesday there has been between forty and fifth earthquake shocks in Pico canyon, near Newhall, Cal.

Handy and Hardman of New York will ship 50,000 ounces of silver by the steamship Havel sailing for Europe today.

Several companies of United States troops have been ordered to the scene of trouble in the Choctaw nation, Indian Territory.

The supreme court of Tennessee met at Jackson yesterday and Justice W. K. McAllister, recently appointed, was sworn in.

Because his wife had left him and refused to return, William Williams, a Chicago printer, last night murdered her and then committed suicide.

J. W. Craft, for thirteen years general treasurer of the Vandalia railroad, resigned yesterday on account of ill-health. Robert B. Thompson will succeed him.

The funeral of the late Rev. Kip of San Francisco, Cal., was held yesterday. Bishop Nicholls conducted the services, which were attended by the clergymen of all the denominations.

William Beecher of Louisville, Ky., Forger Sutton's bookkeeper, was released from jail yesterday on giving bond in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance before the grand jury April 18.

Tha house, cattle sheds, farm machinery, etc., belong to a German farmer named Gerlan, living near the Clark county line, South Dakota, were destroyed by a prairie fire Sunday night.

A train containing the southern California World's fair exhibit was wrecked near Albuquerque Wednesday night and oranges were dumped in piles. The larger part of the fruit was badly bruised. An Indian village in the vicinity raided the wreck and carried off a large quantity of the fruit.

The decision of the supreme court in the Chicago, Ill., lake front cases practically settles the entire matter and there is no recourse for the Illinois Central but to surrender to the city the lands in dispute. The decision settles the fact that the legislature is merely an agent. It can make and unmake laws, but it cannot give away or impair the rights of the people.

Foreign.

Sixteen cases of cholera are reported from different parts of Gallicia.

In the government of Perm, Russia, hundreds of people are dying of starvation.

Five thousand coal miners in the Boringe district, Belgium, province of Hainaut, have resolved upon a general strike, partly for higher wages and partly for universal suffrage.

An earthquake shock shook most of the districts in Servia yesterday morning. Great fissures were torn in the earth. Large streams of warm water and yellow mud still flow from the fissures. Thousands of houses and many churches have been wrecked. Public buildings have been rendered dangerous for occupants.

A dispatch from Lisbon says that while King Carlos was driving yesterday afternoon an attempt was made to assassinate him. A young man ran toward the carriage, brandishing a revolver, and before the police could seize him fired a shot which passed several feet above the king's head. The young man was arrested and imprisoned.

Advices from Constantinople show that it is a common occurrence for Turks to kidnap Christian girls and dispose of them to the owners of harems. If the relatives and friends of the girls attempt to regain them they are met with the statement that the girls have embraced Mohammedanism, and this, as a rule, ends the matter, so far as the Armenians are concerned.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The little daughter of Policeman Mike Kissane died yesterday of diphtheria.

Chaplain Diffenbacher repeated his illustrated lecture on Washington city last evening to a good sized audience in Washington hall.

All women interested in the formation of a woman's club are cordially invited to be present at the Young Men's Christian association hall this afternoon.

A coroner's jury yesterday inquired into the death of James Brady, who was run over by a South Omaha motor Saturday evening and returned a verdict exonerating the railway company from any blame.

Yesterday afternoon Frank Saimer was locked up in the city jail for safe keeping. The prisoner is one of the hog thieves that have been operating near Fremont. The sheriff will take his prisoner home today.

Yesterday forenoon John R. Hamilton and J. R. Webster appeared in police court and Mr. Webster withdrew the complaint he had filed against Hamilton, charging him with embezzlement. The gentlemen stated that the matter had been amicably settled.

Court Officer Walker arrested David, William and George Cathro yesterday for brutally assaulting Adolph Malskip with an axe Sunday night. The affair was the result of a drunken row. The injured man is quite badly hurt but will probably pull through.

James Murphy, who was charged with entering Bell Brandon's place in the night time and abstracting therefrom various articles, was brought before the police judge yesterday. Upon waiving preliminary examination his case was transferred to the district court.

DIED.

Notices of five lines or less under this head, fifty cents; each additional line ten cents.

KISSANE—Elsie May, aged 2 years, 11 months and 3 days, at family residence, 1110 Jackson street. Funeral today at 2 p. m. from residence. Interment St. Mary's cemetery.

INFANT NEBRASKA INDUSTRY

Beets and Beet Sugar Discussed by the Sundown Club Last Night.

MANUFACTURERS WANT MORE MATERIAL

They Cannot Get Half Enough Beets to Supply Their Demands—Interesting Facts Propounded by Practical Men—Who Were Present.

About fifty members of the Sundown club gathered at the Mercer hotel last evening to listen to a discussion of the beet sugar industry. The meeting was a pronounced success, the banquet being of such a nature as to please the most fastidious and the discussion being peculiarly interesting because the subject was one of vital interest to all citizens of Nebraska and because it was handled by persons who were thoroughly conversant with the culture of beets and the manufacture of sugar.

After the viands and eatables had been disposed of Dr. George L. Miller, who presided, thanked the club for the honor shown him. He could but express surprise at the many discoveries made in the state. At one time it was thought impossible to raise corn, later wheat, and fifteen years ago, when a gentleman proposed to him to raise beets in Nebraska and make sugar from them, he dismissed him with little consideration.

Difficulties in the Way

Prof. H. H. Nicholson of the State university, a gentleman who is continually making chemical experiments upon the sugar beet, arose and addressed the meeting. He said there were some difficulties in the way to the successful culture of beets. The farmers especially needed enlightenment upon the matter. We were obliged now to rely on Europe for seed because the culture of seed was not yet as well understood in this country. He then told of methods to be followed in growing the seed and what experiments he was making at the university in this direction. The United States was using $50,000 worth of seed per year. America, he believed, could successfully raise beets of four and five pounds weight, while Europe had best success with those of two pounds weight. In the manufacture of sugar there was considerable waste of sugar, but this could be overcome. All people who engage in the industry should understand it. The sugar school at Lincoln was doing much to educate young men in the science of raising beets and making sugar.

Charles G. Steele, who is at the head of the Norfolk factory, said he was present only as a substitute for Mr. Hamilton, who was unable to be present. The subject, he said, was a large one. He hardly knew where to begin. He would say to begin with that his company would not begin to supply the demand for sugar, and he hoped to see everybody engage in the business who could. One hundred and seventy millions of dollars went out of this country per year for sugar. If this "leak" as he termed it, was stopped, this country would overflow with wealth.

No Longer an Experiment.

The industry was not an experiment, for the Oxnard factories were giving a practical demonstration every day of its success. This year they would handle 100,000 tons of beets; but the sugar manufactured therefrom was but a drop in the bucket to what was needed. From the beets grown on every acre of ground $200 worth of sugar could be produced, and from every ton of beets it would eventually be possible to obtain 300 pounds of sugar. The company was unable to obtain beets enough and had raised the price from $3 to $5 per ton as an encouragement to the producer. The company had not as yet made any money, because beets could not be obtained in sufficient quantity. The difficulties lay not in the manufacture, but rather in the cultivating of the beets. These could be soon overcome.

Mr. Emil Selich, the man who superintended the construction of the Grand Island and Norfolk factories, then gave a very interesting account of the manner in which sugar was manufactured from the raw material. The beets were first washed, then cut into small pieces, and the sugar extracted in part by the addition of hot water. It was concentrated, purified and crystalized and made ready for market by a system of boiling, washing and drying. The description of this process was very interesting and was listened to with much interest by all.

GOVERNMENTAL OPINION.

Extracts From a Bulletin Issued Yesterday at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—From the Department of Agriculture this evening a special bulletin was issued on "Experiments with Sugar Beets in 1892," in which important interests to Nebraska and BEE readers figure most prominently. From the first to the last pages there are references and reports upon the beet sugar industry in Nebraska. The work upon which the bulletin was issued was carried forward under Secretary Rusk, and it is issued under the special direction of Prof. H. W. Wiley, the chemist of the department.

Under the sub heading "Data Obtained from the Several States," appears the following upon Nebraska:

Two beet sugar factories have been in operation in Nebraska during the year, viz.: At Grand Island and Norfolk. The number of pounds of sugar made, as indicated by the returns on file in the office of internal revenue, is as follows:

	1892.	1891.
Grand Island	2,110,100	1,415,900
Norfolk	1,698,400	1,318,700

Fifteen samples only were received for analysis in the laboratory, and these were somewhat overgrown, but contained a very high percentage of sugar. The experience of four years has now demonstrated the fact that beets of high sugar content can be grown in Nebraska, and with proper agricultural conditions with a fair tonnage per acre. The study of the data obtained at the experimental station of the department in Nebraska will be given in another part of this report.

Dakota and Wyoming Beets.

Under the same heading appear the following on South Dakota:

Thirty samples from the state of South Dakota showed an average beet above the normal size, and with a fair content of sugar. South Dakota has so nearly the same advantages for the production of beets as Nebraska that the remarks applied to one state may also be justly applied to the other. The only danger to be feared in beet production in South Dakota would be the advent of early frost, which would not give sufficient time for the farmer to properly harvest and protect his crop.

From the state of Wyoming three samples were received. They were only about half normal size, but extremely rich in sugar. Wyoming possesses the general advantages which have been indicated for Colorado, and on the irrigated lands of the state sugar beets of typical size and high sugar content can be easily grown. The elevated plateaus of Wyoming when properly irrigated would doubtless prove more profitable for beet culture than for any other crop.

Schuyler Experimental Station.

In commenting upon "Work Done at the Department Station at Schuyler, Neb.," the bulletin says:

The importance of this work is especially true for an agricultural community, such as that in which the station is situated. It is a community in which the fertilization of the soil is a problem which has entirely escaped the attention of the farmer. Blessed with a virgin soil of the greatest richness, the farmer has continued heretofore to harvest his large crops without concerning himself respecting the continual drain which he is making upon his soil. It is said in Europe that a beet sugar factory in any locality is a true agricultural experiment station and as a result of establishing these factories every branch of agriculture has been immensely benefited. Other crops, such as cereals potatoes and grasses, have been made to yield far greater returns as the result of the experiment lessons taught by the beet fields. It is hoped that some such instruction as this may result from the conduct of a beet sugar experiment station organized upon the plan of the one at Schuyler. In the organization of the station and in the original plan for its operation this point was held constantly in view, and as long as the station remains under the present management it will be the purpose to carry out its work on the lines originally laid down, modifying them from time to time as the exigencies of circumstances may require and as the experience gained by the work may indicate. The work of the station last year was under the personal supervision of Mr. Walter Maxwell, who was assisted in the chemical work by Mr. T. C. Trescot.

Valuable Information for Farmers.

Here follows in the bulletin a lengthy statement of the result of the analysis of the beets produced about Schuyler, which shows a high degree of saccharine matter above the percentage shown in the German and French sugar beets. It shows that the seed produced on a Nebraska acre is worth $145. The beet seed sown in Nebraska last year was worth, it is figured, $39,750. It costs at 15 cents a pound, $2 an acre for seed beets. There is a lengthy and detailed treatise on beet culture, beet harvest and the manner in which insects are treated in Nebraska. Cold storage cellars are recommended for the preservation of beets.

The department figures on a net profit of $10 an acre to the farmer upon beets raised in Nebraska.

The bulletin contains a vast amount of interesting and important instructions to farmers who want to cultivate sugar beets, and as the information is to be distributed to the Nebraska farmer, it will doubtless prove of great value.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Stephen W. Downey, ex-member of congress from Wyoming, and State Auditor Burdick of the same state, are in the city. Mr. Burdick is on his way east.

G. Thomas, county attorney of Harlan county, is in from Alma. He reports the new steam flouring mill at Alma as well under way, and says the citizens are now considering the question of putting in an electric plant, the electricity to be generated by the mill power.

At the Mercer: Jacob Koff, St. Louis; R. M. Birdsall, R. S. McIntosh, Chicago; G. T. Sprake, St. Joseph; J. W. Russell and wife, Davenport; Mrs. H. H. Ash, Livingstone, Mont.; John N. Dryden, J. L. Keck, Kearney; O. A. Richardson, Rockford, Ill.; Love Kelly, Hutchison, Kan.; Mrs. Joe M. Scott, Denver; Peter C. Standee, Louisville; W. E. Walton, Genoa; Lieutenant M. D. Parker, Fort Robinson; H. H. Nicholson, R. Binford, Lincoln; A. J. Ulrich, Elm Creek; P. Gillis, North Bend; F. L. Steele, Charles G. Steele and wife, North Bend; Frank K. Baughman, Rock Island; A. M. Morrin, Hartington; R. F. Curtis, Kansas City; Spalding, Sioux City; R. H. Gillette, Cincinnati.

At the Murray: A. A. Barths, Clinton, Ia.; Ben Appel, Des Moines; E. E. Levy, Chicago; C. W. Riley, Davenport; Miss A. Stone, Denver; John C. Kelly, Minneapolis, Minn.; William O. Lee, Detroit; W. R. Parks, F. F. Hookee, Chicago; John Barsley, F. K. Phillips, Fairmont, Neb.; F. N. Lincoln, Boston; H. H. Smith and wife, Creston, Ia.; G. A. Eberhart, St. Joe, Mo.; M. K. Sherwood, Thomas Sullivan, E. G. Stevens, E. H. Paine, Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Nebraska arrivals: Grand Pacific—J. M. Fullon and wife, Mrs. Charles O. Branch, Omaha. Great Northern—A. Erlmiude and wife, Omaha; Lester Eells and wife and Miss L. B. Eells, North Platte; Fred C. Dellone, Ed Riley, Omaha; B. D. Smith, Kearney; George A. Joselyn, Omaha. Leland—E. A. Benson, Omaha. Auditorium—Charles L. Saunders, Mrs. I. H. Stevens, Omaha.

Majors on Their Dignity.

The fact appears to have dawned upon the minds of the members of the Board of Public Works that some one has a cinch on asphalt paving, and that he is making altogether too much money out of it for the interests of the city. At a meeting yesterday morning the majors stood pat and passed resolutions declaring that no paving contracts would be awarded at present prices, and the matter now resolves itself into a contest of