FLEW THE TRACK AGAIN

Senate and House Conferees as Far from Agreement as Ever.

HOUSE MEMBERS INSIST ON FREE COAL

Senate Willing to Concede Free Iron, but Sticks to the Duty on Coal—No One Now Pretends to Predict When the End Will Be Reached.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The democratic tariff conference had expected to be able to announce an agreement today. Instead of reaching any definite conclusion the day closed with the bill in quite as uncertain a state as ever before in its history, with the situation in no wise improved and with the feeling between the friends of the senate and house bills intensified instead of allayed and with no one prepared to say what the outcome would be or when the end would be reached. It was apparent at the very beginning of the conference that those who had concluded at the adjournment of yesterday's session that an agreement would be arrived at today had not taken sufficiently into account the possibility of a misunderstanding or a change of mind. This discovery was made when the senate conferees prepared to go on with the bill upon the basis of a duty of 40 cents per ton on coal and free iron ore, whereupon the house conferees announced their unwillingness to assent to this arrangement and stated they would insist upon a reversal of these terms, with coal free and iron ore dutiable, if either was to be, as they understood they were to have a choice between the two. The avowal of this position produced immediate confusion and led to an exchange of remarks which were not altogether polite. The senate conferees thereupon decided to report the state of affairs to the conservative senators, and when the conferees adjourned called Senators Gorman, Brice, Smith and Murphy into consultation. The whole situation was outlined to them. They were not only made acquainted with the demand of the house conferees for free coal, but were also given to understand other material concessions would be expected by the house conferees along the entire line of the bill, including woolens, cottons, metals, glass and earthenware. They decided upon an emphatic negative in reply to these proposals, saying if the body of the bill was not preserved virtually as it passed the senate the report of the conference when made would not be accepted by the senate.

BRICE HAS A PROPOSAL.

Senator Brice proposed an innovation in the shape of a proposition that the house conferees be given an opportunity to secure free sugar. His idea in detail was that the senate conferees should volunteer to recede entirely from the senate schedule, leaving both raw and refined sugar on the free list as provided in the house bill, and that the senate bill should be otherwise accepted virtually in its present shape, with both coal and iron on the dutiable list at the rate of 40 cents per ton. In urging this upon the conferees he said it would necessarily produce one of three results. If it should be declined by the house conferees it would place the responsibility for the sugar duty upon them; if it should be accepted and the senate should on this account refuse to adopt the committee report the house conferees would still bear the odium for insisting upon amending the senate bill. "If, thirdly," he said, "they should accept, if a report should be made upon these lines and if the report should be accepted by both houses and should become a law, we should all be happy."

The conferees adopted the suggestion and presented the proposition to the afternoon session of the conference. It is understood the proposition created some surprise on the part of the house members, who at first evinced a disposition to accept it, but after considerable discussion of the merits of this feature of the proposition and of the other features involving the acceptance of the other senate amendments, declined to vouchsafe an answer without further consideration. The question was, therefore, undisposed of when the conference adjourned for the day.

The republican senators were also in consultation with the senatorial tariff conferees during the day, and it is understood have given notice that if there is any material change in the more important schedules relating to manufactured articles they will resist the immediate disposition of the committee's report when made, and have stated that in that event more tariff oratory may be expected.

STATEMENT OF HOUSE MEMBERS.

As to the misunderstandings throughout the day the house men understood when the conference adjourned last night the senators had conceded that either iron ore or coal was to go on the free list, the other remaining on the dutiable list. While the house men had given no definite announcement of their choice between the two items it was generally understood they would prefer to have iron ore on the free list. When, however, they entered the conference today, they had concluded among themselves that it would be preferable to have coal on the free list, leaving iron ore dutiable at 40 cents a ton. This conclusion was definitely announced to the senators, but the house men were surprised to find the willingness to concede them the choice was somewhat abated. What had caused the change was not made clear, but in discussing it tonight the house conferees said with no little feeling that it was clearly due to the influence of those interested in the sugar schedule. Whether the difficulty would be solved tomorrow or would be declared off entirely was not clear to the house conferees. In the event of an understanding on coal and iron tomorrow the house conferees expressed the hope that the republican conferees might be called in late in the day or on Saturday, although the differences developed today on coal and iron as well as on some of the other schedules made the chances of a full conference less hopeful tonight than they were last night.

No one could be found about the capitol this morning who was willing to assert that an agreement had been reached on the tariff or that there would be any possibility of a report today. The confidence of an agreement which seemed to pervade every part of the capitol yesterday had disappeared and the conferees seemed to have encountered obstacles to an agreement which might eventually result in a disagreement or take several days to get over. It was stated by a close friend of the administration that the contentions in the president's letter for free iron ore and free coal have been only partially conceded and the inference is left that the house conferees are now standing out for free coal and free iron ore or both.

It was also said that the senate contention for the rates it had made in the woolen and metal schedules was found to be a decided obstacle in the way of an agreement and that when the point was reached where an agreement or understanding on the main points was in sight the house conferees found that the senators were unwilling to make suitable concessions on the manufacturing schedules. Thus the prospects of an end to the deadlock seemed to be further away than yesterday. As to the time when a report can be made, one in a position to know says even if an agreement should be reached it would take twenty-four hours to prepare a report in shape to be submitted to the senate.

The tariff conferees remained in session until a few minutes past 12 o'clock, and when they adjourned the senate conferees proceeded to the president's room, where they held a private consultation free from interruption or interference.

A petition was today circulated among members of the house of representatives urging the house tariff conferees to stand by free sugar and a permanent income tax. Representative Bland started the petition, and it was numerously signed. It is as follows:

"We, the undersigned democratic members of the house request our committee on conference on the tariff bill to insist on the provisions of the house bill relating to free sugar and a permanent income tax, and secure the best compromise possible on other articles."

Representative McMillan, one of the house conferees, when seen, stated that since the first meeting today he believed an agreement was in sight; coal and iron ore had not yet been settled, but the main features of the bill would be agreed upon so that the republicans could be called in tomorrow. During the recess of the conferees there were conferences between leading conservative senators and the impression prevailed that the manufacturing schedules were being considered.

Chairman Wilson was with the president until 10:30 last night, Secretaries Gresham, Carlisle and other cabinet officers being present and the prospective tariff agreement was fully gone over.

At the noon recess of the tariff conference one of the house conferees stated that the reports which had been in circulation of presidential interference with the agreement effected yesterday were unwarranted and that nothing had been suggested at the conference today to indicate any executive influence. The intimation was made, however, that a good many minor obstacles had been encountered today.

BOUTELLE CALLED DOWN.

He Wanted the House to Repudiate Cleveland's "Peanut Politics."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—In the house today Mr. Boutelle, republican of Maine, speaking to a question of personal privileges denied a published imputation that he had introduced for political purposes resolutions recognizing the new Hawaiian republic. Referring to the president's recognition of the republic, he was describing how Mr. Gresham "had sneaked up to the capitol yesterday to inform Chairman McCreary of the administration's purpose," when he was called to order by Mr. Outhwaite, democrat of Ohio, and warned by the speaker. Mr. Boutelle denounced the conduct of the administration in the Hawaiian affair as "peanut politics." He asked the house to repudiate the whole turbulent and maladorous affair, and to express to the new republic its cordial congratulations.

The speaker here decided that Mr. Boutelle had gone outside of the question of personal privilege, and as he would not desist, ordered him to take his seat.

Chairman McCreary of the foreign affairs committee tried to reply to Mr. Boutelle, but a point of order was raised by Mr. Fithian, democrat, of Illinois, and sustained by the speaker. Mr. McCreary protested that Mr. Boutelle by his "manner and words" has charged improper motives to the committee.

Mr. Boutelle interjected "I withdraw the manner. The gentleman from Kentucky has enough for both of us."

Mr. McCreary thereupon resumed his seat

Mr. Fithian of Illinois denounced the government for sending federal troops into Illinois without first receiving a request from the governor. Mr. Myer, democrat of Louisiana, and Mr. Cannon, republican of Illinois, defended his action, declaring that the president had done his duty; that the country exclaimed: "God bless him, what courage he has," and that the republicans cried "amen."

The morning expired without action on the bill, and at 2:15 p. m., under the special order, the remainder of the day was devoted to business reported from the committee on claims.

In the course of two and a half hours six relief bills were passed by the house. Then at 4:50 p. m. the house adjourned.

COREANS ARE STARVING.

Efforts Being Made to Send Them a Car Load of Flour.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Secretary Gresham has received the application referred to in the morning dispatches for a ship to transport 1,000 barrels of flour to Corea. This is the first notice the department has had that any unusual measure of distress and deprivation exists in the kingdom. Assuming that it is true the officials do not see how so small a quantity of grain, which the Coreans scarcely know how to use, will be of much avail in a population of about 10,000,000 people. Secretary Gresham has not yet disposed of the application.

The officials of the Corean legation are themselves taking steps looking to the shipment to Corea of any supplies that may be donated by the people of this country. For this purpose the good offices of the American Trading company of New York have been invoked and it has been asked to look after the movement. This company, however, owns no steamers, but has branch houses in Corea and Japan. Replying to the request it has promised to do everything possible to promote the movement. The legation officials have telegraphed to San Francisco making inquiry as to rates, etc., for securing a vessel to carry the donations to Corea, but as yet no answer has been received.

Three Out of Thirty Passed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The civil service commission recently held an examination of applicants for appointment to the position of inspector under the meat inspection law. These places were but recently included in the scope of the civil service law, and this was the first examination of candidates thereunder. Out of a total number of thirty persons who took the examination but three made sufficiently high percentages to allow them appointments. This is very discouraging to the officials of the bureau of animal industry of the Department of Agriculture, under whose direction the inspection of cattle slaughtered for interstate and foreign commerce is carried on. The law requires that the persons now holding the position of meat inspector, of whom there are probably fifty or more, shall take a civil service examination, but they have not as yet been examined. Another examination of applicants will be held shortly, so as to increase the list of eligibles.

Signed the Oklahoma Townsite Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The president today approved the act recently passed by congress requiring railroads in the territories running over the right of way granted by the government to establish stations at all townsites established by the Interior department. This law grew out of the contest between the Rock Island road and people living in towns in Oklahoma located by the government, the railroad refusing to stop at these towns as it had townsites at other points. It is believed this law will end the trouble.

Restrictions on Oleomargarine.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Representative Foreman, from the committee on agriculture, today made a favorable report on the bill to make oleomargarine and all other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the state or territory into which they are transported. It is claimed that the "original package" decision of the supreme court has permitted unscrupulous dealers to pack oleomargarine in original packages and thus protect it from the restrictions of the various state laws.

Ended Its Work for the Session.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Chairman Reilly called together the committee on Pacific railroads for discussion of the committee's work. It was decided not to hold another meeting until next session, when the Reilly bill will be considered in the house. The bills introduced at the request of the stockholders of the Kansas Pacific consolidated to authorize suits against persons charged with diverting the trust funds will be referred to the committee on judiciary, as they involved judicial questions.

Columbia is at Bluefields.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The first official notice that the United States ship Columbia has arrived at Bluefields came to the Navy department in a telegram from Captain Summer, brought to New Orleans last night by steamer from Bluefields. It contains an account of the happenings there up to four days ago, and the encouraging report by Captain Summer that he anticipates no serious trouble will occur in the future.

Gray's Battalion Will Draw Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The house committee on pensions has decided that the veterans of Gray's battalion of Arkansas volunteers are entitled to the benefits of the Mexican war pension acts. This is one of the many irregular companies whose members have made claims for recognition as survivors of the Mexican campaign, and will be one of the few whose claims have been recognized.

Appointed Naval Cadets.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—James A. McNamara of Eureka, Cal., and Claude Steele of Robinson, Ill., have been appointed naval cadets.

CLAN GORDON EXCURSION TO BLAIR.
August 11, 1894. Special trains from Webster street union station at 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.

MADE GREENBACKS TAXABLE

Important Piece of Financial Legislation Gotten Through Congress.

NEW DEPARTURE IN FEDERAL FINANCE

States May Now Levy Taxes on All Government Issues, but Without Discrimination—Half a Billion Added to the Assessable Valuation.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE.
1407 F Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.

The only financial legislation accomplished by this congress, except the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act and the passage of the seigniorage bill, which received the presidential veto, is the bill to subject to state taxation national bank notes and United States treasury notes, which passed the house Tuesday with the senate amendments. Attempts have been made in nearly every congress since the war to subject these forms of money to taxation. The bill provides that circulating notes of national banking associations and United States legal tender notes and other notes and certificates of the United States payable on demand and circulating or intended to circulate as currency shall not be exempt from taxation under the laws of any state or territory, provided that the taxation is exercised at the same rate and in the same manner as upon other property or money. The three acts authorizing the issuance of greenbacks each put in circulation $750,000,000, but the total amount was afterwards reduced to $346,000,000—a figure that has remained permanent, although much of the money has been lost or destroyed. Each issuing act declared the greenbacks exempt from taxation by state or municipal authorities, as well as all other obligations of the United States, and under this law are the Sherman notes for the purchase of bullion of $150,000,000, which were issued under the act of 1890. There are, in round numbers, $500,000,000 of United States notes exempt from taxation. Against the bill it was argued that it was an infringement upon the sovereignty of the general government to permit state and municipal authorities to tax its monetary issues, but on the other hand it was pointed out that the states were not permitted to discriminate against any forms of money, and that these greenbacks should be placed on the same basis as gold and silver.

COREA'S POSTAL SERVICE.

Little interruption to the transmission of the United States mails can be caused by the war over Corea, and no apprehension or delay of any sort is entertained by officials of the Postoffice department. Corea has no regular postal system, and such crude service as is maintained is either under the authority of the Japanese government or through private enterprise. There are three postoffices in the kingdom, at Fusam-Po, Genzanshin and Jinsen, which are under Japanese jurisdiction. All other arrangements for carrying mails are made by private business establishments, as in China beyond Shanghai. The amount of mail transmitted between Corea and this country is naturally very small, and is forwarded with the mails sent from Japan. A dispatch pouch is sent regularly by our legation at Seoul, Corea's capital, to Yokohama, and reaches the United States three or four times a month. Its transportation from Seoul to Yokohama is accomplished solely through arrangements effected by the State department. Steps were taken last spring by the Corean government, through its legation officials here, to secure all necessary information preparatory to admission into the universal postal union, but since then no action has been taken.

BRYAN'S RECENT CALLING.

Congressman Hainer says the announcement of Mr. Bryan's candidacy for the senate reminds him of the story which runs as follows: A gentleman visiting a sleepy southern town was very anxious to be called in time to attend the divine services on Sabbath day, and was assured that if he started with the ringing of the second bell he would be there in time. On Sunday morning he was awakened, and was under the impression in his half dosing sleep that he had heard the bell ring repeatedly. Rushing down he inquired of the colored servant if that was the second bell which he had heard. He was answered: "No, sah. That am the third ringing of the fust bell." The parallel between the old man's experience and the frequent calls of Mr. Bryan's literary bureau on himself is apparent.

Postmasters appointed: Iowa—Vernon, Van Buren county, Hattie A. Ehrman, vice Mrs. S. E. Fulton, resigned.

South Dakota—Cavour, Beadle county, M. E. Flanigan, vice S. L. Schofield, removed.

Postoffices established: Iowa—Idell, Woodbury county, Janie Bush, commissioned postmistress.

South Dakota—Ponca, Gregory county, Frank M. Griswold, commissioned postmaster.

Patents have been granted as follows: To Nebraskans—Gustav Andreen, Omaha, shutter worker and fastener; John M. Barclay, Kearney, wire fencing tool; Friedrich W. Wittkowski, Omaha, automatic railway switch.

To Iowans—Zerah L. Hayden, Cedar Rapids, shears; Abraham Kile, Mount Auburn, wire splicing device; William Louden, Fairfield, pulley block; Daniel I. Lybe, Sidney, journal bearing; Samuel H. Meredith, West Liberty, harrow; Charles S. Mosely, assignor to Dubuque Specialty Machine works, Dubuque, protector for endless chain cutter mortising machine; William Neal, Washington, assignor of Advance Threshes company, Battle Creek, Mich., threshing machine; Martin C. and Z. S. Randleman, Carlisle, hog pen; Nick Weiler, Des Moines, compound lever lifting jack.

To South Dakotans—Godfried Laube, Huron, assignor one-half to J. Hyman, Del Rio, Tex., steam coffee or tea pot.

BELL COMPANY WORKING A SCHEME.

Proposed Amendment to the Patent Laws Will Extend Its Life Seventeen Years.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Representative Childs of Illinois has presented a memorial in the house protesting against proposed patent legislation on the ground that it is in the interests of the American Bell Telephone company. The memorial is signed by Charles U. Aldrich, who was solicitor general under the last administration, and asserts that by several bills introduced in congress an attempt has been made to secure an amendment to the revised statutes so that a domestic patent shall not be limited in its duration by the expiration of a foreign patent unless the patent in the foreign country has been granted prior to the date of the filing of the application in this country. He claims that the American Bell Telephone company is vitally interested in this proposed legislation and a great wrong would be done the American people should the law be changed. He cites a number of patents for which applications have been filed and says the legislation proposed will prolong the life of the Bell Telephone company's monopoly for seventeen years from the date of its last patent, March 7, 1893. He suggests legislation relating in express terms that the domestic patents shall expire at the same time as the foreign patent, without reference to the time when the application was made. He suggests that the monopoly of a patent shall cease seventeen years after it first came into use, without reference to the time when the patent was allowed or issued. He also suggests that patent controversies should be appealed directly to the supreme court that they might secure a final settlement as early as possible.

Amending the Mineral Land Laws.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Representative Doolittle of Washington has introduced a bill to authorize any person authorized to enter lands under the mineral laws to enter lands that are chiefly valuable for building stone under the provisions of the act for placer mining.

Deadlock on the Immigration Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The conferees on the immigration bill met today and adjourned after two hours' discussion without reaching any agreement.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The senate, in executive session today, confirmed the nomination of Henry S. Priest to be United States district judge for the eastern district of Missouri, also Amos M. Thayer of Missouri to be United States circuit judge for the Eighth judicial district, and Luther M. Embry to be postmaster at Shelbyville, Ill.

SENATE LACKED A QUORUM.

Discussion on Mexican Veterans, Early Executive Session and Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—At 1:15 the senate went into executive session, the reason apparently being to relieve the tension over the tariff situation.

The senate made an effort to dispose of the Chinese treaty in executive session, but did not succeed, owing to the absence of a quorum. On account of the absence of a large number of senators, who are expected to return tomorrow, the treaty was postponed until then, and the senate adjourned after being in executive session only about half an hour.

Before going into executive session the house bill modifying and partly repealing the revised statutes requiring proof of subsequent loyalty before pensions or bounty lands are granted to Mexican war veterans was discussed.

Mr. Hill asked if the bill was to remove the last vestige of political disability against these veterans, and was answered in the affirmative by Mr. George.

Mr. Platt opposed the bill on the ground and there were thousands of these old claims and suggested that as democrats complained of the present pension list, this would be a good time to call a halt. The matter went over without action.

The senate went into executive session, and at 1:40 adjourned until tomorrow.

MEXICO'S CORN CROP.

Rainy Season Came Two Months Late, but Just in Time.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—In view of the uncertain state of our corn crop the following reports dated August 1 to the State department from Consul General Crittenden at Mexico is of interest:

"Up to the 1st of July it was thought the corn crop would be a failure and entail much suffering and make further demands upon the treasury of this country to supply from the United States the deficiency of the government to save many persons from starving. In July many rains fell over the greater part of this republic, even where none had fallen in several years. It is now believe that more than half a crop will be grown. The railroad officials have been encouraged to the belief that their business will be much improved by the late rains. The rainy season was almost two months later than last season."

Osceola Brevities.

OSCEOLA, Neb., Aug. 9.—(Special to The Bee.)—Osceola's board of village trustees have just held a meeting and quarantined the town on account of diphtheria and scarlet fever, and all persons in houses where they have had the diseases are to keep in the house for thirty days.

The Polk county normal is now in session at Osceola. Usually it has been held for two weeks, but on account of these good old democratic times it was thought best to only have a one week's session this year. County Superintendent Kepner is doing his best to make it a success, and the lectures by State Superintendent Goudy and Prof. Corbett of York were excellent. Dr. Johnson of Table Rock will deliver a lecture tonight and the institute will close on Saturday.

Judge T. H. Saunders, who has been absent in the east for the benefit of his health, and had been gone three months, has returned very much improved, and his friends would hardly know him now, he looks so much better than when he went away.

The republican county convention will be held on Saturday afternoon. Dr. P. C. Johnson will speak to the boys and tell them why they ought to be republicans more now than ever.

Left Little Corn in Fillmore.

EXETER, Neb., Aug. 9.—(Special to The Bee.)—The drouth still continues, and the last vestige of a prospect for saving even a small per cent of the corn crop is gone. A lighted match could be applied to almost any field in this section of the country and the fodder would burn almost like a stubble field.

Captain Ashby of Beatrice, the populists' great gun of the state, spoke here Monday night to a mixed crowd of democrats, republicans and populists.

The mill elevator has again changed hands, Charles Raymond retiring and B. C. Ragan taking his place.

In spite of the terrible severity of the times, Exeter will do some building this fall in the way of a couple of new business houses. Messrs. Williams & Benedict, the hardware firm that was burned out in Exeter's recent fire, have purchased the I. T. Powell lot, and will at once commence the erection of a one-story building 22x60 feet.

Will Pay All Claims.

FREMONT, Aug. 9.—(Special to The Bee.)—The excitement over the failure of the Hawkeye commission house still continues and although no business is being done the walk in front of the room is crowded with those having claims against the company. Manager Coman was at his post this morning and said he had assurances from the operator at the central office in Omaha that all claims will soon be paid in full and business resumed. The amount of the company's indebtedness at this place is about $50,000. Ed Renkin, postmaster and publisher of the Hooper Sentinel, was the first to begin legal action to secure his claim, which he places at $4,144.25, and an attachment was issued and the Commercial National bank garnished. L. B. Coman, the local manager, got out an attachment for $180, the amount due him on salary, and W. W. Dreyfoos also begun a suit for $200. No blame is attached to Manager Coman for the result of the enterprise.

Fremont News Notes.

FREMONT, Aug. 9.—(Special to The Bee.)—A telegram was received last night from Frank Cunningham, one of the four boys who ran away from Fremont Monday. The dispatch is dated at Kearney and says: "I was kidnaped in Fremont Monday. Would like to get home." He says nothing of his associates. No stock is taken in the kidnaping business.

Miss Eoline Clark was elected secretary of the Grant Sarsaparilla company last evening to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Devries.

A democratic county convention for the purpose of electing delegates to state and congressional conventions has been called to meet at the court house at 2 o'clock on Tuesday, August 21. The primaries will be held on the preceding Monday evening.

Burglars Plead Guilty.

FAIRMONT, Neb., Aug. 9.—(Special to The Bee.)—Last night Sheriff Porter of Fillmore county returned from Oxford with two prisoners in custody, Herbert Cocheram and George Clark, both of this place, charged with robbing the hardware store of A. E. Small & Co. of this place one night last week and carrying off razors, knives and revolvers. They had a hearing this morning and pleaded guilty and were sent to the county jail at Geneva to await the next term of court.

Franklin Summer School.

FRANKLIN, Neb., Aug. 9.—(Special to The Bee.)—The summer school for teachers which has been held here during the past month will close this week, and the county institute will begin next week.

The county convention of the populists will be held here Saturday. The chances are favorable for the nomination of Representative Dimmick for another term.

To Sue an Alleged Defaulter.

ST. PAUL, Neb., Aug. 9.—(Special to The Bee.)—The county commissioners yesterday instructed the county attorney to at once commence suit against the defaulting ex-county treasurer, A. W. Girmaer, and his bondsmen for amount due the county. His shortage is between $18,000 and $19,000, of which about $2,700 is due the county, balance the state.

Fatal Case of Diphtheria.

HASTINGS, Aug. 9.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Florence, the 8-year-old daughter of Sheriff Harris, died this morning of diphtheria. The Board of Health is taking steps to prevent a spread of the disease.

The water at Courtland is as clear as a crystal and temperature perfect.

EXPENSIVE FIRE AT LINCOLN

Sullivan Transfer Company's Numerous Stables and Stock Burned.

WATER PRESSURE NOT STRONG ENOUGH

Large Quantities of Feed Lost—Blaze Attributed to Incendiaries, as the Buildings Were Ablaze on All Sides When Discovered.

LINCOLN, Aug. 9.—(Special to The Bee.) The city was alarmed by a chorus of whistles and fire bells about 2 o'clock this morning, and the fire department, hurrying out North Ninth street, found the big barns and stables of the Sullivan Transfer company a mass of flames. The barn was a frame structure and being filled with hay, straw and other inflammable materials, it burned like so much tinder. The alarm was turned in by B. L. Adams, who states that when he arose the building was on fire in front, in the rear and on both sides, which gives rise to the suspicion that it was the work of incendiaries. Three men who were sleeping in the barn at the time were awakened by the smoke and devoted themselves to the task of freeing the horses, of which there were sixteen head in the building. All but five head were got out, but some of them ran back into the flames. A valuable animal, the property of Councilman Daily, was among those burned. Two mules and a cow were also cremated.

The firemen made a quick response, but it was some time before they could get water after the hose was attached, and they could do nothing towards saving the building. Besides the live stock there was a large quantity of feed in the building, which was lost. Several valuable wagons and all the harness except one set were also burned. The building was the property of O. P. Dinges and was valued at $3,000; insurance, $2,000. The contents destroyed were valued at $3,000; insurance, $1,400. During the progress of the fire the heat and sparks set fire to a frame residence adjoining occupied by Henry Hamilton, and it and its contents were a total loss. The building was valued at $800 and the contents at $200. The residence of B. C. Mills and its contents, worth $1,000, were also burned, as was that of E. Dolan and its contents, valued at $1,200. The total loss, as nearly as can be estimated, is about $10,000, partially insured.

FOR CRIMINAL LIBEL.

William Strine was arrested this morning at the instance of Mrs. Dena Craw and charged with criminal libel. The complainant is the wife of Frank W. Craw, and she states that the defendant headed a communication to the chief of police in which it was stated that the plaintiff was guilty of using profane and obscene language and scandalizing the neighborhood and asking the police authorities to order her to remove from the neighborhood. This communication, which it appears was signed by about twenty others of the neighbors, she claims the defendant showed to J. F. Decker and divers other persons, thereby injuring her reputation and bringing her into disrepute.

AS TO SPECIAL COURSES.

Inasmuch as there has been a tendency on the part of some of the students of the university to take advantage of the privileges given them of taking special courses or in some cases part courses, the regents have thought best to make public the rules governing the matter, which will hereafter be rigidly adhered to. The rules are as follows:

Students will be permitted to carry special or partial work on the following conditions only:

Students of mature years, not candidates for degrees, with a definite object in view to which the special course shall clearly tend, and students in the university department of law, art and music wishing to carry partial courses in some university group, will be permitted to carry special courses or to select studies under advice from the proper authorities.

Students who must "work their way" through the university and students known to be in ill health, or who have special physical defects that make full work impossible, will be excused from full work and permitted to select studies under advice from the proper authorities.

Men and women of maturity who desire to enroll for special work in a given department as a means of general culture will be permitted to do so under advice from the head of the department interested and from the proper university authority.

Teachers in Lincoln and the vicinity may always enroll for such work as they can carry successfully in addition to their duties as instructors.

Instructors and employes of the university may enroll for less than full work and for special studies, under advice from the proper authority.

Students carrying special or partial work under these rules must secure an average grade of 85 per cent in the studies pursued.

All special students must be regularly matriculated as students in the university; that is, pay the fee of $5, which will entitle them to take special work for a period of four years.

LINCOLN IN BRIEF.

Chancellor Canfield, president of the Lincoln branch of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, has received the report of the work of the society for the quarter ending August 1, giving the number of arrests at eight, with convictions in all but one case, and the aggregate fines at $970. The principal part of the work just now is in the line of clearing the railways of disreputable news agents.

In the district court yesterday the city attorney formally confessed judgment in favor of the Milwaukee Bridge and Iron works for $34,650, the amount due on the construction of the viaduct.

There was a rather slim attendance at the meeting of the Prison Reform association last night, and very little business was done. The chairman of the local branch reported that the prisoners who had been liberated were being well looked after, and that those who were out on parole had good places. The meeting adjourned to August 22.

A meeting of the Labor day committees was held last night and encouraging reports of progress were received. The Lincoln street railway agreed to donate 1½ cents for every round trip ticket taken up, and the offer was accepted.

The graduation exercises of the scientific class of the Lincoln Normal university were held last night.

A farmer named Binford complained to the police today that his corn crib had been broken into and a quantity of corn stolen some time last night.

The case of E. H. Pearson against the Badger Lumber company has been filed in the district court. The plaintiff claims a balance of $17,000.

Adjutant General Gage was in the city for a while this morning looking after his correspondence, and returned to Omaha in the afternoon. He has a good deal of business on his hands just now in preparation for the encampment. He says that everything is moving along satisfactorily, and that the encampment will be one of the most successful ever held in the state. A special tent is to be provided for the press and all arrangements made for their comfort.

Articles of incorporation of the Sherman County Irrigating, Water Power and Improvement company were filed with the secretary of state this afternoon. The principal place of business is to be at Loup City, and the business of the corporation is to be the tapping of the Middle Loup river and furnishing water for the irrigation of Valley and Sherman counties. For this purpose a dam is to be built across the Loup at a point near Arcadia. The capital stock is $100,000, and the list of incorporators is headed with the name of John G. Schaupp.

A meeting of the members of the Commercial club and all others interested in the state fair is to be held at the Lincoln hotel Monday, when a list of special attractions will be prepared.

GIBBON FAVORS IRRIGATION.

Mass Meeting of Citizens to Promote the Work in that Section.

GIBBON, Neb., Aug. 9.—(Special to The Bee.)—The total crop failure in this vicinity on account of the drouth has created a strong sentiment among the farmers in favor of irrigation. Many have kept their gardens in flourishing condition with the water supplied by wind mills, which has served as an object lesson as to the value of irrigation. This locality is very favorably situated to irrigate cheaply, from the fact that at Kearney, twelve miles west of Gibbon, the canal furnishes a large amount of water, which, after being used for power purposes, is still at sufficient elevation to be conducted through a canal or main ditch from there through Center, Gibbon and Shelton townships on the divide between Wood river and the Platte, from which lateral ditches would supply the water to nearly every quarter section in these townships. The topography of the country is very favorable, there being no deep ravines or hills to interfere. The land descends from west to east about seven feet per mile.

An enthusiastic meeting was held last evening to consider a proposition from the Kearney Canal company, in which it is proposed that if the towns above named will vote bonds to pay the expense of the main ditch the company will supply the water to all the farmers who will dig the necessary lateral ditches, the water to cost not to exceed $1 per acre annually.

W. C. Tillotson of Kearney addressed the meeting, stating the object and proposition. Mr. Smith, farmer at the State Industrial School at Kearney, spoke of the great advantage the irrigation from the Kearney canal had been to that part of the school farm that lies below the canal. During this year of unprecedented drouth the practical benefits are very apparent. About July 10 a severe hail storm totally destroyed excellent crops of vegetables and cereals, on the ruins of which now stands a bounteous crop of millet and many kinds of vegetables that were planted after the hail. The advantages of this water to this institution can be realized when it is stated that even in this dry year they have raised all the vegetables that have been required at the school. In some cases, such as cabbage, two crops are raised on the same land, and of radishes three crops. The 225 boys, with the attendants now at the school, consume two bushels of radishes at a single meal, and other vegetables in proportion.

Mr. O'Brien, civil engineer of the Kearney Canal company, gave a very lucid explanation of the construction of irrigation canals and their requirements and the extreme ease of their construction in this territory. The citizens were very much interested, and a committe of fifteen farmers was appointed to examine the Kearney canal from its source at the Platte river, near Elm creek, to its lakes in Kearney; also the farms that have used the water this year, and report to an adjourned meeting Saturday.

Methodist Camp Meeting Opened.

NORFOLK, Neb., Aug. 9.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The north Nebraska conference of the Methodist Episcopal church began its first annual camp meeting, under the direction of Presiding Elder A. Hodgetts, in a beautiful grove on the banks of the Elkhorn one mile north of Norfolk. A large tent, with seating capacity for 800 people, a dining hall and an abundance of smaller tents are on the grounds. The meeting will continue for ten days. Dr. Barker, the evangelist from Ocean Grove, N. J., assisted by the ministers of the conference, will conduct the meetings, and all who come will be agreeably entertained.

Little Wheat but Much Corn.

AINSWORTH, Neb., Aug. 9.—(Special to The Bee.)—Harvesting around in the vicinity of Ainsworth is about finished, and on the principle that "a short horse is soon curried," was not a big job. Some few pieces of wheat were cut and bound in the good old fashioned way, but many more were cut with mowers, raked with a horse rake and will be threshed from the winnow. Many pieces were not cut at all, but were harvested by stock being turned on them. Corn is looking fine. In many fields the ears are beginning to lap over with the weight of the forming kernels.

Nebraska Pioneers Meet at York.

ULYSSES, Neb., Aug. 9.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Four thousand old settlers of York, Seward, Butler and Polk counties met today at Lord's grove, nine miles from here, where the four counties corner, to hold the tenth annual picnic of the Old Settler's association. Despite the heat and dust the day was made enjoyable, and a pleasant program of sports was carried out. Many were disappointed at the failure of the base ball game between Ulysses and Surprise, which was abandoned owing to an objection to the pitcher for the Ulysses nine.

Fairmont Store Closed.

FAIRMONT, Neb., Aug. 9.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The hardware store of Colonel E. Fraker was closed today by A. S. Cogswell of Geneva. Cogswell has notes against Fraker to the amount of about $1,400, money which was used in conducting the business. The liabilities of the firm are altogether about $3,500; assets, about $4,000. Cogswell will send a representative here tomorrow to look after the stock until matters are fixed up and the stock put on sale.

Disturbed by Highwaymen.

CLAY CENTER, Neb., Aug. 9.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Hans Davis, a liveryman of this place, while returning from Edgar last night in a buggy, was approached by two men, who ordered him to halt. Not complying with this demand, they fired at Davis, the ball passing through the rim of his hat very close to his head. He returned the fire and the team, becoming frightened, ran and the assailants escaped.

Copious Showers at Gordon.

GORDON, Neb., Aug. 9.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The long drouth was broken by a copious shower this evening. This rain will make some corn, but fully three-fourths of the corn is beyond redemption. Hay is scarce, but the range in the sand hills was never better and cattle are looking fine.

Intense Heat at Nebraska City.

NEBRASKA CITY, Aug. 9.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Another hot wind today did great damage to what is left of crops. All vegetation in this immediate vicinity is burned up. Rain now will help but little. Work was practically suspended today on account of the intense heat.

Oregon Kidney Tea cures nervous headaches. Trial size, 25 cents. All druggists.

Picnic at Courtland beach.

They turn Green

at the ball and heel—even some of the best black stockings. Wash them with Pearline, and you'll have the black color restored. Does that look as though Pearline would "injure the clothes?"

Things like these, hundreds of them, all more or less important, make Pearline the best thing to wash with. Then, on top of that, it saves labor, saves rubbing, saves wear and tear, time and money.

Send it Back

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as," or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 483 JAMES PYLE, New York.

CEREBRINE (HAMMOND)

Extract of the Brain of the Ox.

In the treatment of

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.

N. Y. Neurological Society, Meeting, April 4, 1890 "A case was presented of locomotor ataxia which had been treated with hypodermic injections of CEREBRINE. Six years ago the patient, a man aged forty, had begun to suffer with double vision. This, after several months of treatment had disappeared, and for a time he had been quite well. The typical symptoms of locomotor ataxia then came on; complete loss of knee-jerks; sharp pains in the legs; ataxia quite well marked; inability to stand with the eyes closed; difficulty in evacuating the bladder and bowels; sexual power lost; a sense of constriction around the waist. Treatment was begun about ten weeks ago, and consisted of a daily hypodermic injection of CEREBRINE (Hammond), five drops, combined with a fair amount of water. Improvement very marked; sexual functions perfectly restored; complete control over bladder and bowels, and sharp pains had disappeared; general health improved; able to run up and down stairs, and could stand steady with his eyes closed. No other treatment employed. Improvement gradual and steady."

EPILEPSY.

Dose Five Drops. Price, (2 drachms), $2.50.

Where local druggists are not supplied with the Hammond Animal Extracts, they will be mailed, together with all existing literature on the subject, on receipt of price by

THE COLUMBIA CHEMICAL CO.,
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DOCTOR

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