bled to the Associated Press in Mr. Stead's article of April 4:

"What an awful thought is it that even now we could arrange with the present members of the United States assembly and our House of Commons, the peace of the world would be secured for all eternity. We could hold a federal parliament, five years in Washington and five in London."

Mr. Rhodes added: "The only thing feasible to carry out this idea is a secret society, gradually absorbing the wealth of the world, to be devoted to such an object."

His Dream of Greatness.

There was Mr. Rhodes' dream of transatlantic greatness.

"Fancy," he says, "the charm to young America just coming on, and dissatisfied, for they have filled up their country and do not know what to tackle next to share in a scheme to take the government of the whole world. Their present president (Mr. Harrison) is dimly seeing it; but his horizon is limited to the new world, north and south, and so he would intrigue in Canada, Argentine and Brazil, to the exclusion of England.

"Such a brain wants but little to see the true solution. He is still groping in the dark, but very near the discovery, for the American has been taught the lesson of home rule, and of the success of leaving the management of the local pump to the parish beadle. He does not burden his House of Commons with the responsibility of cleansing the parish drains.

"The present position of the English house is ridiculous. You might as well expect Napoleon to have found time to have personally counted his dirty linen before he sent it to the wash, and to have recounted it upon its return.

"It would have been better for Europe if Napoleon had carried out his idea of a universal monarchy. He might have succeeded if he had hit on the idea of granting self-government to the component parts."

Duty of Anglo-Saxons.

Dealing with the "sacred duty of the English-speaking world of taking the responsibility for the still uncivilized world," and commenting upon the necessary departure from the map of such countries as Portugal, Persia and Spain, "who are found wanting," Mr. Rhodes said:

"What scope! What a horizon of work for the next two centuries for the best energies of the best people in the world."

On the matter of tariffs Mr. Rhodes was characteristically positive: "I note," he said, "with satisfaction, that the committee appointed to inquire into the McKinley tariff reports that in certain articles our trades have fallen off 50 per cent. Yet the fools do not see that if they do not lookout they will have England shut out and isolated with 90,000,000 to feed, and capable of internally supporting about 6,000,000. If they had a statesman they would at the present moment be commercially at war with the United States and would have boycotted the raw products of the United States until she came to her senses, and I say this because I am a free trader.

Ignorant of Their Greatness.

"Your people have not known their greatness. They posses one-fifth of the world, and do not know it is slipping away from them. They spend their time in discussing Mr. Parnell and Dr. Tanner, the character of Sir Charles Dilke, compensation for beer houses, and omne hoc genus. Your supreme question at present is the seizure of the labor vote for the next election. Read the Australian election bulletins and see what undue pandering to the laboring vote may lead you. You drive your manufacturers to Belgium, Holland and to Germany, just as you have placed a great deal of cheap shipping trade in the hands of Italy by your stringent shipping regulations."

Here this political will and testament," as Mr. Stead calls it, abruptly betakes off.

Mr. Stead commenting on this, says:

"It is rough and inchoate, and almost as uncouth as one of Cromwell's speeches, but the central idea glows luminous throughout. Its ideal is the promotion of racial unity on the basis of the principles embodied in the American constitution."

RESULT IS STILL IN DOUBT

Mine Workers Review Situation and a Strike is Believed to Be Pending.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 8.—The trouble in the block coal fields of this state was called to the attention of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers' association today and the afternoon was spent in going over the situation there. Negotiations between the miners and operators have not been entirely broken off, although about 2,500 men are on a strike and another effort will be made to effect a reconciliation before the national board takes decisive action. It was decided to appoint a committee of two of the board members to act in concert with the district officers in endeavoring to arrange a settlement of the difficulty.

The West Virginia situation was taken up today and the district president and several local officers from the field were heard by the board. The utmost secrecy was maintained in regard to what action was taken. Some time ago President Mitchell and Secretary Wilson were authorized to make a last effort to arrange a conference with the operators. They reported to the board today in regard to the conditions in the field and of their negotiations with the operators. This report was kept quiet, but it is believed an utter failure to bring the operators to a recognition of the union and the adoption of a union scale was reported. It is believed the board will order a strike. An order to quit work would affect between 20,000 and 25,000 men.

The situation in the anthracite district of Pennsylvania has not yet been considered by the board.

The Kentucky situation will be canvassed tomorrow. The Hopkins county strike, which has been in progress for over a year, is the most important matter to be considered in that district.

Western Miners Strike.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 8.—A dispatch received in this city today from Mackay, Idaho, announces that the miners union at that point has called out all the miners and other workmen employed by the White Knob company. It is said the strike involves 1,000 men. No information as to the cause of the strike is given.

Ordered to Quit Work.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., April 8.—The coal operators here tonight state that the members of the United Mine Workers of America have been notified along the Norfolk & Western railway to strike tomorrow. The operators believe but few will obey the order.

Stricken with Smallpox.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Green B. Morris, the well known horseman, has been stricken down with smallpox and is now an inmate of the city pest house, where his case is said to be of a mild type.

Your Liver
Will be roused to its natural duties and your biliousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take
Hood's Pills
Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

BOTH SIDES ARE DIVIDED

Democrats as Well as Republicans Differ on Cuban Reciprocity Bill.

DEBATE OPENS WITHOUT ALARM IN HOUSE

Payne Twenty-Per Cent Method Still Seems to Command Sufficient Strength to Warrant Its Passage.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The first day of the debate on the Cuban reciprocity bill, which opened in the house today, was disappointing from a spectacular standpoint. There were no sensational clashes and none of the bitterness which was expected to crop out on the floor came to the surface. The vote on the motion to go into committee of the whole to consider the bill, however, developed the lines of cleavage and showed that the democrats are quite as much divided on the question as is the majority. In the division, which is regarded practically a test vote on the bill, 177 republicans and 80 democrats voted for the motion and 41 democrats and 39 republicans against it.

The following is the detailed vote:

Yeas:

Acheson,	Graff,	Padgett,
Adams,	Graham,	Palmer,
Adamson,	Green (Pa.),	Parker,
Alexander,	Greene (Mass.),	Patterson (Pa.),
Allen (Maine),	Grow,	Patterson (Tenn)
Babcock,	Hanbury,	Payne,
Ball,	Haugen,	Pearre (Md.),
Bartholdt,	Hay,	Perkins,
Bates,	Hedge,	Pierce (Tenn.),
Bingham,	Hemenway,	Pou,
Boutell,	Henry (Conn.),	Powers (Me.),
Bowie,	Henry (Miss.),	Powers (Mass.),
Brantley,	Hill,	Haughey,
Brick,	Hitt,	Ray,
Brownlow,	Howard,	Reeder,
Bull,	Irwin,	Reeves,
Burk (Pa.),	Jack,	Reid,
Burke (S. D.),	Johnson,	Rhea,
Burkett,	Jones (Va.),	Richardson (Ten.)
Burleigh,	Ketcham,	Rixey,
Burnett,	Kluttz,	Robb,
Burton,	Knapp,	Roberts,
Butler (Pa.),	Knox,	Robinson (Ind.),
Caldwell,	Kyle,	Ruppert,
Candler,	Lacey,	Russell,
Cannon,	Landis,	Ryan,
Clark,	Lassiter,	Salmon,
Connell,	Latimer,	Scott,
Conner,	Lawrence,	Selby,
Copper (Wis.),	Lessler,	Shefman,
Cousins,	Lever,	Sibley,
Cromer,	Lewis (Pa.),	Sims,
Crowley,	Lindsay,	Small,
Crumpacker,	Littauer,	Smith (Ia.),
Currier,	Little,	Snodgrass,
Curtis,	Livingston,	Southwick,
Dalzell,	Lloyd,	Sperry,
Davidson,	Long,	Stewart (N. Y.),
De Armond,	Loudenslager,	Storm,
Dinsmore,	McCall,	Sullowy,
Douglas,	McClellan,	Sulzer,
Dovener,	McLain,	Swanson,
Draper,	Maddox,	Taylor (Ala.),
Driscoll,	Mann,	Thayer,
Emerson,	Martin,	Thomas (Ia.),
Evans,	Mercer,	Tirrell,
Finley,	Mickey,	Tompkins (N. Y.)
Fitzgerald,	Miller,	Tongue,
Fleming,	Monnett,	Underwood,
Foss,	Moody (Mass.),	Vandiver,
Foster (Vt.),	Moody (N. C.),	Vreeland,
Fox,	Moody (Ore.),	Wachter,
Garden (N. J.),	Moon,	Wadsworth,
Gibson,	Morgan,	Wanger,
Gill,	Morrell,	Watson,
Gillett (N. Y.),	Morse,	Williams (Ill.),
Gillett (Mass.),	Mudd,	Williams (Miss.),
Goldfogle,	Olmstead,	Wilson—177.
Gooch,	Otten,	

Nays:

Allen (Ky.),	Gaines (W. Va.),	Naphen,
Aplin,	Gardner (Mich.),	Needham,
Ball,	Gilbert,	Newlands,
Bankhead,	Glenn,	Norton,
Bartlett,	Griffith,	Otey,
Bell,	Griggs,	Prince,
Bishop,	Halliton,	Randell,
Bowersock,	Hepburn,	Richardson (Ala.)
Breazele,	Hooker,	Robertson (Ky.),
Broussarm,	Hughes,	Shafroth (Colo.),
Brown,	Jenkins,	Shallenberger,
Burgess,	Jones (Wash.),	Smith (Ill.),
Burleson,	Kahn,	Smith (Ky.),
Butler (Me.),	Kehoe,	Smith, H. C.,
Clayton,	Kern,	Smith, S. W.,
Conrey,	Kleberg,	Smith, W. A.,
Combs,	Littlefield,	Sharkman,
Corliss,	Loud,	Stark,
Cushman,	McCleary,	Stevens (Minn.),
Davey (La.),	McCulloch,	Sutherland,
Davis (Fla.),	Marshall,	Tawney,
Dayton,	Metcalf,	Taylor (O.),
Esch,	Meyer (La.),	Wheeler,
Fresly,	Miers,	White,
Fletcher,	Minor,	Woods,
Fordney,	Morris,	Zenor—80.

The vote was in reality more embarrassing to the democrats than to the republicans, as the members of the minority had called a conference for tonight, at which they desired to get together on a course of action. The vote forced the hands of the democrats as individuals before the caucus. Mr. Payne, the republican leader, opened the debate for the bill today in a strong speech, which commanded close attention from both sides of the house.

Differences of Democrats.

There were only two other speeches. Mr. Newlands, a democrat from Nevada, took the position that the concession should not be made to Cuba, unless it were invited at the same time to become a part of the United States. Mr. McClellan, a New York democrat, who was the last speaker, favored a 50 per cent reduction for the benefit of Cuba, but gave notice that if the rate of reduction was not increased he would vote for the bill. He contended that reciprocity was in line with time-honored doctrine, and that while republicans might fear it, democrats should not.

Mr. Payne was very insistent on his contention that the Cuban planters would reap the advantage of the 20 per cent reduction of the duty, and that the Sugar trust would get nothing.

Mr. Payne then turned his attention to the benefits which would accrue to the United States. He said it had been predicted that in a few years we would have the bulk of the Cuban trade, and that our exports to that country would reach $200,000,000. He also dwelt upon the other advantages the exclusion of cheap labor from Cuba by the enactment of our immigration and labor laws would bring.

"Do you propose to treat Cuba as if it were a part of the United States?" asked Mr. Lloyd of Missouri.

Looks Out for the Future.

"Cuba is not now a part of the United States," replied Mr. Payne. "I do not want it to be, but I believe it will be, and so believing, I am in favor of preparing it as best we can for the day of its incorporation within our limits."

W. A. Smith of Michigan created some amusement by springing on Mr. Payne an extract from a speech made by Mr. Payne during the consideration of the Dingley bill, when Mr. Payne said that if the beet sugar industry were established in this country the tariff would not be disturbed for twenty-five years.

"We took you at your word," said Mr. Smith, "and we invested $10,000,000 in Michigan in the industry."

Mr. Newlands of Nevada delivered the opening argument against the bill. He took the ground that there should be no concession to Cuba unless it was accompanied by a cordial invitation to become a part of the United States. The concession to Cuba, he said, would not cheapen sugar to the American consumer.

Bait for Annexation.

Mr. Newlands said the republican party, in utter disregard of the Teller resolution, has sharply curtailed the independence of Cuba by forcing upon it the adoption of the Platt amendment. The purpose of the republican party, he said, was clearly to hedge Cuba about with so many irritating restrictions upon its sovereignty as to make its position intolerable—to make it an humble suppliant for annexation.

Mr. McClellan of New York, a member of the ways and means committee, who favors a greater concession to Cuba than is granted by the bill, followed.

In arguing the obligations of the United States to relieve the present distress in Cuba and of our duty start the new republic under the most favorable auspices, Mr. McClellan told of the interview between President McKinley and the Cuban commissioners when the president advised them to return to Cuba and secure the acceptance of the Platt amendment.

Tribute to McKinley.

"President McKinley," said he, "told them he could make no promises, but he asked them to trust the United States. We can pay no higher tribute to the martyred president's memory," added Mr. McClellan, "than to show here that in his estimate of his country and in his countrymen he was not mistaken." (Applause.)

Mr. McClellan defended his advocacy of the reciprocity, insisting that reciprocity had been democratic doctrine since Thomas Jefferson's day. In conclusion Mr. McClellan argued that the 20 per cent concession would not afford sufficient relief to Cuba and he gave notice that he would try to amend it by increasing the rate of reduction. Failing in that, he would vote for the bill, because it would breach the wall of protection and lower part of the preposterous Dingley rates.

The house at 5:05 p. m. adjourned.

DEMOCRATS FAIL TO AGREE

House Members Propose and Reject Various Schemes for Cuban Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—After a conference lasting nearly three hours tonight the democratic members of the house of representatives tabled a number of propositions which had been presented relative to the policy to be pursued on the Cuban reciprocity bill now before the house and then adjourned without action on the subject.

The result of the conference leaves every democratic member free to exercise his individual opinion and it is generally believed that this will result in the passage of the reciprocity bill as the test vote in the house today showed about sixty democratic members for the bill, which will much more than offset the republican defection from the measure.

Representative Hay of Virginia was in the chair tonight and ninety-two democratic members were present. For the first hour the discussion was animated and at times there was much confusion. Chairman Hay's gavel beating in a lively manner to preserve order.

Mr. Underwood of Alabama and several other members proposed making the action of the meeting binding.

The main discussion was on a resolution presented by Representative Burleson of Texas, proposing a 20 per cent tariff reduction, on a number of specified articles, a substitute by Representative Sulzer of New York, proposing fifty per cent reciprocity with Cuba, and an amendment by Representative Newlands of Nevada, that this 50 per cent concession be accompanied by a proposition of annexation. Mr. Burleson's resolution specified that the 20 per cent tariff reduction should be made on nails, barbed wire, fending wire, cotton bagging, cotton ties, binding twine and wood pulp used in making printing papers; also that the differential be taken off sugar.

The debate took a wide range and finally all of the foregoing propositions were laid on the table, practically without opposition, as it had become evident that no united action could be secured on any of the plans proposed.

GIVES REBATE ON EXPORT DUTY

Provision of Philippine Act Ordered Into Effect by Secretary Root.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Secretary Root, after consultation with the treasury authorities, has issued instructions to Acting Civil Governor Luke Wright of the Philippine islands, to give effect to that part of the Philippine tariff act which provides for a rebate of the export duties on goods shipped from the Philippines into the United States.

This matter is realized to be one of great importance and has caused much agitation in Europe, especially in London, where the vast Manila rope industry is threatened with a severe blow, by the advantage that will be given to ropemakers in the United States through the remission of the export duty which will be collected in full from European shippers. Aside from hemp the regulations apply to all raw materials coming from the Philippines on which export duties are levied.

It is believed that through the operations of this discriminating law there will be a large addition to the number of United States bottoms and a considerable addition to the manufacturing interests here. It is hoped by this and other important steps to be taken later to make the United States a vast collecting and distributing mart for the world's tropical goods.

The principal point in the secretary's instruction is that which requires the collection at Manila or other Philippine ports of export duties, in every case, whether the goods go to America or to Europe or to the Orient. But provision is made for the return of the tax to the American shipper if the goods are actually landed and worked up in the United States.

A FIGHT ON
When You Tell People to Quit Coffee.

"At least 75 people among my acquaintances have been helped or cured by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee in its place," writes a little woman from Independence, Ia. "I will mention one case, Miss Cora ——. I learned she was suffering from nervousness and constipation and went to call on her. Found her in bed, and she looked like a living skeleton, so wild and haggard that I feared for her reason.

"I asked Cora if she was improving any. She said not, but was gradually growing worse. The doctor was coming twice a day and giving her a powerful nervine. She said, 'I am so miserable that I tell you privately if I don't get better soon I will end it all myself some day.' I told her not to talk that way, for I believed it was something she ate or drank that caused the trouble, and she might get well by making a change in her diet. I told her my own experience in leaving off coffee when I was in almost as bad a shape as she, but as soon as I mentioned coffee I had a fight on my hands, for she insisted that coffee helped her, and her mother backed her in it, saying that it was 'the only thing she did enjoy' and 'she did not believe coffee hurt anyone.'

"I talked with them a long time and finally got Cora to agree to let me make a cup of Postum Food Coffee for her supper. She was surprised that it was so good. Said she 'had heard it was terrible wishy-washy stuff.' I told her it was because they did not follow directions in boiling it enough. She promised to use it faithfully for two or three weeks and if she was not better I would admit that I was wrong.

"I went to see her again in about ten days and Cora met me at the door with a smile and said, 'Ada, your Doctor Postum is the best doctor of them all. I can sleep all night, can eat heartily and am growing stronger every day. Ma and all the rest of us use Postum now in place of coffee.'

"The facts are the girl was being actually poisoned to death by coffee. Cora has since married and has a happy home and you may depend upon it no coffee is allowed to enter there." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

MONEY FOR NEW FORT MEADE

Congress to Be Asked to Make Appropriation to Be Immediately Available.

GET NOTHING FROM REGULAR ARMY BILL

Senate Committee to Make Favorable Report on Burke Bill to Allow Commutation of Entries on Ceded Lands.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 8.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Kittredge and Representative Martin of South Dakota had an interview with Secretary Root today regarding the permanent buildings, which are to be erected at Fort Meade, in keeping with the recommendations the army board appointed to select permanent garrisons. Fort Meade is to have headquarters and eight troops of cavalry and the temporary structures are to be replaced with buildings of a permanent character. Quartermaster General Ludington has estimated that the new buildings will cost $656,000, and as the representatives of South Dakota desire the work to progress as rapidly as possible, they are anxious to know just what amount of money the War department can use this year. Hence their call. It was thought by South Dakotans that a portion of the $1,500,000 carried in the army bill for barracks and quarters might be set apart for use at Fort Meade, but they received so little encouragement that they have decided to ask congress for a specific appropriation of $100,000 to be immediately available, so that the work of construction may not be delayed. It is expected that it will take five years to complete Fort Meade.

Favorable to Homesteaders.

The senate committee on public lands authorized Senator Gamble to report favorably Representative Burke's bill to allow commutation of homestead entries, which is intended to relieve settlers upon the ceded portion of the great Sioux reservation in South Dakota in case of commutation from paying more than the Indian price per acre for land as fixed by the act opening the land settlement. Senator Gamble will take some little time in which to make his report, as he desires to attach the bill introduced by Senator Kittredge permitting those who settled on lands secured from Indians and not only paid the government price, but a bonus as well to take other homesteads the same as other settlers who take homesteads under the general law and which bill has not as yet been acted upon by the senate committee.

Representative Shallenberger delivered an address before Lincoln post, Grand Army of the Republic, last night and is also booked for an address on banking methods before the law class of Columbian university next week.

Speaker Henderson's secretary, Mr. Richards, stated today that Grosvenor's anti-injunction bill would be reported by Chairman Ray of the judiciary committee within a day or two, the delay being due to the chairman's desire to permit Representative Littlefield of Maine to file a minority report. The bill will be placed on the calendar and be given consideration under call of committees. Speaker Henderson has taken a most active part in seeing that the bill is reported.

Representative Lacey's bill for the protection of game in Alaska passed the house today.

W. L. Crain of Nebraska was today appointed fireman in the state, war and navy building.

Postmasters appointed:

Nebraska—S. A. Green, Cumminsville, Wheeler county, vice C. R. Greeley, resigned.

Iowa—William Baker, Diamond, Appanoose county; E. D. Ketchem, Hiattsville, Appanoose county.

South Dakota—P. C. Peterson, Fedora, Miner county.

HOUSE BILL UNLIKE SENATE'S

Philippine Civil Government Measure Provides a Complete Form of Administration.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The house bill establishing civil government in the Philippines was finally perfected today by the republican members of the insular committee and in its complete form was reintroduced by Chairman Cooper. There is no doubt that it will be reported to the house by the full committee, probably tomorrow and in the form Mr. Cooper introduced it today.

The house bill is unlike that of the senate in that it provides a complete form of civil government for the islands to go into effect when the war terminates, the provision being as follows:

When the existing insurrection in the Philippines shall have ceased and a condition of general and complete peace shall have been established therein, and the facts shall be certified to the president by the committee, the president shall authorise the committee to call a general election for the choice of delegates to a popular assembly of the people of the Philippine islands, to be known as the Philippine assembly.

It is further provided that all the legislative power shall then be vested in the two houses—the Philippine commission and the Philippine assembly. Provision is made for taking the census within thirty days after the promulgation of peace. Thereafter the islands are to be divided into election districts and the regular way for electing the legislature is provided.

Section twelve of the bill provides that all residents of the Philippines shall have the same protection by the United States in their relations with foreign governments as is accorded to citizens of the United States.

For the purchase of the friar lands the bill makes provisions for the issuance of insular bonds at 5 per cent interests, payable in gold, the total amount not being specified. The regulation of franchises, timber lands, mineral lands, etc., is provided for. The system of coinage differs from that in the senate bill, as it makes gold the standard, with Philippines token of silver, at parity with gold. It will equal the United States silver dollar in size and be worth half as much.

AMERICAN SHIP FIRED ON

Bermudes Supposed to Be Attacked in San Juan River by Revolutionists.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—A cablegram has been received at the State department from United States Minister Bowen at Caracas, stating that he has been informed that the Bermuda steamer (by which it is supposed he means one of the freight carriers belonging to the National Asphalt company) has been fired upon in the river San Juan. The minister said that he had asked for an explanation at the foreign office, and had been told that the government knew nothing of the firing on the ship, which probably was done by revolutionists.

Bishop O'Gorman in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Bishop Thomas O'Gorman of Sioux Falls, S. D., is in Washington. He said tonight that his visit here at this time had nothing to do with the question of the disposition of the friar lands in the Philippines to the United States, but was on personal matters.

COLLEGIANS READY TO DEBATE

Arrangements Are Completed for Contest Between Iowa and Wisconsin.

IOWA CITY, Ia., April 8.—(Special.)—The fourth annual debate between the University of Wisconsin and Iowa will take place Thursday evening, at the opera house at Iowa City. The question for debate will be "Is it Desirable to Amend our National Banking Laws, so as to Permit National Banks to Establish Branches?" This will be affirmed by Iowa and denied by Wisconsin. The Iowa debaters are: C. T. Kemmerer of Eldredge, H. E. Spangler of Adair, and E. K. Brown of Solon. The Wisconsin debaters are: L. George Lehr, Henry Graass, and A. D. S. Gillett. The judges of the debate will be: ex-Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage of New York City, Judge J. C. Pollock of the supreme court of Kansas, Congressman McCleary of Minnesota, and ex-Comptroller of the Currency E. S. Lacy. President George E. McLean of the University of Iowa will preside at the debate. Each debater will have twenty minutes in which to present his case. H. E. Spangler of Iowa will close the debate with a five-minute rebuttal speech.

MERGER SUBSTITUTE PASSES

Moisberry's Second Bill Now Through Both Iowa Houses and Cummins' Veto Expected.

DES MOINES, April 8.—The bill known as the Hubbard railway merger act, companion of the Moisberry bill, passed the house this morning in practically the same form as it passed the senate.

The impression prevailed that the governor will veto it, as it is generally claimed to be intended as an aid to the Hill-Harriman railway merger, a feature which induced the governor's veto of the Moisberry bill.

The Hubbard bill authorizes any line incorporated under Iowa laws, regardless of location, to exercise the same privileges as lines operating in Iowa. These privileges are enumerated in the substitute Moisberry bill.

TWO CARS ARE DERAILED

Accident Occurs at the Junction Near Reinbeck, Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 8.—Advices from Reinbeck, Ia., state that a Great Western passenger train struck a Northwestern freight train at the junction northeast of Reinbeck at 2 o'clock this morning, derailing two freight cars. No casualties are reported.

MAJOR PRUDEN IS VERY ILL

Assistant Secretary to the President is Not Expected to Live Long.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Major O. L. Pruden, assistant secretary to the president, today was removed to Garfield hospital for treatment for organic heart trouble. He is in a dangerous condition and it is believed cannot survive very long.

He has been in poor health for some time, but has steadily ignored the fact and has remained away from his duties only during the last three or four days. This has greatly aggravated the original trouble.

TO HEAR MERGER COMPLAINT

Supreme Court Will Listen to State of Washington's Arguments for Jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The supreme court today decided to hear arguments on next Monday upon the application of the state of Washington to take jurisdiction in the case of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern merger.

DEATH RECORD.

Two Deaths at Beatrice.

BEATRICE, Neb., April 8.—(Special.)—J. A. Wright, aged 73, an old resident of West Beatrice, died yesterday, after a short illness. He leaves a widow and eight children. The funeral will be tomorrow from the Baptist church under the auspices of the Masonic order, of which he was a member.

Mrs. Barbara Wirges, mother of Peter Wirges, died at the home of her son yesterday in West Beatrice. She was 79 years of age. The funeral services will be from St. Joseph's Catholic church tomorrow at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. W. Ames, Fairmont.

FAIRMONT, Neb., April 8.—(Special.)—The funeral of J. W. Ames, an old settler of this county, took place today. Mr. Ames had been sick only a short time and his death came unexpectedly. The deceased leaves a wife and three children.

Rev. K. L. Tolonan.

ISHPEMING, Mich., April 8.—Rev. K. L. Tolonan, one of the best known Finnish Lutheran ministers in the United States, died at his home here Sunday evening of pneumonia.

OMAHAN'S TAKE THE SECOND

'Varsity Boys Make All Their Scores and a Home Run with the Bases Full.

LINCOLN, April 8.—(Special Telegram.)—The University of Nebraska base ball team showed some improvement in the second game of the series with the Omaha leaguers this afternoon, but nevertheless victory went to the visitors. Calhoun made a lucky three-bagger in the ninth, bringing in three men. Hayes also hit safely for three bases in another inning, netting two runs. With two men on bases, Raymond of the 'varsity team made a home run, all scoring.

The game was snappy, but the condition of the field, which grew steadily worse, under a drizzling rain, made good playing difficult, if not impossible. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Omaha	0 2 2 1 0 0 0 1 3	9	9	2
U. of N.	0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0	4	6	3

Batteries: Omaha, Risley, Brown and Hayes; Nebraska, Leatherby, Gaines and Doane.

Hollenbeck Captures Iowa.

IOWA CITY, Ia., April 8.—(Special.)—The board of athletic control of the University of Iowa today approved the election of Henry Stanley Hollenbeck of Sheldon to be captain of the foot ball team. Captain Hollenbeck played for two years at Beloit before entering Iowa. He then played one year on the Iowa Reserves and last year held the position of left guard on the 'varsity team. He did much good work in blocking the kicks of opposing punters, his block of Sweeley's point in the first half of the Iowa-Michigan game at Chicago being the only block the Michigan kicker had received in three years of booting the spheroid for Michigan. He is also a likely candidate for first base on the 'varsity nine.

New York to Have Exhibit.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—Governor Odel today signed the bill appropriating $100,000 for the exhibit of the state of New York at the St. Louis exposition. The measure authorizes the governor to appoint a committee of twelve to represent the state at the exposition and to prepare a suitable exhibit which will be representative of the commercial, educational, industrial, artistic and other interests of the state.

New Guns for the East.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 8.—New guns for nineteen batteries have been dispatched to the far east within the last few days.

DATA ON TRANSPORT SERVICE

Answer is Sent by Secretary Root to the House Inquiry.

REPORT SHOWS SOME EXORBITANT BILLS

Statement of General Young Indicates Lack of Competitive Bids Accounts for Part of Heavy Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Secretary Root today sent an answer to the house resolution adopted on March 15, calling upon him for all facts that have come to his knowledge as to the conduct of the transport service between San Francisco and the Philippine islands. The answer includes the reports of Inspector General Chamberlain and Lieutenant Colonel Maus. The reports of the various officers enclosed by Secretary Root covers several hundred pages. Major General B. M. Young, in transmitting the report of Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlain, submits an analysis of the report showing no adequate supervision to any feature of the fitting out of transports for a long time after the service was inaugurated and later the efforts to reform the system. General Young specifies lack of securing competitive bids.

General Young also specifies the case of "an inexperienced man, who knew nothing about paints, being employed to supervise painting, in a business where the painting bill of a single firm in two years and two months amounted to $343,074."

Pay Exorbitant Prices.

Prices paid for material were often strikingly in excess of the then current market prices for the same articles of like quality and supplies were purchased in open market, without advancing. It is further stated in General Young's summary that "preference seems to have been shown special firms to the point of ordering from them articles out of their line of business, the firms at the same time charging exorbitant prices, to the extent, in a few instances, of 100 per cent in excess of ruling market rates."

Upon the facts developed by the investigation General Young remarks that under the pressure of necessity of moving large bodies of troops at short notice, lack of methods and forms to safeguard the government occurred.

Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlain specifies in detail the features summarized by General Young. He refers to the report of the "Bates board," that much of the work done on Logan was defective, also that the amount spent on Hancock $547,016, was excessive and was for luxurious fittings.

Reports Gradual Improvement.

In his conclusion Colonel Chamberlain says most of the abuses were unavoidable and that there has been gradual improvement. He says that there are but three firms in San Francisco equipped for extensive repair work, and that they had an understanding among themselves by which there has been no real competition.

Colonel Chamberlain says that one of the most notable abuses has been the use of great quantities of high priced disinfectants. The transport Thomas, he says, on five trips used $9,295 worth. He says there also has been excessive use of high priced patent cleaning and polishing material, Thomas using $3,243 worth in five trips. He adds that this abuse has been remedied.

The loss of government property, such as furniture, linen, bedding, tableware, etc., by imperfect accounting, is also set forth. He states that the transport Meade was purchased when twenty-seven years old for $400,000, and has since received $580,000 in repairs.

In a report dated August 20, 1901, Colonel Oscar F. Ling, general superintendent of army transport service at San Francisco, replies to Colonel Chamberlain's inspection report. He points out the magnitude of the service, suddenly brought into existence, and the systematizing of affairs as fast as possible. He says the service has survived the period when it was most subjected to criticism and attack and that mistrust has given way to confidence since its method and means have acquired the sanction of success. The report says it is not admitted that preference was shown particular firms, as to high prices paid for disinfectants, the prices are declared to have been the same as those charged merchant ships.

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