claimed Mr. McIntosh. "It costs more to support the city of Omaha than it takes to meet the demands of the entire state of Nebraska. Our city taxes are three times what our state or county taxes are. Why not compel the railroads to do their duty and contribute their share toward bearing this burden? Why should the richest and strongest property owners in the city of Omaha be allowed to shirk this obligation?"

Value of Omaha Terminals.

Mr. McIntosh read the statement of Chief Engineer Bogue of the Union Pacific in the maximum rate case, where he said the Union Pacific terminals in Omaha were worth not less than $10,000,000. On 200 blocks in Omaha last year he showed that the Union Pacific paid the munificent sum of $15,586 for all taxes.

After having at first refused to hear Mr. McIntosh and then limiting him to twenty minutes, the committee then listened to a talk from Ben White, attorney of the Elkhorn. Mr. White argued that passing the pending bill would create an equality in Omaha and inequalities in other parts of the state.

After being nailed to their chairs for four hours, one of the committeemen, Dr. Wilson of Pawnee, woke up and indignantly proclaimed: "Mr. Chairman, we are being buncoed here. We have fooled away four or five days listening to arguments on a matter that comes before the legislature and not this committee."

Everybody seemed to agree with the doctor and wondered why he and his colleagues had not discovered this sooner.

The joint senate and house committee appointed today has decided to recommend adjournment over next week to allow the revenue committee time to complete its work. The matter will be settled tomorrow.

Baldwin Brought In.

John N. Baldwin was smoked out by the Omaha Real Estate exchange committee this afternoon and forced to appear before the joint committee. At first he flatly refused to appear today, despite of his recent open letter to Chairman Wead of the tax committee. This position was rather a surprise as he had professed to be extremely anxious to debate the matter before the joint revenue committee, and this challenge was sent to Mr. Baldwin at the Lindell hotel by the real estate men from Omaha:

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 29.—Hon. John N. Baldwin, Lindell Hotel, Lincoln, Neb.: Dear Sir—Agreeable to your letter of the 27th inst., we beg to advise you that we are here with our representative prepared to sustain before the revenue committee of the house, having under consideration H. R. 121, the following propositions:

1. That railroads do not pay their fair share of municipal taxes.

2. If they did it would in no way affect the taxes they should pay in the several counties of the state.

3. The foregoing being true, the clause in city charters discriminating in favor of railroads in the matter of municipal taxation should be repealed.

Immediately on receipt of this, be kind enough to advise us if you will meet our representative at 1:30 this p. m., which is time said committee meets. Your respectfully,

Tax Committee of the Omaha Real Estate Exchange.

By F. D. WEAD, Chairman.

Here is Mr. Baldwin's answer:

LINCOLN, Jan. 29.—Mr. F. D. Wead, Chairman Omaha Real Estate Exchange, Lincoln: Sir—I have your communication, dated Lincoln, January 29, which was received by messenger at 12:30 p. m. today. You ask me to meet your representative at 1:30, this date, in joint discussion before the house revenue committee. This is the first information coming to me that I was expected to discuss this question with you before the house committee at the hour mentioned. I have never received an invitation of any kind or character from the house revenue committee to be there at this time or any other time.

We hope to appear before the senate committee on revenue, the house committee on revenue, and the special committee on revenue tomorrow evening to present our views with reference to these matters. You, of course, can be present with your representative, if you desire, or if the committee so requests. Yours respectfully,

JOHN N. BALDWIN.

Brought Him to Time.

Something brought about a change in Mr. Baldwin's program, for he appeared this evening before the committee, and made an apology, stating that he had been asked to speak at a dinner this evening, but had finally decided to forego that pleasure and make his argument on the tax matter. He asked for two hours' time, and shortly after 9 o'clock began his address.

These gentlemen from the Omaha Real Estate exchange are in Lincoln in the interest of this taxation matter and attended the meeting this afternoon: W. C. Shriver, W. H. Green, B. R. Ball, T. A. Creigh, E. Sweet, H. A. Westerfield, G. S. Wallace, W. T. Graham, S. P. Bostwick, A. S. Charlton, J. W. Robbins, W. F. Johnson, William Fleming, W. L. Poppleton, W. L. Selby, N. P. Dodge, jr., Judge Langdon, Judge J. W. Lytle, Ed George, W. G. Ure, F. D. Wead, C. F. Harrison and J. H. McIntosh and others, besides other Omaha citizens not members of the exchange.

It should be said that the Lincoln Commercial men are working zealously with the Omaha men for the passage of this bill and want one that will benefit Lincoln in a similar way. Attorney Tibbetts of this city addressed the meeting today along these lines.

Howell of Douglas in the senate today introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a greater Omaha. The bill is reviewed in detail in the senate routine.

BILL FOR GREATER OMAHA

Joint Resolution Introduced in the Senate by Howell of Douglas.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Jan. 29.—(Special.)—Senator Howell of Douglas this afternoon in the senate laid the first stone in paving a way for greater Omaha. S. F. 120, introduced by Senator Howell, provides for a bill for a joint resolution to amend article x of the constitution. The amendment offered by the Douglas senator is as follows:

That where more than one-half of the inhabitants of any county shall reside within the corporate limits of some organized city the legislature may by law provide for the creation of such territory as may be designated within said county into one political organization to be known as the city and county of ——, and to be governed by one set of officers, and the outlying territory, if any there be, of such county may by legislative act be attached to the adjacent county or counties without the vote of the inhabitants, and to such new municipal organization the right to make its own charter by a vote of the people within such city may be granted and regulated by law. Upon the division of any county under this provision the sections so separated shall each pay its just proportion of the general indebtedness, to be ascertained and provided for, as may by law be determined.

Senator Howell stated that the bill was introduced at the request of parties who had drawn it up, and that at the present time it would not result in a greater Omaha, but its object was that should Omaha at any time want to take up the matter it would have the legal right to do so.

More Money from Insurance.

Senator Hasty of Furnas is very anxious that Nebraska should get more money out of the insurance companies doing business in the state, in the nature of taxes, and to find out the reason that Nebraska is not getting as much as its sister states he introduced a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to investigate. With the resolution, which under the rules went over until tomorrow, Senator Hasty handed in the following comparative statement of business transacted by insurance companies in Iowa for 1900 and for Nebraska for 1901, and the amount of taxes and fees paid into the state treasuries for the respective years, fraternal insurance companies not included:

IOWA.		
Premiums received	$9,593,873 76	
Losses paid	3,335,129 45	
Fees paid	$ 45,679 25	
Taxes paid	185,092 77	$ 230,772 02
NEBRASKA.		
Premiums received	$5,167,003 33	
Losses paid	1,701,877 17	
Fees paid	$36,976 47	
Taxes paid	1,683 00	$ 38,659 47

The Central Labor union of Omaha has requested Senator Harrison to introduce a resolution passed by that body, requesting the passage of a law which would permit the assessment of railroad property within the city limits at its actual cash value.

Gamblers Can Come.

Some little amusement was created in the usually dignified senate in the discussion of S. F. No. 14, providing for the appropriation of money by county boards for the county fairs. While in the committee of the whole, Hasty of Furnas moved to amend the bill by adding that no county fair association should receive any of the money so appropriated if gambling for money or other valuables was allowed at the fairs.

"Gentlemen," he said in support of the amendment," at Hastings at the last fair there were some city dudes out there and stole more money from the country folks than was taken in by the fair management."

This aroused Senator Hedge, who stated emphatically that there was no gambling in Hastings. "The preachers of the town destroyed every gambling device in the city, so do not argue for the adoption of the amendment along that line."

Although Senator Hasty announced that it "pained" him, the amendment was lost without a single vote being cast for it.

Senate Routine.

The senate started the day's business at 10 o'clock by singing "America." It was the first attempt in the song line and some little discord was noticeable.

The following bills were placed on senatorial file:

S. F. 55, relating to water and water works.

H. R. 60, appropriating $1,800 to pay incidental expenses of the legislature. It was amended to read $28,000.

S. F. 38, entitled guardians and wards.

S. F. 117, in regard to the Dietrich land leasing bill. The rules were suspended and the bill was placed at the head of the list.

Brown of Keya Paha withdrew from the committee to investigate charges of telephone companies and Howell of Douglas was added to the committee.

The Harrison resolution to have the committee on accounts and expenditures investigate the State Printing board carried.

A motion was carried to appoint a committee of three to confer with a like committee of the house in regard to adjourning in order to give the revenue committee time to get up a revenue measure. Harrison of Hall, Brown of Keya Paha and Warner of Dakota were appointed. The revenue committee desired to adjourn from January 30 to February 11.

The salaries of the bookkeeper and the clerk of the committee of the whole were fixed at $4 per day each.

On behalf of the Central Labor union of Omaha Harrison of Hall introduced a petition asking that the city charter be amended that railroad terminals may be taxed for municipal purposes.

Afternoon Session.

The senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, with O'Neill of Lancaster in the chair. The following bills were reported back to the senate with the recommendation that they be passed:

S. F. 25, giving villages the same right to issue bonds for heating and lighting purposes as cities of the first and second classes.

S. F. 87, to compel the placing of planks on bridges and culverts before crossing with engines. Amended that one person go 100 yards ahead of engines on the road to prevent accidents.

S. F. 14, authorizing county boards to appropriate money for county fairs.

S. F. 96, to provide for the appointment of an insurance deputy.

S. F. 61, fixing fees charged insurance company and others for filing papers.

H. R. 60, to appropriate $4,800 for incidental expenses of the legislature was amended to read $28,000.

S. F. 23, an act relating to township organization was referred back to the committee.

S. F. 8, entitled county and county officers, was referred back to committee.

Hasty of Furnas introduced a resolution to have a committee of three appointed to investigate the reason of the difference in taxes paid by insurance companies in Nebraska and in Iowa.

Bills on First Reading.

S. F. 130, by Howell of Douglas (by request)—Joint resolution to amend article x of the Constitution of the state entitled "Counties," for Greater Omaha.

S. F. 131, by Anderson of Saline—To repeal an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of bounties for the destruction of wild animals in Nebraska."

S. F. 132, by Brown of Keya Paha—To establish an experimental station at or near Crawford.

HOUSE HAS SPIRITED DEBATE

Discussion is Over Bill to Give County Treasurers a Seal.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Jan. 29.—(Special.)—H. R. 18, by Douglas of Rock, to entitle county treasurers to maintain official seals that would enable them to validate tax titles occasioned a heated and protracted debate. The bill having been referred to the judiciary committee, was by a majority recommended to pass and for indefinite postponement by the minority.

The argument of the majority was that it was necessary as a means of enabling the collection of taxes which otherwise could not be collected; that it would give the greatest good to the greatest number and had been required and demanded for many years. One member, Coats of Holt, stated that in his county over $200,000 of back taxes were uncollectable for want of what this bill provided.

The minority contended that the validity of tax deeds by county treasurers was not only not essential to the full collection of taxes, but would work a serious hardship upon the widow and other small property owners; that under existing laws the property of this class was secure from the "tax sharks," but would be subjected to their selfish grasp if this bill passed.

Sweezy of Adams, who submitted the minority report, led in the debate for that side, while Douglas of Rock, Kennedy of Douglas and others championed the majority side.

The house finally adopted the majority report by a vote of 76 to 21 and placed the bill on general file.

These members voted against the bill: Anderson of Hamilton, Anderson of Kearney, Bacon, Barlow, Burgess, Caldwell, Christy, Copsey, Dobry, Eggenburger, Fries, Hogrefe, Johnson, Memminger, Perry, Reed, Sears, Sweezy, Tooley, Trask and Viasek.

Ferrar and Loomis were absent and not voting. All other members went on record for the bill.

Assailed as Political.

H. R. 103, by Jones of Otoe, providing for the election of county commissioners by an entire vote of the county in counties not under township organization, was vigorously assailed as a political measure. In this connection Rouse of Hall insisted that it was an attempt on the part of cities of the class of Nebraska City to obtain control of the county board. Kennedy of Douglas said that from observation he was convinced that regardless of the purpose, the practical effect of this sort of bill is political, as suggested by Rouse.

The committee on boundaries, county seats and township organization brought in an adverse report on the bill, which was voted down, allowing the bill to go on general file.

Thompson, Nelson of Douglas and Schinstock were appointed to confer with a senate committee relative to adjourning over next week to allow the joint revenue committee to draft a revenue bill.

Nelson of Douglas offered this resolution:

I move that on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the following week this house remain in session while the committees on revenue are at work. But during said days no bills be taken up in the committee of the whole and no bills shall be taken up for passage on the third reading.

The committee on accounts and expenditures recommended the payment of miscellaneous bills amounting to $1,890.25 and the report was adopted.

H. R. 32, by Koetter of Douglas, compelling Omaha school board to buy its own text books and H. R. 42, fixing salaries of secretary of school boards were passed.

The house adjourned at 3:30.

H. R. 254, by McClay (by request)—A bill to amend section 4 of chapter lxxix of subdivision 1 of the compiled statutes, relating to changes in school districts.

H. R. 255, by Thompson (by request)—To punish the stealing of domestic fowls and to punish persons receiving or buying stolen domestic fowls, making the offense felony.

H. R. 256, by Ten Eyck—To establish a military code for the state of Nebraska, and to provide for the organization, government and compensation of the militia, and to provide for the enrollment of the unorganized militia, to conform with an act of the United States congress "To promote the efficiency of the militia and for other purposes."

H. R. 257, by Fishback—Relating to attendance of district schools.

H. R. 258, by Knox—Giving married women same right to sell, barter and convey as a man.

H. R. 259, by Jones of Otoe—Relating to compulsory education.

H. R. 260, by Anderson of Hamilton—A bill to prohibit hunting on the rivers and lakes within the state of Nebraska.

H. R. 261, by Perry—To repeal the provisions for two trials in action concerning real property.

DEFENDS BIG NEWSPAPERS

General Taylor Says Day of the Small Sheets Has Forever Gone By.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 29.—General Charles H. Taylor, publisher of the Boston Globe, was the principal speaker at the banquet tonight of the Louisville Board of Trade. He said:

Some people complain that our newspapers are too large. This objection is difficult to meet, for the simple reason that it is so unusual for a customer to make a free complaint because he is getting too much for his money.

The newspaper of today is like the bill of fare in a hotel. There is a table of contents which shows the reader that which he most desires to read. You do not go into a hotel, pick up the bill of fare, begin with the first item and eat right down through and then die of apoplexy. On the contrary, you select what you wish, and you should do just the same with a newspaper.

The expanded and expanding newspaper aims to meet the wants of all classes. And this is what a small newspaper could not do. It would have no room for the intelligent presentation of any subject. It could announce that the president of the United States had sent a message to congress, but from lack of space it would be unable to tell what he said.

Truly the small paper would be a powerful arouser of public curiosity, but, believe me, it would satisfy no one, least of all the busy man. The busy man is just the man for the big newspaper. Most of the busy men of my acquaintance go through two and three and four newspapers every day. They know how to dispatch their reading as they know how to dispatch all their affairs.

The small paper certainly would not meet the requirements of the home. There the spirit of our American democracy has emancipated the children as well as the women, until now every member of the family stands up for his or her rights as a newspaper reader.

In the good old days, when our fathers really were masters of their own houses, the newspaper was made for men alone, and it was so forbidding to youth and to women that it was the last thing that the wife or the son or the daughter would think of looking at. That narrow spirit made it possible for the newspaper to be small, but who would revive those conditions in our day?

How about the advertiser? The daily newspaper is the best medium through which advertisers can reach their patrons. If you print from twenty to 200 columns of advertising in a single issue, how can you do it in a small newspaper? The whole proposition is so absurd that it is astonishing that intelligent people persist in making it a topic of public discussion.

A small newspaper was feasible when Europe was three months instead of three seconds from this country. In other words, this is no longer a four-page world and a four-page civilization, and I think we are all glad of it.

The speaker then showed that they could never have the ideal newspaper, because journalists, like clergymen, lawyers, physicians and business men, were human, with the limitations which must control them in all of their work. He showed what a brilliant failure the Rev. Mr. Sheldon's attempt to print a religious daily proved, and demonstrated that Mr. Sheldon lost a great opportunity to make useful and helpful suggestions to the press.

He also touched on the charge that daily papers publish too much crime and scandal. In presenting a mirror of the events of a day it was impossible not to include such events within decent limitations.

The people themselves were the real sensationalists, though unconscious of it. All the first reports of bank failures, terrible accidents and fires were usually fearfully exaggerated, were started by the people themselves and grew in size as they flew from mouth to mouth. The intelligent reporter got at the facts and the newspaper came out with the truth and set a thousand wild rumors at rest.

RAISE SCHOLARSHIP CASH

Kansas City Catholic Women Aid Education in Dead Man's Memory.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 29.—At a meeting of Catholic women in this city today $878 was subscribed to the Richard P. Bland scholarship of Trinity college, Washington.

Mrs. Richard P. Bland, regent for the college in Missouri and Kansas, is trying to raise $5,000 to endow a scholarship in memory of her husband.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on each box 25c.

Easy and Economical to Use

GORHAM SILVER POLISH

Contains no deleterious substance

Does not cake or adhere to the surface

All responsible jewelers keep it 25 cents a package

SHAW UPHOLDS HIGH TARIFF

Says Free Trade is Only Theoretically Desirable Policy.

PROTECTIONISTS TAKE LOCAL VIEWPOINT

See Interests of One Country Only, Whereas Their Opponents Look on Nations of World as Unit with Identical Interests.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury, was the principal speaker at the McKinley dinner given by the West Side Republican club at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight.

Mr. Shaw dealt at length with the rival claims of protectionists and free traders, claiming that while the latter were right in theory, practically their ideas would play havoc with the country.

Theory Preaches Free Trade.

Secretary Shaw said in part:

I am aware that most of the textbooks and many of the colleges teach free trade, and I admit that free trade is theoretically correct. I am also aware that nearly every statesman whose wisdom has contributed to the advancement of industrial prosperity in the United States during the last century has taught protection, and I insist that, practically speaking, protection is correct.

I think both these propositions can be demonstrated with mathematical accuracy, and at the same time I concede that correct theory is always in harmony with practice.

The difficulty with the schoolmaster is that he thinks of the human race as a unit, and he is correct if it be sought to equalize wages and standards of living throughout the world. The statesman is correct so long as he has in mind the advancement of the American people and the establishment of economic conditions peculiar to ourselves. Unless we propose to drop our standard of living to the average of the world we must protect our people from competition with the product of cheap foreign laborers. By so doing we are relatively of greater advantage to the world than if we lowered our standard.

The last fiscal year was the most prosperous ever experienced, but during that same year we actually consumed more foreign products than ever before in our history. Our unprecedented prosperity created a market beyond our ability to supply.

This does not imply that the schedules of any tariff law are perfect, or ever were, or ever will be perfect, or that they should never be revised. It does imply, however, that they should not be revised simply because they are imperfect. Some one industry should show an actual hardship before present conditions are disturbed.

Foresees Low Price Campaign.

After reviewing the opposition to high prices in 1892, resulting in the election of Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Shaw said:

There are indications that another campaign is to be waged against high prices. It is again urged that American-made goods can be bought in foreign markets cheaper than at home. I suppose this is true in some instances. But this is not the outgrowth of protection. If any of you gentlemen will go with me tomorrow to the office of the Board of General Appraisers, I promise to show you 100 articles that are sold regularly cheaper in the United States than in the country of origin. Sugar at 7½ cents wholesale in France, in Holland and in Russia is imported, charged with a duty of 96 cents per 100, and sold in this city at less than 5 cents. This is not only true of sugar and chocolate and macaroni, but of steel and chinaware, glassware and many other articles.

No one presumes to insist that existing conditions might not be improved by a revision of the tariff schedules, and no one dares insure against their being made worse.

When the present tariff law was passed it was said in convention on the platform and through the press that it would remain undisturbed for twenty-five years. It is now nearly four years old and some people have changed their minds. I am not prepared to say unwisely, but before I join the chorus I would like to have the director announce to the audience just what particular change he proposes to have made and to give specific reasons therefor.

The only free trade argument that appeals to me as sound is the one favoring the cheapest possible material for manufactures designed for export. The American manufacturer of shoes, for instance, would find it difficult to invade foreign markets against a competitor who not only pays less wages, but who also has the advantage of cheaper leather.

The answer to this argument is the republican drawback policy evolved in the interest of the exporter. These laws should be made as liberal as possible. There are three pre-requisites for a demand for refund of duty.

First—The duties must have been actually paid.

Second—The imported material must have been wrought into a finished product with the aid of American labor.

Third—The finished product must be exported and thus removed from competition in the home market.

When it is conceded that the government does not expect to profit at the expense of the exporter, then every possible facility should be offered him, and no unnecessary obstruction, hindrance or delay thrown in his way. I know it is urged that a less stringent law would open the door to fraud, but there can be no fraud when the exporter of American manufactures recovers back no more than has been actually paid, either upon the identical material which has been used in the manufacture or upon the same kind and quality of material. Absolute identity need not be an essential.

SAILORS ACCUSED OF MUTINY

Rescued by Ship on High Seas and Then Placed in Custody on Suspicion.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29.—The British steamer Brunswick, Captain Brown, from Maranham, Brazil, via Funchal, arrived here today and landed five survivors of the British bark Veronica, Captain Shaw, from Ship Island, Miss., October 6, for Montevideo, who were picked up at sea before arriving at Funchal. The men reported that Veronica was burned at sea December 20.

The police have detained four of them on suspicion of having mutinied and murdered Captain Shaw and seven of the crew of Veronica, after which they are alleged to have set fire to the ship.

The cook of Veronica, a colored man, who was among those who were rescued by Brunswick, made a statement to Captain Brown which caused him to cable to Scotland yard.

The cook, however, asserts that the men led by the boatswain, a German, mutinied and murdered the captain, chief officer and others and threatened to kill him if he betrayed them.

Three of the men in custody are Germans. The fourth is an American, William Smith, who shipped at a Mississippi port.

PROMISES SAFE MATCHES

German Government Seeks to Prohibit Use of Phosphorus, Giving Manufacturers Substitute.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—In the Reichstag today Home Secretary von Posadowski-Wehner, supporting a government measure, absolutely prohibiting the use of phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, said the government had acquired the patent of a new igniting substance which was harmless to the health of the workers and had placed it at the disposal of all match factories which were still using phosphorus.

He knew some manufacturers contended that phosphorus was not injurious, but the government had accumulated evidence showing that even ten years after men had ceased to work in match factories they contracted phossy jaw.

Herr Eduard Mueller, national liberal, remarked that it was easy enough to abolish one entire industry by legislation, but what would become of the poor operatives after they had been deprived of employment. France, he added, had a standing offer of $12,500 for the invention of a satisfactory substitute for phosphorus and the prize had not yet been awarded.

The bill was referred to a committee.

OPPOSES SHIP SUBSIDIES

Hamburg-American Line Official Says Bounties on Steamers Work Harm to All.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Herr Ballin, director general of the Hamburg-American line, in an interview with the editor of the Tageblatt published today, said the German companies regretted the British government had subsidized the Cunard line. They did not fear competition, but held it was a bad example for other countries, as if one country should subsidize lines, others might do likewise until finally all subsidies would have to be abolished by an international agreement similar to the Brussels sugar convention. He thought the Cunard line's new large subsidized steamers were too expensive to be run at a profit, owing to their enormous consumption of coal.

The British government, Herr Ballin asserted, was really making a present of new steamers to the Cunard, as it found the capital for building them and subsidized the vessels sufficiently to cover the interest and the organization of the new capital.

France's experience, he further remarked, showed the deadening effects of state subsidies. He would try to prevent the German government from imitating Great Britain's lead. Means of transportation created at considerable expense were always failures when commerce did not exist. German lines were successful because German merchants had the courage to carry American products and thereby gained return freight. Denmark had created a splendid free port at Copenhagen and the Hamburg-American line had been induced by Danish friends to establish a line between the United States gulf ports and Copenhagen, but the freight was not there. The only regular commodity offered was oil cake for cattle feed, but not in sufficient quantity to maintain the line. Hungary was trying to create direct communication between Fiume and New York, partly by force, for Austrian-Hungarian emigrants would be compelled to use the line. The Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd companies at the request of the Hungarian government sent a committee to Hungary a year ago to investigate the possibilities of a direct New York line, but it was decided that it could not be made profitable because the freight was not sufficient and passengers will not take sixteen to eighteen days over a journey which could be made in half the time.

CLAIMS BOGUS SON IS HEIR

Polish Countess Charged with Seeking Big Estate by Fraud.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Countess Isabella Wesierska Kwilecki, belonging to a rich and aristocratic Polish family, has been arrested on the charge of pretending to have borne a son six years ago. She is said to have presented the boy as the heir to an estate of 10,000 acres, with a yearly rental roll of $15,000.

Count Miajislaw Kwilecki, a member of the Prussian House of Lords, and his son, Count Hector Kwilecki, a member of the Reichstag, contested the legitimacy of the countess' son two years ago and after a sensational trial at Posen she was acquitted. The countess and the count, her husband, continued living quietly on the Polish estate after the trial, spending the winters in fashionable Berlin society.

Suspicions regarding the legitimacy of the countess' son continued and the prosecuting attorney obtained fresh testimony through a police examination of a woman who bore a child at the time the son of the countess is said to have been born.

GERMANS MAKING SOUNDINGS

Significant Proceedings of Army and Navy Officers in the Harbor of Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—It is reported that several German army and navy officers, passengers on the steamer Moltke, which has arrived here on a cruise through the West Indies, have made extensive soundings in Havana harbor, near Santa Clara battery, garrisoned by American troops. It is said they also took photographs of the fortifications.

In view of the attitude of Germany in Venezuela this is regarded as significant. A report that Mr. Squires had informed President Palma of the actions of the Germans was denied by the minister, who says he has heard only rumors.

Moltke sailed yesterday for Nassau, and will arrive in New York on February 1. The German officials aboard Moltke were sent on the cruise by the German government, and, it is understood, have been making soundings secretly all over the West Indies.

Cajizole, the most dangerous bandit in Cuba, has been captured after a desperate fight, in a suburb of this city.

MAJOR GLENN IS ACQUITTED

Verdict is Popular in Manila and He is Ordered to Return to Duty.

MANILA, Jan. 29.—Major Edward F. Glenn of the Fifth infantry, who was tried by court-martial on the charge of unlawfully killing prisoners of war, has been acquitted.

Major Glenn has been ordered to return to duty. The verdict is popular.

Freight Traffic is Suspended.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 29.—The freight traffic on the Dutch Railroad company's system is suspended owing to the strike of 300 freight engine men in sympathy with the employes of several transportation companies who have been on strike for some time past. The employes of the state railroads threaten to join the strike. There was a conflict between strikers and nonstrikers in the suburb of Dugerdam this morning. Several men were seriously injured.

Has American Chamber of Commerce.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—An American Chamber of Commerce was organized here tonight with 101 members engaged in business in Berlin, Hamburg and other German cities. H. Kreissmann of Chicago, formerly United States consul general, and now a street railway owner, was elected president.

Trains Send Wireless Messages.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Experiments conducted by the military authorities have shown it to be easy to keep a moving train in constant wireless communication with a fixed signal station. The Brown system was used.

Iowa Creditors Meet.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 29.—Creditors of the Northern Building company met today and received reports showing that the concern owed $160,000, with no assets except possible profits on contracts on hand in various cities in Iowa and Wisconsin. These contracts amount to $230,000. The creditors decided to carry out the contracts.

BAER'S FIRM TAKES FLOOR

Reading Company Presents Case to Coal Strike Commission.

MINERS WITHDRAW IMPORTANT CLAIM

Agree that Weighing of Coal is Impracticable in Southern Field, Though Still Demand Practice Elsewhere.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—The Philadelphia & Reading, the last of the large coal companies, presented its case to the strike commission today.

At the afternoon session it was announced that the mine workers and the Reading officials had agreed that the weighing of coal in the southern fields was impracticable, thus settling so far as that field was concerned, one of the principal points in dispute, but it is still a bone of contention in the middle and upper regions.

Company Ensures Living Wage.

Simon P. Wolverton presented in book form all the communications which have passed between the mine workers, their organizers and the coal operators.

The first witness was John Veith of Potsville, general mining superintendent of the company. Under examination he gave in detail a technical description of the varying conditions of the mines.

If a miner was unable to earn living wages, he said, it was the rule of the company to give him an allowance.

The company did not maintain company stores or employ company doctors, neither had it a docking system.

At the opening of the afternoon session Attorney Wolverton, for the Reading, said that at a conference held during the noon recess between John Veith and G. W. Hartley, secretary of district No. 9 of the miners' union, it was agreed that the weighing of coal in the Ninth district, which takes in all the southern coal fields, was impracticable because of the pitching veins.

Most of the coal mined in that region was paid for by the yard.

John Maguire of Pottsville, a division superintendent for the Reading company, said an eight-hour workday would have the effect of reducing the output.

Witness said the company always got along with its employes until men who never saw the inside of an anthracite mine came between them.

When asked whom he referred to, he named Messrs. Mitchell and Fahey, but could not give one instance where trouble resulted through Mr. Mitchell or Mr. Fahey coming between the company and the men, except the general strikes of 1900 and 1902.

PAY TRIBUTE TO M'KINLEY

(Continued from First Page.)

subject of "McKinley and the Tariff." The governor said that he had come in spite of the advice of his physician, after being confined to the house for several days. His address in part was as follows:

I can imagine no time more appropriate for a reflection upon the principles of the republican party than the birthday of William McKinley. I thank you for the hospitality which has made me forget whether I am on the east side or the west side of that historic river which separates the states of Iowa and Nebraska, but in the great republican brotherhood there are no state lines; we follow unfalteringly the teachings of those leaders living and dead who have made the country great; therefore I feel at home among the ardent and dominant spirits who have made Omaha famous. I feel at home among those who have given to Nebraska so high a place in the ranks of our party.

No Iowa Idea.

When I was asked to be with you this evening it was suggested to me that I was expected to speak on "The Iowa Idea." There is no Iowa idea, if by Iowa idea it is meant to convey the idea that the republicans of that state hold any ideas which distinguish them from the party in other states. In 1901 the republicans of Iowa adopted a platform believed to be orthodox in republicanism—we conducted a campaign to success on that platform. A little later, in the spring of 1902, that candidate for governor made a speech in Minneapolis. Some of the guardians of the republican party endeavored to call him to account and it was found that he had preached from the platform on which he was elected. That gave rise to a little discussion on the subject of the platform, for I want you to understand that Iowa republicans are united on the idea of protection as enunciated by William McKinley. The republicans then reiterated the platform of 1901 and the newspapers took the matter up and the phrase "the Iowa idea" was coined by one who would rather make an epigram than state a truth. The republicans of my state are alert, progressive and earnest. A few years ago history fastened upon the house of Bourbon the motto, "Forget nothing; learn nothing." Later the democratic party adopted the motto, and I hope it will remain in peaceful possession. Thank God the republican party has never taken on this motto or paralysis and decay, therefore it controls the greatest country on earth. It carried the doctrine of protection to its loftiest height and it boldly wrote the word "Gold" in its platform and the nation was strengthened; then keenly alive to the new dignity which had come to American manhood it widened the limits of the republic so that even though I am speaking in the midwatches of the night the morning sun is lighting Old Glory as it proclaims the sovereignty of the United States in the islands of the Philippines.

Will Advance in Future.

As the party has moved on in the past it will move in the future to confer greater glory to the people of this republic. The Iowa platform declares that nearer and dearer to the hearts of Iowa republicans than any other policy is the policy of protection, and to this policy is due the high position we have taken in the struggle and contest of the world. We believe it has done more to bring happiness to the home than any other policy. We, however, believe that protection is a means to an end; we believe it was ordained and is maintained to give to the American people the maximum of work to be done in our own country; we believe that a tariff schedule is not and cannot be permanent. If there is anything that threatens republican success it is the idea that tariff schedules must remain inviolate. I do not want to turn the country over to the democrats and to save the country that contingency I believe that we should do what ought to be done ourselves whenever it ought to be done. I do not believe that "stand pat" is the maxim upon which we should proceed. In place of "let well enough alone" I say that if you "let well enough alone" today tomorrow it will not be "well enough." I do not believe in a general tariff revision. I would if I could destroy the spirit which says that when a republican congress approaches these schedules the world shudders and business stops because some change is suggested. Such, I think, is a fair representation of the "Iowa idea."

Believe in Reciprocity.

As to reciprocity, the republicans take to their hearts the last and loftiest utterance of William McKinley as he stood in the shadow of the tomb. We believe in reciprocity other than in conventions. I would like to introduce the word "reciprocity" into the vocabulary of congress as well as into that of conventions. McKinley at Buffalo seems to me to have driven back the horizon of the American future far more distant than many realize. I think he knew better than we know what the struggle of the future is to be. He knew that if we would "let well enough alone," that we must seize the opportunity providence has brought to our grasp. He knew that the markets of the world had been considered by the cabinets of the world and he stated a conclusion so that the American people can never forget what was in McKinley's heart when the bullet of the assassin struck him down. The reciprocity which will send out of this country $100,000,000 in products made by Americans even if it will bring to this country $50,000,000 of products. This is the reciprocity in those treaties which now lie apparently forgotten in the archives of the senate. I do not criticise the senate, but I say that that reciprocity which is only used as a high sounding phrase is unworthy the party and the American people.

Policy in the Orient.

Following Governor Cummins, W. E. Bainbridge of Council Bluffs spoke of "McKinley's Eastern Policy." He said that in that strange international event in China the policy of the government shone brightly; that at the time of the killing of the German ambassador the division of China was imminent, but President McKinley came to the relief of China, proposing to the powers such a policy as would save China from disintegration.

Among those present from out of the city were: Richard O'Neill, Dr. F. A. Graham, Victor Seymour, John Farwell, B. C. Fox, D. A. Fry, P. J. Cosgrave, C. Y. Smith, J. C. F. McKisson, J. S. Baer, W. G. Roberts, Wallace Crandall and Minor Bacon, all of Lincoln, Senator Sheldon of Nehawka, Senator Dean of Holdrege, Senator Wall of Loup City and Mat Gering of Plattsmouth.

TELEGRAPH MAN PROMOTED

A. A. Gargan of Denver Succeeds Former Chief as Assistant Superintendent.

DENVER, Jan. 29.—The announcement was made tonight of the appointment of A. A. Gargan as assistant superintendent of the Third district of the Western Union Telegraph company, with headquarters at Denver.

Mr. Gargan was chief clerk to Assistant Superintendent Horton, recently promoted to superintendent.

DENVER SWINDLERS JAILED

Jury Finds Men Guilty Who Defrauded Former Sheriff Out of $17,500.

DENVER, Jan. 29.—The jury in the federal court in the case of Peter Johnston, Charles H. Emmons and John H. Philbrook, charged with conspiracy to defraud former Sheriff W. K. Burchinel out of $17,500 worth of mining stock, today found Johnston guilty and discharged Emmons.

In consideration of his having confessed Philbrook was discharged.

OHIO FLOODS BREAK BRIDGE

Three Bents Washed Out and Fears Are Entertained for Entire Structure.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 29.—High water and an ice gorge washed out three bents of the long trestle over Alum creek about six miles from here today. There is danger that the entire structure, several hundred feet in length, will go.

Waters in the Scioto are reaching a dangerous point.

ASK VOTE ON LIQUOR LAW

Kansas Politicians Secure Constitutional Convention to Consider Prohibition Amendment.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 29.—A constitutional convention will likely be called as a result of action in its favor by the Kansas house today.

The prohibitory amendment will be submitted to a vote of the people if the plans of the promoters of the convention are carried out.

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AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S Woodward & Burgess, Managers. Tonight, Sat Mat. and Night

Prices: Matinee—25-50c. Night—25-50-75c.

THE FATAL WEDDING

SUNDAY MAT. & NIGHT— Pickings From Puck. Prices—Mat., 25-50c. Night, 25-50-75c.

MON. & TUESDAY MAT. & NIGHT— The Princess Chic. Prices—Mat., 25-50-75c-$1. Night, 25-50-75c-$1-1.50.

WED. & THURS. NIGHTS— KYRLE BELLEW —IN— A Gentleman of France. Prices—25-50c-$1-1.50.

FRI., SAT. MAT. & NIGHT— San Toy. Prices—M