

GIVE TABITHA HOME A REST

State Board of Charities Awaits the Return of Superintendent Heiser.

EER PARDON FOR CHARLES CARLETON

Secretary Debon of Board of Irrigation Returns from Congress and Thinks Much Good Has Been Accomplished.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 24.—(Special.)—Tabitha home matters are quiet for the day, the governor and the attorney general awaiting the return to the city of Superintendent Heiser, who is now in Iowa when he gets back the officials will ask him to explain things about the home, and if the explanation is not satisfactory the proceedings will begin to oust him and annul the charter of the home.

Before Mr. Heiser left town and after his boat with the local charity organization he expressed himself as perfectly willing an investigation should be made by the proper authorities of the condition of his home and its inmates. "I invite any one who is interested to come to the home and stay a week at my expense and I am willing to allow him to make public his report of the conditions there," said he.

Ask Pardon for Murderer.

Attorney Johnson of Omaha was before Governor Mickey this afternoon arguing for a pardon for Charles Carleton, the murderer of the husband of Miss Carleton Dodge county. The attorney brought with him a petition signed by about 1,500 citizens of Dodge county asking for executive clemency. Carleton was sentenced to be hanged for the crime in 1895, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by Governor Holcomb. Attorney Johnson argued that Carleton had killed his man while acting in self defense.

Carleton was in love with Minnie Gotham and was living with her at the time of the murder of her husband, and it is asserted by the attorney that he thought she was an unaccompanied woman. The fight between the two men occurred over the woman. Governor Mickey will take the case under advisement and will investigate the records before announcing his decision. Senator Burdick has agreed to introduce Carleton's name for a pardon. The case was before Governor Savage and he refused to interfere.

Working for Revenue Means.

Mrs. M. J. Butler of Omaha is here looking after the interest of the Omaha Revenue and tomorrow evening she will meet with a number of people at St. Paul church for the purpose of organizing an auxiliary association. After this is formed it is the intention of Mrs. Butler to organize auxiliaries in the smaller towns of the state.

Secretary Debon of the State Board of Irrigation returned this morning from Oregon, where he attended the irrigation congress, and he reports a most excellent meeting. In fact, he believes the results will be better than any previous congress. Mr. Debon was a member of the resolution committee and succeeded in getting through the congress a resolution that will be of interest to this state, being a resolution in fact, he believes the results will be better than any previous congress.

Meat in Omaha Next.

The district convention of the Degree of Honor lodge this afternoon selected Omaha as the next meeting place and left the date to be named by the grand lodge of honor. These officers were elected: Mrs. Wagner of Omaha, Social lodge, No. 102, district superintendent; Mrs. Hugh Maghin, secretary, and Mrs. W. C. Van Andel of Lincoln, treasurer.

It was decided the convention should be made permanent.

Several reports were read and Social lodge of Omaha, assisted by Mistletoe lodge of Lincoln, gave the initiation drill, after which the convention adjourned. A reception was tendered the visitors at the state house this evening, elected D. C. The board of managers of the state fair held a meeting this evening and audited the bills for the late fair as far as possible at this meeting. There were some matters, however, which they were unable to settle up and for this reason are not able at this time to give a definite statement of the amount of surplus which will remain after all the bills are paid. It is certain, however, that there will be a substantial sum remaining in the treasury.

Plans for Judicial Campaign.

TABLE ROCK, Neb., Sept. 24.—(Special.)—The judicial committee of the First judicial district met here yesterday afternoon and held a meeting in the parlors of the Hotel Murphy, the most of the members being in attendance. Hon. A. H. Babcock of Beatrice, and Hon. C. E. Reavis of Falls City, candidates for judicial honors, were also in attendance. The committee formulated plans for an active campaign, which they purpose to make. Circulars of a damaging nature are being largely sent to the voters by the son of a defeated candidate, and it would be well for him to save his postage, for that it is purely personal it is hard to deny. Never

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IGNORING TEXT BOOK LAW

University Students Interested in Getting Benefit of Its Provisions.

AT MERCY OF DEALERS AT PRESENT TIME

Regents Say They Have No Money to Carry Out Law, but Normal School Board Finds a Way.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 24.—(Special.)—Students of the state university are not getting their text books at cost as provided in the statutes, simply because the regents of the university are not carrying out the law. Section 15 of subdivision 19 of the laws of the state university reads: "The regents shall procure all text books to be used in the university, and shall see that the same are procured at the lowest possible price, and that the same are distributed to the students at cost." The regents may, upon proper evidence of the good character of any student, and upon application to acquire an education and inability to provide for his own means, donate to such student all text books or any part thereof, and by a two-thirds vote, may appropriate money to pay the cost of such books. Provided, such student will render immediate equivalent in personal service for the amount so appropriated, and give a sufficient obligation that he or she will reimburse the regents within five years.

This law has never been enforced and the students are suffering why.

J. L. Teeters, a member of the board of regents, said yesterday: "I know that the law has never been enforced. We have never done anything about it simply because the legislature failed to make an appropriation to carry it out. We would have to employ some one to look after the work and we have not the money with which to do this. The question has been often discussed, but we are powerless to do anything until an appropriation is made for this purpose."

Probably there is a way that the regents can furnish those books at cost even if there is no specific appropriation made for the purpose. At least a number of persons who ought to know seem to think so. In the section relating to the temporary university fund in section 19 of the same subdivision it reads: "All moneys accruing to this fund are hereby appropriated for the maintenance and permanent improvement of the university, and may be applied by the Board of Regents to any and all university needs, except the income from donations for special purposes, which income shall be used and applied as heretofore provided by law."

Question is whether the university book store is a need of the university.

Based on the action of the State Normal board in securing books for the Normal school the university book store is certainly a need of the institution. The Normal board at a meeting held last May appointed a committee to draft plans for the furnishing of text books and a plan was adopted whereby the surplus of the library fund was to be used for the first purpose and the balance of the fund to be used for the second. These books are to be sold to the students at cost or to be rented, just as the student selects. This plan makes the book store self-sustaining because if a book costs \$1 each year it will buy it back from the student at a discount of 20 cents. In other words, the book would be rented for 20 cents a year.

If this method of securing books for the State Normal school is adopted, then the Normal school is a need of the university.

It is a good thing that the law relating to the books for the university must be a good thing. A well known authority said there was no question but that money from the temporary university fund should be used by the regents to secure the books at the mercy of dealers.

At this time the students are at the mercy of the dealers and if the dealers care to go into a combine to keep up prices the student cannot help himself.

Another way in which the university book store would be a good thing for the student would be in the exchange of books. A student who bought a book for \$5 and sold it for several months tried to exchange it. He was offered 65 cents for it by the dealer. If the university book store was started and the law was enforced the student would be able to take the books to the store and sell them for 65 cents. He would get the books for 65 cents and the store would get the books for 65 cents. This would be a great deal better than the present system.

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Thieves Break Into Vault, but Quit Hastily, Leaving Their Tools Behind.

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Man is Wanted in Various Places on Charge of Passing Bad Checks.

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FIGURES ON GRAIN RATES

Real Estate Exchange Committee Gathers Some Convincing Statistics.

RAILROADS ALL FAVOR KANSAS CITY

Omaha Deprived of Legitimate Business by Tariffs that Discriminate in Favor of Other Terminal Points.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

The Real Estate exchange at a meeting September 15 appointed a committee consisting of W. T. Graham, chairman, E. A. Benson, H. T. Clarke, A. G. Charlton and L. D. Spaulding to investigate grain and other rates given by various railroads, with a view of ascertaining to what extent the reported discrimination against Omaha existed. The following figures are taken from the statements prepared by this committee:

Table with columns: From, To, Rate Per Hundred Pounds, Difference. Rows include Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley, Union Pacific, Burlington, etc.

Missouri Pacific rates to Kansas City compared with same distances on Burlington to Omaha:

Table with columns: From, To, Rate Per Hundred Pounds, Difference. Rows include Lincoln, Falls City, St. Joseph, etc.

Nebraska grain rates per 100 compared with Iowa rates:

Table with columns: From, To, Rate Per Hundred Pounds, Difference. Rows include Omaha, Lincoln, etc.

Comparative statement of grain rates from points on the Union Pacific in Nebraska and Kansas to Omaha and Kansas City:

Table with columns: From, To, Rate Per Hundred Pounds, Difference. Rows include Fort Riley, Kan., Kearney, etc.

Some First-Class Rates.

Not content with grain rates alone, the committee among other facts relative to the five classes of general freight found that this city was discriminated against.

Only the figures for the first class are given, but the other four classes follow in fairly close ratio.

In cents per 100 lbs.

Table with columns: From, To, Rate Per Hundred Pounds, Difference. Rows include David City to Omaha, etc.

example, the rate on the Chicago & North-Western on corn in car lots from Lincoln, Neb., to Chicago is 20 cents per hundred.

The rate from Hooper to Omaha on the same commodity is 7 cents per hundred, and from Omaha to Chicago is 20 cents per hundred. We must cite rates which will allow the grain to be lifted by way of Omaha for clearing or storage, obtaining the lowest rate in and the balance of the through rate, 13 cents out, or equal to the through rate of 20 cents. We will then have a basis on which to work.

On the other hand, the Union Pacific company favors Omaha in this particular, as will be seen by the following: The rate from North Bend to Chicago on corn in car lots is 4 cents per cent, from North Bend to Omaha 3 cents per cent, and from Omaha to Chicago 13 cents per cent, or 20 cents through the rate of 20 cents. We will then have a basis on which to work.

The business men of Omaha do not attach enough importance to the grain business. It has been the making of both Kansas City and Chicago, and it is as valuable as the live stock business. Trusting your committee will be able to obtain the desired result, or some concessions tending toward same, we beg to remain, very respectfully, J. TWANLEY & SON.

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