it is a question whether the measure will receive the executive approval. The bill was made a special order for 11 o'clock and it was after 4 before the vote was taken. Senator Cady made the leading fight for the bill and he was ably assisted by Fries of Valley. Mockett, Haller, Gibson, Whaley and Sheldon made speeches against the bill.

In one of his speeches Mockett said: "I believe politics is the impetus that has pushed this bill along."

In his concluding remarks, Senator Cady, in answer to this statement, said: "This bill should be looked upon as a political measure. Every good measure should, and the political party that passes a good measure will receive its reward for it."

At the afternoon session considerable of the ground which had been gone over at the morning session was traveled again.

Fries of Valley, in an able speech for the bill, said it was the only favor left which the legislature could grant to the farmers. He told how they had wanted to elect their own precinct assessors and how the legislature had denied them this. He explained that the bill provided for the expenditure of only $50,000, the remainder of the appropriation being used to buy material which would always be on hand and worth the money.

In defense of the bill, Senator Cady said there was same objection to the state making a radical departure and going into the manufacturing business, but Nebraska, he said, would by no means be a pioneer in the business. He gave the history of the installation of plants in various penitentiaries and in every instance, according to the reports he had from these institutions, the movement had been a pronounced success. Minnesota was the first, having established its plant fourteen years ago. According to the reports from this institution the investment had paid 50 per cent profit and now in the fund created by the income from the sale of twine was $600,000. The plant was now making the state of Minnesota $40,000 a year, his reports showed. Minnesota manufactures 11,000,000 pounds of twine annually. Kansas, he said, was the next state to get in line, and its plant had been in operation for four years. In three years the profit to the state had been $68,000 and the farmers had been saved from 2½ to 4 cents a pound on twine. North Dakota has a plant, he said, that was paying the expense of the entire penitentiary; Missouri had just installed a plant and now Illinois was going to install a plant.

The fact that the Binding Twine trust was opposing the bill and had opposed the installation of plants in all the states, he said, should commend it to the legislature of Nebraska.

He appealed to the members of the senate to pass the bill in the interest of the agricultural classes. Legislation had been enacted, he said, in the interest of corporations, not especially for their benefit, he said, but at least for their assistance in doing business, but this bill, he said, was the only real legislation that had been attempted especially for the farmers. Senator Cady called attention to the number of letters the farmers had sent to the members praying for the passage of the measure, and said that should appeal to the members. He explained that the original house bill had been amended so that $200,000 bonds should be issued, to be bought by the permanent school fund, which fact, he said, should silence the opposition to the bill because of the state's financial condition. These bonds, he said, were to draw 3 per cent interest and should run ten years, with option to buy them up within two years. The installation of the binding twine plant, he said, would not interfere with the broom factory. The present contract which the state has with the broom factory called for the employment of 125 convicts, consequently there would be no lack of laborers to run both concerns. Senator Cady paid a nice tribute to the ability of Warden Beemer and expressed regret that he should oppose the bill. He opposes it, announced the senator, because he does not like to assume the responsibility, but someone must assume responsibilities when they arise.

In answer to a question by Gibson, Senator Cady said Kansas the second year made a profit of $22,733; the third year, $19,970; the fourth year, $25,513, while at the same time Kansas farmers were paying 8½ cents for twine which Nebraska farmers were paying 12 cents for.

Sheldon in opposition to the bill denied that he was representing any harvester company, but that he spoke for his constituents. He said he would be in favor of doing anything to help the farmers that he could, being himself a farmer, but this bill was clearly contrary to the constitution.

Haller vigorously opposed the bill, saying the men who were to spend the money for the plant were not even required to give a bond. They would under this bill spend $200,000 of the state's money merely as a side issue.

Gibson of Douglas county made an effort which was successful in causing the indefinite postponement of H. R. 168, to license commission merchants and compel them to give a bond. The bill came up this morning and was reported to be indefinitely postponed because of a speech Gibson made to the committee.

The Sheldon telephone bill as amended was reported for general file. The amendments have been published in The Bee.

These bills were passed:

H. R. 135—Appropriating $32,000 for the Peru normal school for a library.

H. R. 106—Allowing insurance companies to consolidate with the consent of the auditor.

H. R. 169—Giving the right of eminent domain to the state university.

H. R. 163—Allowing the sale of penitentiary lands.

H. R. 243—To abolish the soldiers' home visiting board, was recommended for passage.

S. F. 27—Allowing the governor to appoint a member of the legislature to fill a vacancy during the session, was recommended for passage.

Senator Giffin attempted to amend the house irrigation bill, H. R. 271, so as to give to the irrigation districts of the west the right of eminent domain, but the attempt failed.

The Thomas primary election bill, applying only to Douglas county, was passed.

MORE RAILROAD BILLS IN HOUSE

Elective Commission Measure Recommended for Passage.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCON, March 23.—(Special.)—The popularity of amending the constitution became apparent in the house this morning when H. R. 309, proposing an amendment so as to allow the investment of the permanent school fund in city bonds, came up. On original roll call the bill undoubtedly was passed. Foster of Douglas introduced the bill. When many members awoke to the facts enough changed their votes to defeat the bill 32 to 50.

These bills were passed:

H. R. 294, by Lahners of Thayer—Amends the law relating to the holding over of tenants and their failure to vacate.

H. R. 328, by Gilem of Red Willow—Enabling Russell F. Loomis to perfect his title to a quarter section of land homesteaded in Red Willow county in 1872.

H. R. 228, by Burgess of Lancaster—The Lincoln city charter bill.

Clarke of Douglas opposed the senate amendments to H. R. 165, the McMullen Christian science bill, which exempts osteopaths from examination in materia medica, practice of medicine and therapeutics. He held these amendments imposed on Christian Scientists the duties from which they exempted osteopaths and therefore made the bill class legislation. Andersen of Douglas also spoke against the amendments. The amendments were concurred in by a vote of 52 to 40. A sharp contest ensued and excitement prevailed until the last vote was called.

The house then went into committee of the whole to act on house rolls.

H. R. 282, by Hill of Hitchcock, which originally provided for minimum number of trains and the regulation of running time, was recommended for passage after being so emasculated as to leave little of the bill which might be regarded as of importance and to destroy its effect.

At the afternoon session H. R. 297, Dodge's joint resolution to amend the constitution and create a railroad commission, was taken up in committee of the whole. This bill provides for an elective commission, but Mr. Dodge said, personally, he preferred an appointive board. He "bowed to the will of the majority of his friends," however, and provided in his bill for an elective board. Mr. Dodge at length set forth the virtues of his bill, advocating a commission as the most direct and expedient way of properly adjusting railroad rates. He said Nebraska is just twenty-five years behind Iowa in railroad legislation; that Nebraska stands today where Iowa stood in 1874.

Dodge moved the adoption of the committee amendments, first, to leave the fixing of the commissioners' salaries to the legislature, and second, to pursue the Perry plan of counting every vote cast for a candidate for commissioner, as a vote for the proposed constitutional amendment.

McMullen of Gage offered another amendment fixing each commissioner's salary at $5,000 a year. Dodge's bill originally fixed the salary at $2,500 a year.

Windham of Cass, and Webster of Pawnee opposed the McMullen amendment on the theory that it would tend to defeat the bill, as the voters would regard $5,000 too high.

Douglas of Rock proposed that a minimum salary be fixed by the constitution at $3,000 and then let the legislature determine on the exact amount subsequently. He thought it was not wise or possible to decide now what the services of commissioners were worth.

On the ground that his amendment was not within the jurisdiction of the house, McMullen withdrew his amendment.

The committee amendments were then adopted.

McClay of Lancaster opposed an amendment to make the term of office of each commissioner six years instead of three to bring the bill into conformity with the biennial election bill that has passed the house. The amendment carried.

Clarke of Douglas then offered the Douglas suggestion as an amendment and it was adopted.

Perry of Furnas moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Clarke amendment carried, and after much discussion Clarke withdrew his motion, leaving the salaries to be fixed by the legislature as proposed by the committee amendment.

After Dodge moved that the bill, as amended, be recommended for passage Douglas arose and made a vigorous speech against the bill, his contention being that under this act the right of the people to regulate freight rates would be taken from them and delegated to three men.

Wilson, speaking to a question of privilege, declared that the people would be fully represented in these three commissioners.

Douglas replied by saying that the people would have greater representation in 133 men, or the legislature, than in three commissioners.

"I am very much surprised and not at all in sympathy with the sentiments expressed by the gentleman from Rock," said Windham of Cass. "He seems all of a sudden to be terribly concerned over the 'dear people.' I thought this bill contemplated just the relief the people demanded and needed. I don't take any stock in his argument. You leave this thing in the hands of the legislature and you simply increase our susceptibilities of railroad influence."

Jones of Polk delivered a fine, ironical chide to Douglas, who "has so eloquently pleaded the cause of the common people." Jones endorsed what Windham had said. He wished the constituents of "the gentleman from Rock might be here and see him pleading for the 'dear people.'"

Cassell of Otoe took issue with Douglas on his theory of rights of the people.

Douglas here arose to a question of personal privilege and retorted to Jones' implication of insincerity and said he was willing to face his people and stand upon his record.

Perry of Furnas called attention to the fact that yesterday Douglas opposed the commodity freight rate bill on the ground that the legislature was not able to fix rates and today insists that the legislature is the proper authority to fix the rates. Perry made a forcible speech for the bill.

Foster of Douglas talked for the bill and urged that it be passed.

The bill was then recommended for passage.

H. R. 378, a joint resolution, by Windham, for a constitutional convention, was recommended for passage.

The house adjourned for a recess at 5:15 and reconvened for the night session at 7:30. The entire time was spent in committee of the whole. Among other bills recommended for passage was H. R. 345, by Lee of Douglas, consolidating the county and city treasuries of Omaha, making the county treasurer ex-officio treasurer of Omaha and the school district.

MUST FALL BACK

(Continued from First Page.)

of the guards were wounded with cobblestones.

Captured Japanese report a terrible affray in the streets of Mukden on March 10, when a big detachment of Russians, the last to leave the city, were entrapped by Chinese bandits and a few Japanese soldiers, who closed the city gates and blocked the narrow streets. According to the report, which is not confirmed, not a Russian escaped.

Field Marshal Oyama has communicated to General Linevitch the news that the entire Russian medical staff, which remained in Mukden after evacuation, is uninjured and well.

Russians Still in Disorder.

TOKIO, March 23.—(Noon.)—An official report from imperial army headquarters says:

Our detachment pursuing the enemy entered Changtu on March 21 at 2:30 p. m.

A large body of the enemy, in disorder, is retreating toward the northeast, along the line of the railway.

A part of the enemy's cavalry has halted at a point within two miles north of Changtu.

Russian Ships Are Sighted.

PORT LOUIS, Island of Mauritius, March 23—5:55 p. m.—A steamer from Colombo, Ceylon, which arrived here today, reports that during the night of March 18 it met a Russian torpedo boat, which was followed by a squadron of warships some distance behind. The steamer was unable to make out the number or character of the ships.

Russia Will Ask for Terms.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23—6:05 p. m.—The ministers and supporters of the court who advocate the submission of specific proposals to Japan, as previously set forth in these dispatches, so as to ascertain whether an honorable basis of peace is possible, believe they have carried the day, and the Associated Press hears on high authority that an actual step is imminent, if not already taken.

Pressure Comes from Without.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The sudden growth of the sentiment in Russian official circles in favor of peace is not at all surprising to the officials here because it is in line with the predictions of the American embassy in St. Petersburg when last heard from on this subject. In fact it was gathered that the real obstacles in the way of beginning negotiations to this end was to be found rather in the jealousies of European powers outside of Russia than in the czar's own court. There have for some time been substantial evidence that by the execution of quiet pressure from the outside upon the St. Petersburg government it might be induced to break the deadlock in the situation which results from the reluctance of each belligerent, as a matter of pride to making the first overtures for peace. But just at this point the efforts of the real friends of peace are said to have been negatived by the fear of some of the European powers that their interest might suffer in a settlement which they did not themselves arrange. There is reason to believe now, however, that the great financial interests of London, Berlin and Paris looking to their own salvation and the security of their enormous Russian loans, have risen above national lines and that to the exertion of their powerful influence is due the present promise of peace in the near future.

McClernand Goes to the Front.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The State department today received a cablegram from Minister Griscom at Tokio stating that the Japanese government has responded favorably to the request of our War department that Lieutenant Colonel Edwin J. McClernand, recently promoted from major, be allowed to replace as military observer with the Japanese army in Manchuria, Colonel B. H. Crowder, who is reported to have been obliged by illness to relinquish his duty there. Major D. D. Gaillard, corps of engineers, has been designated to succeed Lieutenant Colonel McClernand on the general staff.

DISCUSS A DUTY ON COFFEE

Necessity of Increasing the Government's Revenue Apparent.

MIGHT HELP OUT ISLAND POSSESSIONS

Secretary Shaw and Senator Allison Visit New York and Confer Regarding the Question of More Revenue.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 23.—(Special.)—The proposition to restore the customs duty on coffee continues to be liberally discussed at the capitol. The fact that a duty on coffee of 2½ cents per pound was levied in the first tariff act of 1789 and that it always paid a duty ranging from 2 to 5 cents a pound until exempted under a special act of 1872, has been given as a reason why there should be no objection to a small duty on it now, in view of the necessity of raising more revenue. Some of the democratic senators indicate sympathy with the proposition, probably because if coffee were raised in the United States at all it would be in the southern states. Louisiana and Texas have been specially mentioned as having lands adapted to coffee culture. At the same time, as a prominent democratic senator remarked today: "To advance the placing of a duty on an article which is now on the free list would be a departure from the traditional policy of the democratic party. All democrats are anxious and willing to help the Filipinos and Porto Ricans, but I would have to consult with my colleagues as to the policy of the party before committing myself one way or the other."

Senator Bailey's View.

Senator Bailey of Texas apparently thinks the republicans will be compelled to impose a duty on coffee whether they wish to do so or not. In discussing the subject today Senator Bailey said: "The expenditures of the government are certain to exceed its revenue during the next fiscal year, and congress at its next session will be brought face to face with the necessity of reducing appropriations or increasing collections. Those who are familiar with the tremendous pressure for even larger appropriations than are now provided understand the impossibility of curtailing public expenditures; and it is certain, therefore, that more money must be raised. More money cannot be raised by increasing tariff duties, because they are already so high that to raise them would reduce importations and thus diminish the revenue. No party in time of profound peace would dare to impose stamp taxes, because they are vexations as well as burdensome; and the only thing left for a republican congress is to impose taxes upon tea and coffee. They claimed much credit for the 'free breakfast table' of the McKinley bill; and as the necessities of the government have already required them to subject sugar to a tax, so the impending deficiency will require them to subject coffee and tea to a tax, and thus the 'free breakfast table' of which they boasted will entirely disappear."

In this connection it is interesting to note that during the past seven months there has been an increase of over $30,000,000 in the imports of articles of food over the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, the greatest increase being $17,000,000 in coffee, due to the enormous increase in consumption of more than 100,000,000 pounds per year. "As sugar bears a duty on both raw and refined, why not coffee?" say the advocates of the proposition.

Allison Explains Action.

Senator Allison will leave here in a few days for Iowa. The senator says that no action will be taken at present by the senate committee of finance under the resolution passed just before congress adjourned, authorizing an inquiry relative to customs, internal revenue and other matters relating to the finances of the government. Senator Allison says that the resolution was presented by him at the request of Senator Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee, and was passed in order that the committee might have authority to inquire into these several matters should it be deemed expedient.

It is not Senator Allison's intention, as the second man on the finance committee, to call the committee together during the absence of Senator Aldrich, and he does not know the intention of Senator Aldrich in the matter. Senator Allison said that the finance committee of the senate would be very careful in taking any step relative to revenue matters, as the house is charged with the duty of originating revenue legislation, and it would be improper for the senate to take the initiative in legislation affecting the revenue.

Shaw Visits New York.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Secretary Leslie M. Shaw of the Treasury department has visited this city and, together with Senator Allison of Iowa, consulted with local interests, it is said, concerning proposals connected with suggested tariff revisions to be considered by a special session of congress in the fall.

Senator Allison, who is ranking member of the senate finance committee in the absence abroad of the chairman, Senator Aldrich, has been here since Monday conferring with representatives of various traders as to possible effects of reductions in schedules affecting their products. While planning to leave the city early today, he will return from time to time during the next two months to meet other members of his committe and of the house committee on ways and means. Meanwhile members of the committees will consult interests in other cities and states in order to get a clear idea as to the best method of solving the questions involved.

Senator Allison would not discuss the trades to be affected, but it is intimated by the Herald that in order to make up the deficiency in revenue through reduction of certain tariff schedules, several of the least obnoxious of the internal revenue taxes imposed during the war with Spain will be revived.

TEXAS CATTLE RAISERS ACT

State Convention Endorses American Stock Growers' Association Organized at Denver.

FORT WORTH, Tex., March 23.—The Texas Cattle Raisers' association adopted resolutions today endorsing the American Stock Growers' association, organized at Denver, and advising all to join. It also endorses the giving of more power to the Interstate Commerce commission; objects to a national organization composed of associations; condemns South Dakota cattle regulations, saying the federal laws were sufficient. The following officers were elected: W. W. Turney, El Paso, president; J. T. Lyttle, secretary; S. B. Burnett, treasurer.

Work for Federal Prisoners.

COLUMBUS, O., March 23.—United States deputy marshals arrived here today to take thirty-nine federal prisoners from the penitentiary tomorrow to Atlanta, Ga., where they will be put to work on the walls of the new penitentiary there. Fifty of the prisoners are from Indian Territory.

Money Found on Dead Woman.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—While working over a washtub Mrs. Anne Ellsworth Worner, wife of a contractor, dropped dead from heart trouble, and in preparing the body for burial $3,900 in bonds and $151 in cash were found in the bustle she wore at the time.

MAN WITH BOMB ARRESTED

Russian Police Said to Have Taken Prisoner at Grand Duke's Palace.

PEASANTS ARE KILLED BY SOLDIERS

Ten Men Die and Fifty Wounded as Result of Attempt to Quell Trouble in Poland.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The police guarding the palace of the Grand Duke Alexis have, according to a Times dispatch from St. Petersburg, arrested a suspicious looking loiterer, who was found to be carrying a bomb.

The grand duke is stated to have gone abroad incognito a fortnight ago.

Soldiers Kill Peasants.

KUTNO, Russian Poland, March 23.—Ten peasants were killed and fifty were wounded at Lamenta March 21 as the result of the shooting of infantry sent to quell disturbances. A crowd of peasants from Benignowa proceeded to Lamenta to induce the farm laborers to strike and rioting occurred. The chief of police with a company of soldiers went to the scene and the troops fired two volleys at the peasants, killing two on the spot and wounding fifty. The latter were brought in carts to the hospital here, where seven men and one woman subsequently died. Eleven others are dying.

Kutno is situated seventy miles west of Warsaw. It has a population of about 10,000 souls.

Wounded Shot in the Back.

WARSAW, March 23.—7 p. m.—The shooting of peasants at Lamenta has aroused intense excitement in the whole district. The action of the authorities in shooting down unarmed peasants is angrily criticized and a deputation of residents of Kutno is proceeding to Warsaw to lay complaints before the governor general.

The troubles began a week ago when the mobilization of horses was ordered. The peasants refused to comply and March 21 about 150 peasants gathered on the road near Lamenta, when the chief of police of Kutno arrived on the scene with a company of infantry and ordered the crowd to disperse. The people refused to obey and the chief of police then ordered the soldiers to fire. The peasants, not understanding Russian, remained in the road until the soldiers aimed. Then they broke and ran. The troops fired three volleys at the fleeing crowd and fifty peasants fell, two of them dead. All the wounded were shot in the back. It is said that the chief refused to allow the wounded to be removed and that he finally ordered them to be taken to Kutno, six hours' journey, in carts, with the result that owing to lack of medical attention eight of the wounded died while on their way to Kutno and the doctors report that nine others are in a hopeless condition.

Fearing a demonstration at the funeral of the victims the chief of police requested the priests to bury them during the night. This the priests refused to do and the funeral occurred this morning in the cemetery at Kutno. The services were attended by an immense concourse of people and the coffins were hidden beneath masses of wreaths and flowers.

May Force Education.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—One of the best signs of the times is the announcement today that in a fortnight the ministry of public instruction will undertake the elaboration of a plan for a compulsory system of primary education. Representatives of the schools in the principal cities are invited to participate in the drawing up of the plan.

GAYNOR AND GREENE IN COURT

Attorney Accuses Judge of Being in Pay of the United States.

MONTREAL, March 23.—Considerable excitement was caused in the magistrate's court today when counsel for Gaynor and Greene virtually accused Judge Lafontaine, extradition commissioner, of being under contract with the United States in connection with extradition cases. Many personalities were indulged in. Judge Lafontaine indignantly denied the charge, but agreed to withdraw and allow the case to be tried before Chief Justice La Coste.

Donald MacMaster, who represented the United States, characterized the accusation as a falsehood.

DISCIPLES CONGRESS MEETS

Rev. J. H. Garrison of St. Louis Elected President—Next Meeting Will Be at Cincinnati.

COLUMBIA, Mo., March 23.—The National Congress of Disciples of Christ came to a close today with the election of the following officers: Rev. J. H. Garrison, St. Louis, president; B. A. Jenkins, president of Kentucky university, Lexington, Ky., secretary; and Prof. H. L. Whitlet, University of Chicago; R. E. Heironymus, Eureka, Ill., and Prof. G. P. Cole, University of Michigan, members of the executive committee. Cincinnati was selected as the next place of meeting.

DEATH RECORD.

Judson C. Webb.

FREMONT, Neb., March 23.—(Special.)—The remains of Judson C. Webb, a former resident of this city and for years a well known circus man, were brought here today for burial and interred in Ridge cemetery. It had been announced in the local papers that funeral services would be held from St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church and a great many of the acquaintances of the deceased went there this morning only to find that it was not to be held there. Bishop Scannell of Omaha had learned that the burial was to be in a Protestant cemetery and notified Father O'Sullivan not to permit the services to be held in the church and the remains were taken direct to the cemetery. Mr. Webb was 55 years old and a resident of Nebraska since 1874. He was employed for some time with Barnum's circus, and for about twenty years, with the exception of a short time when he was in business in this city, had entire charge of the transportation of the Forepaugh show, and was considered one of the best circus transportation men in the United States. About eight years ago ill health compelled him to resign his position. He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters.

Miss Anna Gilmore.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., March 23.—(Special.)—Miss Anna Gilmore, principal of the Second Avenue school, died this morning of an abscess of the lungs, at the age of 36 years. She was born and raised in this county and graduated from the public schools. She was for a number of years a teacher in the public schools of Omaha, later returning to this city.

Vulcanizer Explodes.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Terrifying hundreds of shoppers in State street, a rubber vulcanizer in the work room of a dental manufacturing firm on the top floor of the Dyche building at Randolph and State streets exploded today, crashed through the skylight of the building, ascended fifty feet into the air and dropped to the pavement. No person was injured, but a number had a narrow escape.