He showed by figures that the value of the Omaha terminals supposed to be distributed was less than the railroad property in other towns of the state and under the terms of the bill the other towns would gain in the amount of railroad property which is subject to taxation. He showed that while the Northwestern had bought $350,000 worth of real estate in Omaha and taken it out of the city for taxing purposes it had not increased its returns made to the state board.

Hamer of Buffalo raised the "Omaha against the state flag" and shook it long and hard. He shouted that no party lash was strong enough to whip into line for a measure which would take from the smaller towns and give to Omaha. He lived on the main line of the Union Pacific, he said, and he was here to look after his home town and the small towns in his county just as much as the Omaha delegation was here to look after Omaha. He begged the members to stand against Omaha.

Jefferson of Clay, who spoke for the bill, asked that it be discussed on its merits and that no one be carried away by the oratory. He was satisfied the bill would help his home town and every other town in the state.

Killen Busy for Railroads.

Then Killen began to ask questions, winding up by filing with the clerk a long letter knocking on the bill, signed by H. H. Wilson, attorney for the Interurban company, who said the bill would result in double taxation. Among the questions asked Clarke by the gentleman from Gage was what per cent of the local assessors would assess the railroad property right? Clarke admitted he did not know, but all of them would if they did their duty.

Later on Killen indulged in a lengthy speech in which he said the bill would compel every person to go down in his own pocket and pour money into the pocket of Omaha. "She is a Caesar," he exclaimed dramatically reaching his climax.

Harrison of Otoe said he had listened to lots of oratory, but he had failed to hear any argument that the bill, if passed, would take one penny from the various towns in the state. Until that could be shown him and until it could be shown him that it would increase the taxes paid by the farmers, he would vote for the bill.

McMullen then moved for the committee to arise and Wilson jumped in with the statement that he would withdraw his motion to strike out the enacting clause. Clarke, and others objected, desiring the matter to come to a showdown and Chairman Knowles ruled the gentleman from Custer could not withdraw his motion, as it was in the possession of the house. The McMullen motion was then put and carried by a rising vote of 42 to 41.

In one of his talks Wilson said he made the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill because it was dying and he wanted to save its author the agony of a slow death. He was roundly applauded by the railroad lobbyists, who were watching the proceedings, and by a number of the members who are assisting the railroads.

Pure Food Bill Debate.

The senate, in committee of the whole this afternoon, after a sensational debate, recommended the pure food bill for passage. The senate refused to concur in one of the amendments attached by the committee on manufactures and commerce, being a substitute for section 8 of the bill as it came from the committee on constitutional amendments and federal relations, but concurred in the substitute for section 9.

Section 8 was declared by members of the committee that originally prepared the bill to be a "makeshift" originating with patent medicine manufacturers. It excluded from the list of drugs required to be labeled "antipyrine and other coal tar preparations, belladonna, cotton root, ergot and any other abortifacients," and it was charged would not require the labeling of many of the patent medicines that are declared to be dangerous.

Senator Patrick brought into the senate chamber a number of samples of widely advertised whisky which had been subjected to a government test, nearly all of them showing a precipitate. He also charged that the agitation for the change in the bill came from F. J. Cheney of Toledo, O., who, he said, had been an important lobbyist before congress when the national pure food bill was enacted. He declared the national law was weak and did not give sufficient protection. During the debate personalities passed between several of the members.

The substitute for section 9, which was adopted, provides a retailer cannot be prosecuted for violations if he has a guaranty from the wholesaler or manufacturer that the goods he sells are not in violation of the law.

The substitute for section 8 was rejected by a bare majority, while the substitute for section 9 had twenty-one votes in its favor and was adopted.

Discussion Becomes Warm.

The debate on the report of the committee on manufactures and commerce, recommending that the amended pure food bill be passed to third reading without giving an opportunity to discuss the amendments offered was the most heated of any discussion in the senate this session. It was held under the guise of explanation of votes during the roll call, but under a ruling of President Hopewell it became a running discussion, in which personalities played a prominent part. The discussion got clear away from the presiding officer, and once when he ruled Epperson out of order the giant from Clay county refused to accept the ruling and told the president he would have to get the sergeant-at-arms to throw him out before he would quit.

The trouble came about over the motion of McKesson of Lancaster to adopt the committee report. In the same motion he incorporated a demand for the previous question, which would have cut off all debate on the new amendment. The roll call was demanded and most of the senators opposed to the change in the bill took advantage of the opportunity to explain their votes. The words "jobbery," "gag rule" and "trickery" were hurled at the head of the senator from Lancaster county so often he rose once or twice and demanded protection.

Aldrich was the first on the roll call and in explaining his vote he made an argument against the amendment and charged it had been "fixed" with the intent to rush it through the senate without giving a chance for debate. Ashton followed him on the other side, and when King of Polk called Ashton to order for arguing the question instead of explaining it, President Hopewell ruled that inasmuch as Aldrich had been allowed considerable latitude he would permit Ashton to go on, but would enforce the rule as to the other senators.

Clash with Chair.

During Ashton's argument King repeated his point of order several times and the refusal of the president to enforce the rule caused the first clash between the president and King.

When Epperson's name was reached he began to discuss "gag rule" and the merits of the bill, when President Hopewell called him to order.

"The president has been unfair in his ruling as to the gentlemen from Hall and I insist that he be unfair as to me."

When he proceeded with his argument the presiding officer again called him to order and said he could not allow the senator to go on.

"I will continue to go on," shouted the senator from Clay, "until the presiding officer procures the services of the sergeant-at-arms to throw me out."

President Hopewell sat down, but again interrupted.

"Throw me out, throw me out," shouted Epperson and continued with his speech.

"I must insist upon your stopping," said President Hopewell, again pounding the desk with his gavel.

"I understand your ruling," said Epperson, "but you let the gentleman from Hall go on and I am going on."

After a few minutes more he sat down. Patrick injected some more life into the proceedings by demanding the rule against lobbyists be enforced and that druggists on the floor of the senate be compelled to withdraw. He named Messrs. Sanford, Brown and Yates of Omaha, who immediately went outside the railing. A few minutes later Aldrich demanded that C. S. Sherman, an Omaha druggist, withdraw, but Thomas of Douglas declared Mr. Sherman had his card of admission and was entitled to remain, and the roll call proceeded. Clashes between McKesson and King and Sackett enlivened the latter part of the roll call, when the two latter denounced McKesson's motion as an attempt to "gag" the senate on an important bill. McKesson demanded protection, but he was ruled out of order, as Sackett had the floor. The motion on the previous question was lost by a vote of 17 to 15, the chair holding it required a two-thirds majority. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—
Ashton, Hanna, Saunders,
Buck, Holbrook, Shiry,
Burns (Lancas.), Latta, Thomas,
Clarke, Luce, Thorne,
Gibson, McKesson, Wilson—17.
Glover, O'Connell,

Nays—
Aldrich, King, Sackett,
Byrnes (Platte), Patrick, Thomsen,
Dobson, Phillips, Wilcox,
Epperson, Randall, Willis (Cedar),
Goodrich, Root, Wilsey—18.

After a little more parliamentary squabbling the report was made a special order for this afternoon in committee of the whole.

McKesson, angered at the refusal of the senate to adopt the motion on previous question, moved that the rule of the senate on the previous question be repealed. It was pointed out the senate had no such rule, but acted under Roberts' Rules of Order and the motion was tabled.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS IN SENATE

House Bill Amending Hospital Law Goes to Governor.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Neb., March 13.—(Special.)—The following bills were passed by the senate at the morning session:

H. R. 63—By Dodge. Permitting hospitals to incorporate for a longer period than thirty years and to hold property in excess of $100,000.

H. R. 77—By Hart. Defining burglary with explosives and fixing the penalty at from twenty years to life in the penitentiary.

H. R. 254—By Knowles. Amending the charters of cities from 5,000 to 25,000.

S. F. 154—By McKesson. Relating to the method of paying railroad fare for state officers.

S. F. 229—By Thomas. Regulating the names of foreign corporations doing business in the state.

S. F. 278—By Patrick. Providing no new trial shall be granted for error unless miscarriage of justice has resulted. Kling voted no.

S. F. 295—By Patrick. Prohibiting saloons within three miles of a military post or Indian reservation, except military posts used exclusively for signal corps. Thomas voted no.

S. F. 296—By Epperson. Providing for as many aides-de-camp on the governor's staff as the governor may deem necessary.

At the afternoon session practically the entire time was spent in discussing in committee of the whole the pure food bill, which was recommended for passage.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS OF HOUSE

Speaker Authorized to Name a Sifting Committee.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, March 13.—(Special.)—The house over some objections adopted a motion by Harrison of Otoe this morning for the speaker to appoint a sifting committee to take charge of all bills on general file. The remainder of the morning was spent in committee of the whole on a discussion of the salary bill which was changed only in a few particulars. The salary of the secretary of the State Board of Assessment was increased to $2,000 from $1,600; the salary for a chief clerk in the labor bureau on motion of McMullen of Gage was stricken out and a motion by the same gentleman to increase the salary of the commissioner to $1,600 from $1,300 and the stenographer from $840 to $1,000 was lost.

The salary of the supreme court commissioners' stenographers, six of them, was decreased from $900 to $840 to conform to the salary paid other state house stenographers. Harvey tried to get the salary of the insurance deputy raised to $2,000 from $1,800, but failed as did Killen when he tried to get the salary of the members of the railway commission increased to $5,000 from $3,000. Lahners of Thayer tried to get these salaries reduced to $2,500, the salary now paid the governor, but he was unsuccessful.

The house passed the following bills:

H. R. 196—By Byram of Burt. Making hog stealing punishable by term in the penitentiary.

H. R. 19—By Shubert of Richardson. Compelling railroads to stop caboose or to flight trains at the depot platforms.

H. R. 67—By Gilem of Red Willow. Authorizing the purchase of 400 copies of the annotated statutes for $3,600 to be delivered to the secretary of state.

H. R. 188—By B. W. Brown of Lancaster. Basing number of risks written by mutual insurance companies on the number of members.

BRYAN TALKS OF LEGISLATION

Nebraskan Thinks Railroads Prefer to Control Congress Than to Handle States.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 13.—The Times today will print an interview with William J. Bryan in which, when asked for his opinion of the proposed conference between President Roosevelt and the railroad presidents, Mr. Bryan replied:

"The republican leaders object to the doctrine, 'With the consent of the governed' in the Philippines, but some of them seem to think nothing can be done in the regulations of railroads without the consent of the railroad magnates. The principal part of that announcement, however, is that the railroad magnates want the supervision of the railroads transferred to the federal government that they may avoid state legislation and this contradicts the president's theory that the corporations favor state rights as a means of avoiding federal control.

"The great corporations would much rather risk control by congress which is far away from the people, than by state legislatures, which are close to the people."

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 13.—A representative of the Associated Press today asked William J. Bryan on his arrival here what effect the Harriman and other investigations would have on the agitation in favor of government ownership or management of railroads. He replied:

"The most interesting phase of the situation is the refusal of the people to lend money freely to the railroads. The railroad managers say this is due to hostile legislation, but this is a mistake. There has been no hostile legislation of sufficient severity to impair the real value of railroad securities where the railroads have been honestly conducted upon an honest capitalization.

"If the investing public is alarmed it is because the railroad managers in a vain effort to terrorize the legislatures have carried matters too far. If any other answer is needed for the hesitancy on the part of investors, the investigations furnish it; for the inquiries have shown to what extent railroad stocks have been watered. But what is the alternative? Must the government refuse to investigate rotten management for fear the mismanaged railroad no longer will be able to fool the public into buying inflated securities? The sooner the railroads are put on on honest basis the more secure will the investing public feel."

Oil Prices Advance.

MARIETTA, O., March 13.—The Standard Oil company today advanced the price of oils 10 cents per barrel, the new price being $1.75. It will discontinue the separation of amber and dark oil and will meet the pure oil company's advance, announced several days ago.

JEROME ATTACKS MRS. THAW

In Attempting to Get Affidavit Before Jury He Accuses Her of Perjury.

SPEECH IS SENSATIONAL IN EXTREME

Mr. Delmas Will Answer Argument on Legal Point Today—Prosecution Expects to Close Its Case This Week.

NEW YORK, March 13.—After a forenoon session occupied almost entirely by District Attorney Jerome in a bitter denunciation of the defendant and his wife, the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White was adjourned shortly after 12 o'clock to day until tomorrow morning. The prosecuting attorney found his opportunity to attack Thaw and Evelyn Nesbit in arguing on the question of the admissibility of the testimony which Abraham Hummel, the lawyer, who is under indictment for subornation of perjury in the Dodge-Morse divorce case, has to offer. It was to enable Delphin M. Delmas, the leading counsel for the defense to consult authorities and frame a reply to Mr. Jerome and also to allow the latter an opportunity of completing the hypothetical question which he is to put to his experts that the early adjournment was ordered. Mr. Jerome said he hoped to close the rebuttal for the people tomorrow evening.

Jerome Attacks Mrs. Thaw.

During his argument today the district attorney asserted that Hummel would swear that Evelyn Nesbit told him three days after her return from Europe in 1903 that Thaw had beaten her cruelly because she would not sign papers he had prepared, falsely accusing Stanford White of having drugged and betrayed her. Mr. Jerome contended that she had told much more, that Thaw seemed bent upon putting Stanford White in the penitentiary, that the statement that White had betrayed her was not true, that Stanford White had never harmed her, and that Thaw was consumed with rage when she refused to sign and swear to the papers containing "lies against Stanford White."

"These things were put in the form of an affidavit," declared Mr. Jerome, "and that affidavit was subscribed to by Evelyn Nesbit when she knew what she was doing and what the paper contained. We want to show that the girl who told this remarkable story here on the witness stand swore at another time under the solemnity of an oath that she had endured the lashings and beatings of this defendant rather than swear to his false statements that Stanford White had drugged and ruined her."

Mr. Jerome argued that the material point of the case is whether or not Evelyn Nesbit told Thaw the story of her alleged ruin by Stanford White. Without that story in evidence, he declared, the reason for the defendant's alleged insanity disappears. The prosecutor plainly admitted the importance of young Mrs. Thaw's testimony and he said he wished by Hummel's testimony to show her own repudiation of the charges, which on the witness stand she renewed against White. "Thus," he concluded, "the jury may infer from her own statements after her return from Europe in 1903, whether or not she had within two moths of that time told this defendant the things she said she did."

Delmas Will Reply Today.

Mr. Delmas objected to Hummel as a witness on the ground that his testimony had to do with the truth or falsity of Mrs. Thaw's narration and was not permissible under the rules of evidence. He will proceed with his argument tomorrow. Mr. Jerome's contention is that while he may not attack the truth or falsity of Mrs. Thaw's statement that she was betrayed by White, he can attack the truth of her assertion that she told the story to Thaw at the time she says she did.

Mr. Delmas first sought today to interrupt Hummel's testimony by showing that he was acting as Evelyn Nesbit's legal adviser and counsel when she made certain statements to him. Hummel evaded this, however, by saying he was acting solely as White's counsel and no legal action had been contemplated in behalf of Miss Nesbit. He was paid a yearly retainer by Stanford White and could not say exactly what he charged the architect for drawing up the affidavit. Asked if it was $1,000, he said absolutely it was not. He finally placed the charge at "one hundred dollars—about."

When Evelyn Thaw was on the witness stand she said Stanford White came to see her one evening in 1903 and asked her what she had told Hummel about him, adding that "Abe Hummel had just squeezed $1,000 out of me and the Lord only knows how soon he will squeeze another."

Mrs. Thaw's Story of Affidavit.

Young Mrs. Thaw's testimony regarding the affidavit was that Stanford White had taken her to Hummel's office after telling her "lots of horrible things about Harry," and she told Hummel about her trip through Europe with Thaw. "Mr. Hummel," she said, "then dictated a lot of things to a man and put in lots about Harry Thaw which was not true at all."

She denied signing any paper in Hummel's office, but admitted having signed some papers later in White's studio. She claimed she did not know what the papers were. Some time afterwards she says she demanded that White show her the papers. She was taken to Hummel's office and there a paper bearing her signature was shown her and burned. She was not allowed to examine it, she declared.

Almost since the beginning of the trial District Attorney Jerome has been trying to put in evidence a photographic copy of the affidavit. It developed yesterday that the copy was made by the same photgrapher who had been employed by Stanford White to make "The Tired Butterfly" and other pictures of Evelyn Nesbit.

Mr. Jerome continues quite optimistic about bringing the taking of testimony to a close this week, but others who have followed the trial believe that the end is still ten days or two weeks away.

BIG SLUMP IN STOCKS

(Continued from First Page.)

the traders, and the private rate of discount continues with an upward tendency under heavy offerings of short bills. The market estimates the interest rate for carry over money for the March settlement at 6½ per cent.

Various slight indications of a change in the home iron market have been used as bear arguments against iron and coal shares, by which many standard securities have been beaten down from 15 to 20 per cent since the first of the year. Nevertheless, leaders of the coal and iron industries assert that there is no reason to apprehend an early relaxation of the prosperity, as the mills are running at their utmost capacity and abundant orders will provide work for many months to come.

BANKS MAY RETAIN THE CASH

Treasury Will Not Call for Return of Special Deposits at Present.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The secretary of the treasury today announced that the $30,000,000 which was deposited in national banks the last of September, to be returned about the beginning of February, would not be called for at present. Beyond saying that he was keeping a close watch on the situation in New York Secretary Cortelyou would not indicate what his further plans were.

The official statement of Secretary Cortelyou is as follows:

The secretary of the treasury announced this afternoon that it is not his intention to fix at present a date upon which the $30,000,000 additional deposits placed with existing depositary banks secured by state, municipal and railroad bonds, under the terms of the press announcement of September 27, 1906, shall be returned to the treasury.

On October 22 last the secretary of the treasury authorized national banks that had government bonds on deposit to secure public deposits to substitute for the government's bonds, state and municipal bonds, provided they would use the government bonds so released to increase their circulation. Eighteen million dollars was fixed as the limit of this increase. The secretary provided, however, that this increased circulation must be reduced at the rate of $3,000,000 a month, beginning on March 1. In view of the money situation in New York, Secretary Cortelyou thinks it is unwise to compel a compliance with this order and therefore has stated that the banks that took advantage of this offer of October 22 may retain their increased circulation provided they substitute Philippines, Panama and Hawaiian bonds for the state and municipal bonds they now have on deposit.

FIRE RECORD.

Logan Flour Mills.

LOGAN, Ia., March 13.—(Special.)—Last night at 10 o'clock fire broke out in the flour mill of A. Edgecomb & Sons, located over the town line on the banks of the Boyer river. The loss was total and nothing can be saved, even the grain being utterly destroyed. The cause of the fire is unknown. The local volunteer fire department was unable to do anything. There were no fire mains near and the bucket brigade could do nothing. The mill has been in continuous operation as long as the town of Logan. It has had many owners. Edgecomb bought it last summer and has improved the plant. The new iron-cased warehouse adjoining the mill was also totally destroyed. The loss will amount to about $75,000, with a small amount of insurance.

Town in Italy.

MILAN, Italy, March 13.—In the town of Borsano, near this city, 2,000 persons were today made homeless by a fire which destroyed the greater part of the village. The people were indifferent to the spread of the flames because the property was insured and the authorities were obliged to force the peasants to work to check the conflagration.

New Jersey Wall Paper Factory.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 13.—The big wall paper factory of Janeway & Carpenter was damaged by fire today to the extent of $200,000.

DR. BUTLER ON CANDIDATES

Root as President and Taft as Chief Justice Would Suit Columbia's President.

LOS ANGELES, March 13.—In an interview here Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, said:

"President Roosevelt will not run for president again, no matter what pressure is brought to bear upon him. The principles which Roosevelt stands for are greater than the man. The republican party must support these principles, no matter who its standard bearer may be at the next election. With Mr. Root president and Mr. Taft chief justice of the supreme court, conditions would be pretty near ideal. But I hardly look for such a combination to succeed."

AMUSEMENTS.