

Mr. Roosevelt goes to Africa. So does Buster Brown. Go along with him in the Sunday Bee.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

WEATHER FORECAST. For Nebraska—Rain or snow. For Iowa—Rain or snow in west portion. For weather report see page 2.

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OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1909—TWELVE PAGES.

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SEMINONES TAKE WARPATH

Rumor from Oklahoma City of Rising of Freedmen in Vicinity of Muskogee

CRAZY SNAKE RUMOR TO QUIT

Report that Indian Chief is Wounded in the Mountains

SEARCH IN MOUNTAINS OF OKLAHOMA

Soldiers and Posses in Pursuit of Fleeing Aborigines.

GENERAL FIGHT NOT EXPECTED

Only Three Men Have Been Killed Up to Date. Despite Many Exaggerated Reports in Circulation.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okl., March 30.—The Seminole Indian freedmen have risen in the vicinity of Wolf, fourteen miles west of the divide between the Salt and Little rivers.

BULLETIN.

MUSKOGEE, Okl., March 30.—A special this afternoon to the Times-Democrat says that Crazy Snake has sent a message to Commander Hoffman from the mountains saying he had been shot in the leg and crippled, and was ready to give up. He says, according to the dispatch, that he will surrender to Sheriff Odom, whose son was killed in Saturday's night fight at the Indian chief's home.

HICKORY STAMPING GROUND, OKL.

(via Courier to Henryetta), March 30.—Crazy Snake, leader of the uprising of his clan of negroes, half-breeds and Indians of the Creek nation, is reported still at large to-night, although it is believed that his capture cannot be delayed much longer.

He is believed by those who know him to be sitting in a point of intelligence and determination, and upon his death or apprehension the outcome of the present disturbance rests.

One hundred men of the First regiment, Oklahoma National Guard, and posses of deputy sheriffs are securing the hills and river bottoms for scores of miles in every direction. Colonel Roy Hoffman, who is in command of the troops here, set out in heavy marching order at daybreak, every man carrying twenty-four hours' rations and forty rounds of ammunition. During the day five prisoners were brought back to the base here, but none seemed of importance. Up to date and including yesterday captured last night over forty captives have been taken and placed in jail. Many of them, coming from a distance to attend a powwow called by Crazy Snake to hear his report of his mission to Washington during the winter did not know there had been an uprising. A crowd of onlookers was to be seen on their stolid faces when the news was given them. They were placed under restraint, however, for fear that they might be set on fire or killed as to listen to the harangue they had come to hear.

General Fight Not Expected.

There seems to be no reason to believe that there will be a general encounter with the fugitives. Ambuscades in some force, however, are not impossible, although Major Barrett and other officers left in charge at Camp Hickory, as this hamlet of tents has been named, predict that there will be little shooting from this time on. The moral effect of the militia uniforms and the glint of their bayonets has been great. Upon their arrival at Henryetta on Sunday the flight in small detachments began. Crazy Snake is thought to have few followers in his immediate party. These, however, are understood from reports of scouts to be well equipped with well armed members of the "light guard," who are sworn to follow every command of their leader. They are supposed to be about twenty miles from here tonight in the vicinity of the North Canadian river.

Colonel Hoffman bivouacked near Stillman tonight.

An early report that fifteen wagon loads of provisions had been seen east of here proved unfounded. The Signal corps of twenty men arrived tonight and tomorrow will attempt to run a telephone line seven miles between here and Henryetta. At present communication is very slow over the rocky, mountainous road.

Only Three Fatalities.

The list of fatalities since the trouble began, reduced to a basis of confirmed facts, is not large, consisting of Deputies Odom and Baum, who were killed in the performance of their duty, and "Dick" Barrett, a Creek negro, said to have been quite harmless. Barnett was the "innocent bystander" of the uprising.

Despite reports of clashes in which Crazy Snake's followers were slain, Barrett's body is the only one found, and it is the belief of Indian Agents Baker and Farrer and of militia officers that his is the only death loss suffered by the Indians thus far. His violent demise, however, is the only basis discoverable for reports sent out that fifteen or twenty Creeks were killed by infuriated deputies. Members of the posse speak vaguely of the effect of their shots, but it is probably true that some Creeks were wounded, but they were able to escape, and, as stated, but one body has been found, that of Barnett. No official report has been made, save of the two deputies and the Creek negro.

Twelve prisoners—four negroes and eight Creek Indians—were corralled fifteen miles east in the hills last night, and one negro, who proved to be an innocent laborer, was allowed to go. The others were taken in a large farm wagon to Henryetta, whence they will be taken to jail at Muskogee, the county seat. The deputy sheriffs, in some-breeds, chaps, with rifles over the pommels of their saddles and wide-brimmed hats slapping against the "horse furniture" formed a very picturesque guard as they left camp, two on either side of the wagon. Their manner, however, was strictly businesslike. They were engaged with the militia in rounding up bad citizens who had stolen chickens and swine, and resisted officers and otherwise interfered with peaceful rural routine. Among the articles which have so far been recovered from thieving negroes who are allied with the rebels, is a photograph, a magic lantern and many cooking utensils.

As to the numbers of Crazy Snake's followers, an estimate can be made, although Colonel Hoffman is certain there are well over 200. Of these half are renegade ne-

(Continued on Third Page.)

Primary Returns Are Scattering

Late Closing of Polls and Length of Ballot Makes the Count Slow.

The polls closed last night at 5 o'clock and the returns were slow coming in, because of the length of the ballot and because it was rotated. The change in the opening of the polls from 8 a. m. until noon, shut off early voting and many postponed going to the polls until after 6 in the evening. Messer returns showed that Dahliman was running strong and leading Berryman in many precincts.

Rumor of Attack on Roosevelt False

Story Given Wide Circulation at Horta is Positively Denied by Authorities.

PONTA DEL GADA, Island of Sao Miguel, The Azores, March 30.—While the Hamburg was at Horta, a sensational rumor to the effect that a steamer passenger had attempted to assault Mr. Roosevelt was circulated. The Associated Press correspondent is able to state positively that no such incident occurred.

The steamer Hamburg arrived here unexpectedly at 5 o'clock this morning. The vessel stopped briefly to give Mr. Roosevelt an opportunity of seeing a beautiful scenery of the island, with its springs and gardens. There was great excitement among the people, many of whom were eager to obtain a glimpse of Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt came ashore at 10 o'clock in the morning. A large crowd assembled at the dock and gave him an ovation. He was greeted by Edward A. Crevey and William W. Nichols, respectively the American consul and vice consul at St. Michaels, with whom he drove around Ponta Del Gada in an automobile. In this trip Mr. Roosevelt was accompanied by the members of his party.

The Hamburg steamed out of Ponta Del Gada at 11:30 o'clock this morning. Its next stopping place is Gibraltar, where it is due Thursday.

While at Horta the other members of the Roosevelt party went on a shooting expedition and got sixteen birds of five different species.

Rioters Quiet at Coal Mines

Trouble in Which Six Americans Were Wounded May Be Settled by Arbitration.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 30.—Hostilities between the Hungarians and the American coal miners at Jasoenville were not renewed this morning, and it is said arbitration probably will be brought about. The Hungarians have greatly outnumbered the Americans at Jasoenville and there have been repeated fights. Last night the Americans held a meeting and appointed a committee to call on the Hungarians and order them to leave the field. The committee was fired on as it approached the house in which many of the Hungarian miners were gathered.

Six Americans were wounded. The Americans retired to shelter and opened fire on the Hungarian forces. It is not known whether any of the Hungarians were hit.

CASTRO WILL BE ALLOWED TO LAND IN VENEZUELA

Government Changes Attitude, but Castro Makes No Comment When He Learns of It.

PARIS, March 30.—The French steamship company today confirmed the report yesterday that the Venezuelan government had reconsidered its decision not to allow Cipriano Castro, the former president of the republic, who is returning home on board the steamship Guadeloupe, to land in Venezuela. Upon receiving official notification from Senator Paul, the Venezuela commissioner in Europe, the agent of the company at Santander, Spain, communicated the change to the captain of the Guadeloupe and to Castro. Castro made no comment on the matter.

STUBBS CONFERS WITH TAFT

President Will Hasten Decision on Relations of National Banks and Guaranty Fund.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Governor Stubbs of Kansas, accompanied by Attorney General Jackson and Bank Commissioner Dolly of that state, who are having a hearing before Attorney General Wickersham in connection with an opinion as to whether or not the national banks of Kansas can participate in the new bank guaranty law under which the state banks are operating, had a conference with President Taft today. The president promised to do all he could to expedite the matter.

Harriman Advocates One Gigantic Railroad Combine

Denver, March 30.—If E. H. Harriman could have his way he would bring all the railroads of America into one giant combine, under one head and begin immediately spending \$250,000,000 or \$300,000,000 in improvements of the weaker roads, both physically and financially. In this way, he says, he believes he could do the best good for the government, to the people generally, to the shippers individually and finally to the owners of railroad stock.

Mr. Harriman, who passed two hours in Denver today on his way east, said in an informal talk the Chamber of Commerce.

"If we could, we would throw our cloak over the weaker lines throughout the country and begin immediately the expenditure of between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000 to improve them.

"It ought to be done immediately, and I think I can qualify as an expert on these matters. This should be done openly under some sort of government supervision. But we would all be put in prison if we tried it."

Mr. Harriman declared that his roads have spent about \$200,000,000 since 1902 building and rehabilitating in the west and through the mountains. He repeated his assertion that he had found a great change in public sentiment toward railroads and railroad building toward the land.

"Five years ago," he said, "I told President Roosevelt that he was wrong and that he would have many imitators in various states and cities who would do the country incalculable harm, and what I told him he approved correct. Roosevelt was wrong in his flight on me and the railroads, and the truth of this is getting clearer every day."

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TARIFF TALK WAXES WARM

House Has Interesting Session Over the Schedules on Lumber and Oil.

DUTY ON CRUDE PETROLEUM

Mr. Vreeland Explains Position of Independent Refiners.

KITCHIN FOR FREE LUMBER

North Carolina Member Speaks for Three Hours and a Half.

ADVICE IS GIVEN DEMOCRATS

Members of Minority Who Are Asking Protection for Their Districts Told to Join Ranks with Republicans.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—When the session of the house got well under way the tariff debate waxed warm. The indications were when the body met at 10 o'clock that the proceedings would be dry and uninteresting, but a revival of the discussion of lumber and oil schedules was like setting a match to both products, for the subject proved of absorbing interest to the members, who entered generally into the debate. To Mr. Vreeland of New York was accorded the privilege of explaining the position of the independent refiners, who want the countervailing duty on crude petroleum retained, while Mr. Kitchin of North Carolina, in an exhaustive treatment of the question, pleaded for the placing of lumber on the free list. He got into frequent colloquies during his three and a half hours' talk with both republicans and democrats. Others who spoke were Messrs. Cox of Ohio, Sterling of Illinois, Hughes of Georgia, Bates of Pennsylvania, Parker of New Jersey and Richardson of Alabama.

At 6 o'clock the usual recess for two hours was taken.

Cox Opens Debate.

Today's debate was opened by Mr. Cox of Ohio, who pleaded for a reduction of the duties on sewing machines, bicycles and computing machines. He argued that by reason of the favored national clauses, Germany was enabled to manufacture and ship sewing machines and bicycles into Russia, France and other continental countries at about half the tariff imposed on the same articles of American manufacture. Because of this fact, the American manufacturer was handicapped in extending his foreign trade. Unless the tariff was reduced, he said, the manufacturers of the products mentioned would be forced to build factories abroad, which would result in throwing out of employment in this country many skilled workmen. The maximum and minimum feature of the bill, he declared, "is to be not worth the paper it was written on."

Representative McCall of Massachusetts believed the Philippine islands should have their independence, and if they were independent they should be neutral territory, so as not to become the theater of wars among foreign powers. Accordingly he has introduced a resolution requesting the president to open negotiations with the other nations of the globe, looking for an agreement for the neutralization of these islands and for the recognition of their independence whenever it is granted by the United States.

The preamble to the resolution sets forth that the arguments for giving the islands their independence has been that if the United States abandoned them, some other nation would take them. This danger, it is set forth, can be removed by an agreement among the nations of Europe and Asia whereby the independence of the Philippines would be declared and they would become neutral territory.

Vreeland Defends Oil Duty.

Reiterating that he was partly responsible for retaining the countervailing duty on crude and refined petroleum, Mr. Vreeland of New York said that while to many people oil and Standard Oil seemed synonymous there were 500,000 American citizens bringing to the surface every day great quantities of crude petroleum who had no more to do with the Standard Oil company than had the farmer who raised wheat to do with the miller to whom he sold it.

Mr. Vreeland maintained that wherever the independent refiners of the United States had entered the oil fields they had increased the price which oil men received for their crude petroleum by from 6 to 20 cents a barrel.

"Are the independents in greater need of protection from foreign competition or from the Standard Oil company's lawless methods?" inquired Mr. James of Kentucky.

Mr. Vreeland replied that until the Mexican field developed the American producer needed no protection from spot on earth. Denying as ridiculous a statement to the contrary made by Kuesterman of Wisconsin, which the latter said was based on information from the commissioner of corporations, Mr. Vreeland declared "that the countervailing duty upon either crude or refined petroleum has not cost the American people one solitary mill during the last ten years."

Responding to suggestions by Messrs. (Continued on Third Page.)



Is Mr. Married Man making garden? No! He is just digging for Wife's spring hat. From the Minneapolis Journal.

GRIEVANCES OF CRAZY SNAKE

Speech of Indian Chief Made to Senate Committee in 1906.

CHARGE OF BAD FAITH MADE

He Says Indians Never Consented to Sale of Land and of 1/3 of the Surplus.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Probably the best statement of his grievances which Crazy Snake, the Creek Indian who is now making trouble for the authorities in Oklahoma, has ever made was given to a senate committee which visited Oklahoma, then Indian Territory, in the fall of 1906. Senator Clark of Wyoming was chairman of the committee. Crazy Snake was heard at length at Tulsa, November 22, and his plea was for the fulfillment of the terms of the treaty between the Creek Indians and the government of the United States, which was made in 1833. He declared that contrary to the general understanding of the full blood Creeks did not know that by the treaty of 1891 they had agreed to accept land in severalty.

In his statement Crazy Snake insisted on going back to the time of the landing of Columbus, who he said had promised "that as long as the sun rises, as long as the waters run, as long as the grass grows," the Indians should be in care for and protect the Indians should last. When the Indians were removed from Alabama to Indian territory, he said, these promises had been repeated.

Charge of Bad Faith.

"That," he said, "was the agreement and the treaty, and I and my people came out here and settled on this land. We carried out these agreements in all points and violated none. I am notifying you of these things because your government officials have told me and my people that they would take care of my relations with the government, and I think they ought to be taking care of them as they promised. I always thought that this would be done. I believe yet it will be done. I don't know what the trouble is now. I think my lands are all cut up. I have never asked that that be done, but I understand it has been done. My treaty said it would never be done unless I wanted it done. I never

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Have you the automobile fever?

Somewise ones who feel the disease coming on them watch for a bargain in a car that has been used.

Under the "Automobile" heading on the want ad page you will find attractive offers of cars of all kinds. Take an afternoon off and see what these machines are.

Among them are a number of "snaps"—probably just what you want. Of course, if saving a few hundred means nothing to you, don't bother about it. If you want to save money, however, investigate these machines. A used machine is a pretty good scheme for your first auto. Have you read the want ads—yet—today?

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Car of Dynamite Explodes, Eight Men Are Killed

Crew Was Unloading Explosive When Accident Happened—Eight Others Are Injured.

CHILLICOTHE, O., March 30.—Eight men were killed and eight injured today by an explosion of several hundred pounds of dynamite at Indian Creek, near here, where the Norfolk & Western railroad is double tracking. A crew of men was unloading a car of dynamite when it exploded.

The dead: CHARLES BUCHANAN, Columbus, conductor in charge of work train; JONATHAN FLOYD, Fride, O.; JOHN HAYES, Antonio, O.; JOHN MILLER, South Carolina; NEWTON MAYO, Chatham, Va.; CHARLES WILLIAMS, Martinsville, Va. TWO UNIDENTIFIED.

All are colored except first three. Some of the bodies were blown a distance of 300 yards.

Mysterious Man Sees Mrs. Boyle

Woman Says He Was Her Brother, but Officers Believe Him Accomplice.

MERCER, Pa., March 30.—It was learned today that Mrs. Boyle received a visit from a man at the Mercer jail yesterday morning who is supposed to have been her brother.

Mrs. Boyle, wife of the Mercer county sheriff, admitted the man to Mrs. Boyle's presence.

The woman also says her visitor was her brother, but when Sheriff Chess returned from Sharon with Boyle he expressed the opinion that the visitor may have been an accomplice of the woman.

Ex-Judge Miller and Attorney Stranahan, Boyle's counsel, say they believe the man was Mrs. Boyle's brother, but refuse to enter into a discussion of the matter.

In any event the visit was apparently carefully arranged and as a result was made at a time when, with the exception of the sheriff's wife, there was no one around the jail to see what the man looked like, question him or discover anything that would lead to the real identity of Mrs. Boyle.

The man did not register at any hotel. He did not eat a meal in Mercer.

"Joker" That Costs Smokers Many Millions Annually

Washington, March 30.—What is designated as a "joker" that costs the consumers of tobacco in this country nearly \$40,000,000 was found today in the existing revenue laws of the United States by Representative Dawson of Iowa, who at once introduced a bill to correct the error.

Under the Dingley tariff law the two-ounce packages of tobacco sell to the consumer at five cents each, and the four-ounce packages for ten cents. In 1888 a war revenue tax of seven cents a pound was levied. At the same time, in order to serve the convenience of the trade, authorization was given for the reduction of the sizes of packages from two, three and four ounces to one and two-thirds, two and one-half and three and one-third ounces, thus enabling the smoker to procure a five-cent and a ten-cent package of tobacco "at the store."

In due time the war revenue tax was repealed. Somebody forgot, Mr. Dawson

believes, to restore the packages of tobacco to the original sizes, and hence, ever since 1888, the consumer of tobacco has been paying the equivalent of the war revenue tax to the manufacturers of tobacco.

Mr. Dawson's bill proposes to restore the packages to the original sizes.

SNEAK THIEF MAKES A HAUL

Steals Five Hundred Dollars Worth of Silks from Traveling Salesman at Sioux City.

SIoux CITY, Ia., March 30.—(Special Telegram.)—While M. J. Tulley was in the store of the Pelletier company showing his line of silks a sneak thief walked into an entrance of the building and picking up a sample case containing \$50 worth of silks, walked off with it. Tulley is a salesman for the Chicago Silk company.

NEBRASKANS HONOR MAGOON

Reception to Former Governor of Cuba Held at Normande.

LARGE NUMBER IN ATTENDANCE

Senate Committee Reports Favorably on Nomination of Wagner for United States Attorney in South Dakota.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, March 30.—(Special Telegram.)—In honor of Charles E. Magoon, the Nebraska State association, numbering over 300 members, temporary residents of Washington, gave a largely attended reception tonight at the Normande hotel annex.

Receiving with Governor Magoon was the president of the association, Frank T. Israel, and the following women, wives of former presidents of the association: Mrs. Frank T. Israel, Mrs. Franklin T. Collins, Mrs. John Linn McGrew, Mrs. Harry A. Harding, Mrs. Edgar C. Snyder and Mrs. W. E. Andrews.

After the reception, which extended from 8 to 10 a buffet supper was served, followed by dancing by the younger members of the Nebraska colony. Among those present at the reception were the following Nebraskaans in Washington: Senator and Mrs. Norris Brown, ex-Senator and Mrs. J. M. Thurston, Rev. Dr. Clark, (formerly of Grand Island) and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Collins, Judge and Mrs. J. H. Webster, Auditor and Mrs. W. E. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Hull, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. McGrew, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Webb Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Woodruff of Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hay, Mrs. Drexel, Mrs. George Tobey, Miss Smith, Miss Allen of Lincoln, Judge and Mrs. Bixbee, Congressman John McGuire, Representative and Mrs. Latta, Representative Moses P. Kinkaid, Miss McCoy, Miss Bowman, Miss Coffey, Miss Palmer, Miss Linder of Lincoln, W. M. Geddes, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Snyder and Mr. Neilson.

Senator Gable today secured a favorable report from the committee on judiciary on the nomination of E. E. Wagner to be United States district attorney for South Dakota.

Postal Matters.

Representatives Martin and Burke, today concurred in a recommendation to the president appointing the following postmasters in South Dakota: A. W. Pruitt, Phillip; Peter Schrader, Avon. W. D. Wright, Emery; George C. Foster, Chappell.

Rural carriers appointed: Nebraska—Purdue, route No. 1, Daniel Neaks, carrier, Paul Kuehn, substitute; Hardy, route No. 1, James A. Sison, carrier, Herman Burck, No. 2.

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DONOHUE BILL IS A DEAD ONE

Committee Recommends it for Postponement and the House Concur.

LIVELY TIME IN COMMITTEE

I. J. Dunn Presents an Argument in Opposition.

ATTORNEY TYRRELL DEFENDS IT

Insists Bill is Drawn for the Benefit of the Cities.

OPEN PRIMARY RECOMMENDED

Senate Bill Reported Back to House with Only Verbal Amendment. All Material Changes Being Voted Down.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, March 30.—(Special.)—After a hearing in which I. J. Dunn of Omaha appeared against and Frank Tyrrell, county attorney of Lancaster county, for the bill, S. F. 34, by Donohoe of Heit, was recommended for indefinite postponement, and later the house concurred in the report.

The bill provides that the State Railway commission shall have power to issue indefinite franchise to and regulate electric light, gas and water companies doing business in cities and villages.

Dunn insisted that this would permit the granting of perpetual franchises by the State Railway commission and thereby take from Omaha millions of dollars during the coming years. The gas company alone, he said, would save at least \$600,000 in the next twenty-five years.

He held it no business of the legislature to enact laws which would take from the cities and towns of the state any of their rights to regulate their corporations. The people pay for the streets and they have a right, he said, to rent them to corporations without the consent of any State Railway commission 100 or more miles away. The bill would shut out competing companies which the city may desire to allow to do business. The franchise under the bill could not be terminated, he said, unless the city bought the plant.

He denied that any city in Nebraska was asking for the bill, but that the franchised corporations were anxious for its passage, and he quoted Senator Howell, saying the measure had been offered to him for introduction by Mr. Springer, who is representing a gas company before the legislature. The bill was desired, Dunn said, by the Consolidated Gas company of Philadelphia, which owns the Omaha company and probably the Lincoln company. Taylor of York interrupted to remark that he had seen a letter from the Philadelphia company in opposition to the measure.

If the bill passes, said Dunn, the gas testing plant in Omaha would have to go to the junk heap, as would a lot of other apparatus, because the city would have nothing to say about the quality of gas or lights or anything else about the management of the corporations.

Tyrrell Defends Bill.

In defense of the bill County Attorney Tyrrell said he had drawn the measure and it had been taken from the Wisconsin law. He had never presented it to Senator Howell and neither had the measure even been discussed with Mr. Springer, so far as he knew. He told of the conditions in Lincoln, whereby the Traction company had failed to furnish good service until a second company had been organized by the people. The latter company secured rights from the city council which the old company could not secure. When it grew to be a real competitor of the old company, then instead of the people getting any relief, the two companies merged and issued watered stock to the amount of \$1,500,000, upon which the people would have to pay the dividends.

"If this is a corporation measure and the corporations are back of it, they are getting themselves in a very bad hole," said the county attorney. The bill, he said, took no power away from the cities in the manner of granting franchises. It provided that the physical location of the railroads should be secured by the railway commission and the rates should be based on that. The franchise granted by the commission should be indeterminate and when the corporation failed to do what the people of the cities desired, a complaint could be filed with the commission, and he said action could be secured there quicker than from the council. The railroads had been put out of state politics, he said, by the last legislature and this bill, if passed, would put the local corporations out of local politics. At the present time, he said, the corporations, each having a few votes under control, could bunch them and control the election of a council. He cited the conditions in Lincoln, and showed how the people had been forced to fight for any relief, because of the influence of the corporations in local politics. This would be relieved, he said, by placing the matter in the hands of the commission.

Dunn in his speech demanded to know if Tyrrell if there was one single city asking for the bill, or one person connected with a city government.

"Mayor Brown is for the bill," replied Tyrrell.

"Did he understand it when he expressed himself?" asked Dunn.

"He probably understood it better than other mayors, or they would be for it, too," retorted Tyrrell.

Mr. Tyrrell replied how he had started some sixty suits as a result of the legislation enacted by the last legislature, and it was his belief that this measure should pass and was in line with the reform movement. He announced that he expected to start procedure in the matter of the street-car merger when that is finally consummated.

Donohoe Defends It.

Senator Donohoe briefly defended before Mr. Tyrrell, denying that he had been worked by any corporation agent or that he had introduced the bill at the request of any agent of a corporation. He believed it was right and should be passed.

Taylor of York republicans, moved to indefinitely postpone the bill, though admitting there were some good sections in it. He opposed the railway commission granting franchises for the use of city streets. Nettleton of Clay county, a republican, spoke as "Ed" Taylor and seconded the motion. Victor Wilson, democrat from Palf county, favored the bill and believed it