

HOUSE NEARLY READY TO VOTE

Long Session Held Yesterday to Complete Several Sections of Tariff Measure.

REPUBLICANS CAUGHT NAPPING

Democrats Amend Iron Ore Schedule When Many Members Are Absent.

CALL SENT FOR DELINQUENTS

Committee Provision Is Reinstated After Their Return.

SILK SUSPENDERS AND GARTERS

Duties on These Articles Are Increased Because of Mistake Made in Consolidating Paragraphs.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Because of the numerous committee amendments to the Payne tariff bill, the house of representatives was compelled to sit until late in the evening in order to insure action on the various paragraphs coming within the scope of the special rule adopted last Monday before the final vote is taken tomorrow.

At one time the republicans were caught napping and an amendment by Mr. Clark of Missouri was adopted fixing the rate of duty on iron ore and steel wire of the No. 16 gauge at 5 cent per pound, but this was thrown out later. Fearing that he might not meet with such success again, Chairman Payne took his republican colleagues to task for absenting themselves from the chamber and appealed to them to remain in their seats. This was done, with the result that in all the committee amendments he was sustained.

While occasionally there were outbreaks of bad temper, on the whole the session assumed a normal aspect and business proceeded with a reasonable degree of facility.

Pineapples and Cacao.

Following a spirited debate, a committee amendment was adopted placing a duty of 8 cents a cubic foot of the capacity of barrels or packages of pineapples. The rate on cacao, or cacao and leaves, was reduced from 4 to 3 cents a pound.

In order to meet the decision in regard to the counting of duties in cotton cloths, paragraph 115 of the bill was stricken out and the provision of the Dingley law on the same subject was restored in its stead.

Jaquard figured goods for upholstery, covers, etc., composed wholly or in chief of cotton or other vegetable fiber, were given protection by levying a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem.

Long Staple Cotton.

A tax of 45 per cent ad valorem was also put upon tire fabric, or fabrics used for pneumatic tires. The effect of this provision will be to place the duty on the long staple cotton used in the fabric. A duty of 30 per cent ad valorem also was put upon cotton bleached and purified, whether mediated or not.

The dividing line between the high and low rates of duty on oil cloth and linoleum was fixed at eleven feet instead of nine feet as originally in the bill. It was twelve feet in the Dingley law. The amendment restoring the Dingley rates of 45 cents per dozen pieces and 15 per cent ad valorem on collars and cuffs composed of cotton, was agreed to. In connection with this change Mr. Harrison (N. Y.) took occasion to criticize the methods employed for presenting committee amendments. He argued that they should have been printed in the record prior to their presentation on the floor.

Garters and Suspenders.

Because of an inadvertence in consolidating the paragraphs covering ladies' articles of silk and India rubber, the duty on bindings, garters and suspenders was increased.

Mr. Hill (Connecticut) offered a committee amendment to have retained the duties now levied in the Dingley law.

Mr. Fitzgerald (N. Y.), who said that he acted in the interest of all the American people, whom he wished to see wear silk suspenders and garters, offered an amendment reducing the duties 30 per cent ad valorem on suspenders and garters.

Upon a division the committee amendment was lost and the committee amendment agreed to.

Republicans Caught Napping.

The committee amendment increasing the duty on round iron or steel wire smaller than No. 16 was voted down, 155 to 146 and in its stead there was adopted a substitute presented by Mr. Clark of Missouri, fixing the rate at 5 of 1 cent per pound.

A long wrangle followed the right to amend any other portion of paragraph 124. The chair ruled that such amendments, except to the Clark amendment, which was adopted, were out of order. An appeal from the decision was lost, 178 to 128. On the final vote the Clark amendment was defeated, 126 to 177, and the original Payne amendment was adopted.

Mr. Payne criticized his republican colleagues for leaving the chamber. He declared the slow progress was due to that fact.

"The committee has worked hard for five months," he said. "Can't you afford to stay here this afternoon and tomorrow morning in order to vote on this bill?"

The rate on briar root, briar wood and laurel was increased from 5 to 25 per cent ad valorem.

The tobacco schedule was amended so as to fix a duty of 75 cents a pound if unmanufactured and 14 cents a pound if manufactured on all filter tobacco imported from countries which prohibit similar importations.

SUGAR SENATORS ORGANIZE

Members From Beet and Cane States Fight Philippine Industry.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Beet sugar producers and the senators representing beet sugar states at a conference today formed an organization intended to include the senators from cane sugar states, the object of which will be to safeguard the industry against the development of the sugar industry in the Philippine islands in competition with the United States.

Mr. Smith of Michigan today introduced, and the senate adopted, a resolution calling upon the secretary of agriculture for full statistics relating to sugar.

The amount of tax levied on sugar by Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, The Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Italy and Denmark, is called for in a resolution.

(Continued on Second Page.)

Shallenberger Denies Any Deal With Chas. Metz

Governor's Friends Merely Seeking Omaha Man to Prove Neutrality.

(From Lincoln, Special Telegram.)

Governor Shallenberger denied the statement of Charles Metz that he had made a deal for the brewery support in his race for governor. The governor made this statement:

"Interested persons, in their excited frame of mind over this bill, are likely to make erroneous statements.

"I don't consider that a charge of this sort carries much weight, under the circumstances, but in order to clear up any misapprehension I will give the facts as I remember them.

"The conversation to which Mr. Metz alludes took place during the primary contest between Mr. Dahlgren, Mr. Berge and myself, while I was at the Paxton hotel in Omaha, conferring with my workers of that city. The question came up whether or not Dahlgren was to have the solid support of the brewers, the votes they control and the money backing it was reported they stood ready to put into his campaign. It had been represented to me that Dahlgren would likely receive the united support of the liquor elements and Berge had the best show to land the temperance vote. That made it look as though I would be left out in the cold, and I was strongly in the notion of withdrawing from the race. I did not want to go up against a big fund contributed by the brewers in Dahlgren's interest.

"My friends at Omaha, who were strongly opposed to Dahlgren, urged me to stay in, and to convince me that the brewers would keep hands off they offered to bring in Mr. Metz and have him make a statement. I agreed to the arrangement and someone telephoned for him. He then came to the room in the Paxton and stated that he was taking no part in the fight. That is how it came about. I did not go to him, nor did I even send for him.

"It isn't true that I solicited the support of the brewers in any way. The meeting was arranged by my friends solely to satisfy me that the brewers were not putting up a large sum of money for Dahlgren's campaign. This was not done at my instance, but to reassure me that there would be a fair field and a reasonable chance of winning. On this showing I was persuaded by my supporters to give up the idea of withdrawing.

"I said nothing at that occasion about the Slocumb law, which I do not recollect. It was that I have said many times, which was that as a regulatory statute I considered the Slocumb law the best one any state has.

"It is a matter of pretty common knowledge, I think, that Mr. Dahlgren got the votes of the liberal element in the primaries. The only support coming to me from that source was given by men who thought Dahlgren could not be elected and I could."

Modjeska is Dead After Long Illness

Noted Polish Actress Passes Away at Island Home in California.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 8.—Mme. Helena Modjeska, the famous Polish tragedienne and one of the most noted actresses of the American stage, died at 10 o'clock today at her island home at Bay City, Orange county, at the age of 65, after an illness of about two months. For several days she had been unconscious and her death was almost hourly expected. Bright's disease, complicated with heart trouble, was the immediate cause of death.

Gathered around the bedside of the noted actress when she passed away were Countess Bozenta, husband of Madame Modjeska, Ralph Modjeska and his wife, a son and daughter-in-law, of Chicago, and Dr. J. C. Boyd, the family physician.

Funeral arrangements have not yet been announced.

Mme. Modjeska's Omaha friends had been expecting her death for many days. Messages of condolence have been sent her son from here.

THREE MILLIONS FOR THEATER

Mexico Will Spend This Amount of Money for a National Playhouse.

MEXICO CITY, April 8.—The annual budget to the national congress carries more than \$2,000,000 for a new national theater, \$1,800,000 for educational purposes, \$1,500,000 for improving irrigation facilities and the water system of the federal district, and \$1,000,000 for a monument to commemorate the 10th anniversary of Mexican independence next year.

J. B. Rahm Takes Strange Chance to Do a Good Turn

J. B. Rahm, head of the United States Supply company, will get a check from Sioux City within a day or two as a refund for carfare paid for a young woman, whose name Mr. Rahm did not obtain and who went broke in Omaha Wednesday.

Mr. Rahm was reading in his home on Thirty-first near Pacific street Wednesday evening, when he got an opportunity to buy a young woman a railroad ticket simply because he had the window curtain up. It was hardly an hour until the last train left for Sioux City when Mr. Rahm's door bell rang. It was answered by one of his children, Mrs. Rahm, being in the south. A young woman with uncombed hair and a child showed her into the room where Mr. Rahm was reading.

"I've got to go to Sioux City, Mr. Rahm, and have only 75 cents to my name," was the plain, pointed statement the young woman made.

She was a stranger to Mr. Rahm and said she learned his name from some boys across the street and decided to ask him to pay her railroad fare to Sioux City, as the only people she knew in Omaha lived in the next block and were not at home. "I've failed in my studies at school near St. Louis," said the young woman. "I

DUTY ON HIDES AND IRON ORE

These Two Schedules Are Occupying the Attention of Senate Committee on Finance.

WESTERN SENATORS COUNT NOSES

Move to Test Opinion Regarding Tariff on Hides.

SENATE BILL NEARLY READY

Committee Begins Work of Inserting Rates.

COMPROMISE ON IRON ORE

Duty Will Probably Be Placed at 20 Cents a Ton, Half That Provided by the Dingley Law.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Western senators today started a canvass of the senate to determine the sentiment in relation to putting hides on the free list or assessing a duty upon them. If a majority of members are found to favor free hides, as desired by the house, the senate committee on finance will accept this verdict. By this method it is argued that long debate over this question may be avoided.

It is the intention to discourage general debate when the tariff bill is reported to the senate next week and begin work at once on the adoption of the committee amendments.

The committee continued all day and until late tonight inserting rates in the bill and will be ready to report all but the administrative features to the senate on next Monday.

The present intention of the senate committee on finance is to place a duty of 20 cents per ton on iron ore. "Under the Dingley law iron ore is dutiable at 40 cents per ton, while the Payne bill puts it on the free list. The decision of the senate committee is in the nature of a compromise and was brought about by the insistence of Senator Burrows and his colleague, Senator William Alden Smith.

Iron ore is one of the products which have given the house and senate committees a great deal of trouble. While some of the ore producers admitted frankly to the house committee that they could stand their share of reduction if there was to be a general revision of the tariff downward, few of them were willing to admit that they could stand free of duty. Some of the principal iron ore ranges of the United States are located in Michigan, particularly the Mesabi range, and the industry is one of supreme importance to the state.

Until yesterday it was practically conceded that the senate committee would agree to free ore. It is asserted that a majority of the members of the committee believe the industry would not suffer materially if the duty were taken off of iron ore entirely. It is recognized, however, that in order to get a tariff bill through congress trades of various kinds must be made and this is one of many.

Wife of Rector Gets a Divorce

Decree Issued in Chicago Frees Mrs. Anna Brown from Episcopal Clergyman at Creighton.

CHICAGO, April 8.—(Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Anna Brown secured a divorce from Rev. Marcus Brown, former rector of St. Albans's Episcopal church here, but now doing mission work at Creighton, Neb. Mrs. Brown obtained the decree on grounds of cruelty.

She recited episodes which tended to illustrate the temperamental disposition of her husband. On one occasion, she testified, that when she had remonstrated with him for striking one of their sons, he buried a chair at the boy, rendering him unconscious. Brown was transferred to the mission in Creighton after his domestic disorders. Bishop Anderson said he could not say whether the church would take cognizance of the divorce or not, since the clergyman is now serving under the jurisdiction of Bishop Williams of Omaha.

MODIFY COUNTY OPTION BILL

Missouri Passes Measure After Allowing Separate Vote in Towns of 10,000.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 8.—The house today passed a bill amending the local option law so as to allow separate votes on the subject in cities of 10,000 population. It is a county unit measure and is designed as a substitute for the Pemberton bill, defeated last week, which exempted cities of 25,000 population. It is said that the measure passed today will receive favorable consideration in the senate.

Lawyer's Figures Interest.

Even taking the value of the properties of the defendant in 1908, \$75,000, as claimed by the government, the attorney said compounded at 8 per cent from 1902 to 1908 it grew to \$133,271,000, which was but \$128,585 less than the actual assets of the corporation.

"All we had to do," he said, "if we had never purchased a barrel of oil, but loaned our capital idly and expensively and carefully, we could have made as much, and recalling the high

(Continued on Second Page.)



More Revision Coming of a Much-Needed Variety.

JOHN D. SPROFFS ARE SMALL?

Attorney Milburn Ridicules Idea Standard Makes Big Money.

LOSES PATIENCE WITH KELLOGG

Oil Lawyer Says Corporation Could Have Made More by Loaning Money at Compound Interest.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 8.—Attorney Milburn, heading the Standard's array of lawyers here in defense of the government's new celebrated suit to have the great corporation with its many millions of capital, declared illegal as a violator of the Sherman act, this morning resumed his argument commenced late Tuesday evening. The four dignified judges of the United States circuit court, sitting on banc, are following the noted lawyer's address with marked attention, but do not hesitate to propound perplexing questions to him, when his meaning is not quite clear to them. His answer, however, is always ready and apt.

This morning Mr. Milburn devoted several hours to replying to special Attorney General Frank B. Kellogg's charges that the Standard had earned the enormous profit of over \$500,000,000 upon a capitalization of \$75,000,000. This \$500,000,000, Mr. Kellogg charges was both enormous and unreasonable. That the defendants had made either enormous or unreasonable profits, Mr. Milburn denied at the commencement of today's argument. In no uncertain terms. That the profits exceeded the sums paid out as dividends, the attorney said was true, but that such surplus had been used in the extension of and construction of other properties.

Attacks Kellogg's Theory of Profits.

Another statement was that the value of the properties owned by the Standard of New Jersey, which the government seeks to dissolve, capitalized at \$75,000,000, really possesses interests worth not less than \$300,000,000.

"And," declared Mr. Milburn, with marked emphasis, "the government's theory for estimating profits, as set forth in the petition, is unsound in law and does not accord with business principles or the facts of human experience. It is even difficult to discuss such a proposition with patience."

The attorney pointed out that the fundamental fallacy in the government's position was that it failed in any way to recognize the enormous cumulative effect of compound interest.

Taking as a basic proposition that the properties of the Standard in 1882 were worth \$75,000,000, as testified to by Mr. Archbold, the attorney quoted from a table he had compiled at 7 per cent from 1882 to 1908 the original \$75,000,000 would reach the very comfortable amount of \$555,052,986.74. Assuming that this 7 per cent had been added to the capital, irrespective of dividends, Mr. Milburn suggested it might in a way explain the rapid and apparently phenomenal growth of the Standard's assets.

"It's but a matter of a pencil, a bit of paper and a school boy to figure it out—no lawyer is required," added Mr. Milburn.

Champion Butter Cow is Killed

Animal Producing 712 Pounds of Butter a Year Takes Fatal Fall Into Ditch.

COLUMBIA, Mo., April 8.—Pedro's Estrella, the champion butter Jersey cow of the world, is dead. She died at her home, the Missouri Agricultural college farm, at Columbia, last night.

In twelve months she produced 712 pounds of butter, fully 100 pounds more than her nearest competitor. Estrella was in good health, but stumbled into a ditch and was unable to get out. When aid reached her she was too far gone to recover.

The university statistician figured that the income from Estrella for one year would have kept an average student in the University of Missouri for a like term.

Restless Natives New Peril to Roosevelt Hunting Party

MOMBASA, British East Africa, April 8.—According to native reports received here the Mullahs of the Somalis inhabiting the desert country north of the protectorate are showing further signs of unrest and are massing on the northern boundary of Kenya province. The restlessness first became evident some six months ago, and there has been apprehension of trouble in the dry season when travel over the trails is easier.

This northern district always has been a territory to watch closely. When the natives do go out for trouble they generally bear to the westward, in the direction of the settled districts and the good hunting grounds. There is today some local anxiety, particularly as a majority of the protectorate groups are at Berbera. In British Somaliland. It is said here that the colonial office in London has issued instructions to the governor of the protectorate to surround Mr. Roosevelt on his hunting trips with every possible precaution for his safety.

Sir H. Hesketh-Bell, governor and commander-in-chief of Uganda, will leave Uganda April 28 for England. Mr. Roosevelt and his party will be received in Uganda by S. C. Tompkins, one of the provincial commissioners.

The plan for the hunting trip of the Roosevelt party are reaching completion. It has been decided that Kermit Roosevelt is to take a number of short separate hunting trips with a Portuguese Indian guide named Silva, who is famous as an elephant hunter. For the first fortnight of their stay, the Roosevelt party will be the guests at Athi river of Sir Alfred Pease, a well known hunter, who has a large estate at Kilina Thiki. The second fortnight they will be the guests of George McMillan at Ju Ja ranch.

P. J. Jackson, lieutenant governor of the protectorate, is at Mombasa arranging the details of the reception to the Roosevelt party.

A local hunter recently obtained an elephant in the central country whose tusks weighed 290 pounds.

Mr. Delamere, a game ranger, Percival, an entomologist, and Mr. Anderson, members of the local Natural History society, have been appointed a sub-committee to Mr. Jackson to confer regarding the details of Mr. Roosevelt's reception.

Jules Lombard Is on Death Bed at Chicago Home

Famous Singer, Formerly of Omaha, Is Credited With Raising 20,000 Troops.

LIQUOR FIGHT IN MISSOURI

Advocates of Constitutional Amendment Win Two Points in House.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 8.—The lower branch of the Missouri legislature adjourned tonight until tomorrow, with the prohibition constitutional amendment pending for engrossment. The prohibitionists won two points today during the session.

They forced the adoption of the minority report recommending the amendment for passage, putting it on the calendar for engrossment and by a vote of 75 to 62 they defeated the tax amendment to make up the deficiency in revenue should the amendment carry. The tax "rider" allowed a levy of 25 cents for state purposes and 2 per cent for county and city purposes.

The prohibitionists attempted to force the question through to engrossment, but the anti-tax caused an adjournment after an amendment had been offered allowing the general assembly to fix the tax in case the amendment should carry at the polls.

The debate probably will continue until noon tomorrow, as other amendments are to be offered.

Fifty Buildings Are in Flames

Fire is Sweeping Through the City of Manchester, New Hampshire.

MANCHESTER, April 8.—The tenement house district of the southern section of the city, covering an area of nearly a square mile, and occupied mainly by foreigners employed in the cotton mills and shoe factories, was swept by fire today. Within two hours fifty buildings had been destroyed or damaged in the area from Elm street eastward to Beach street, and from Auburn street north to Cedar.

A gale was blowing, and soon after the outbreak help was asked of Concord, Nashua, Lowell, Portsmouth, Dover and Rochester. With the aid of the firemen thus summoned, the conflagration was soon under control. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. Fully 2,000 persons were made homeless.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 8.—A Wisconsin special from Winneconne, Wis., says: Fire today destroyed nine business buildings on May street, entailing a loss of \$20,000; partly covered by insurance.

MIDLAND, Texas, April 8.—Fire here today caused a loss of \$300,000 in the business section of the city. One hotel, two banks and many stores were burned.

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SHARP WARNING FOR NICARAGUA

Indications That United States May Send Ultimatum to Central American Government.

CIPHER TELEGRAM MUTILATED

Official Dispatches From Charge Gregory Are Interfered With.

INCIDENT CAUSES ANNOYANCE

Diplomatic Communications Are Held To Be Inviolable.

MORAL SUASION HAS FAILED

United States and Mexico Are Again Considering Means for Ending Intolerable State of Affairs.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Nicaraguan mutilation of official dispatches to this government and continued grave conditions in Central America are under the earnest consideration of the Washington government. Investigations have convinced the officials here that cipher dispatches passing between John H. Gregory, the American charge at Managua, Nicaragua, and the State department at Washington were purposely mutilated during Nicaragua's unusual military activity.

It would not be surprising, in view of the unsatisfactory conditions which prevail, if the American government should at any time take active steps to end the existing state of affairs in Central America and notify Nicaragua that henceforth peace must prevail at all hazards. Moral suasion with Nicaragua has failed to accomplish the objects sought, that of impressing it with the desire both of the United States and Mexico that there be a cessation of conditions which keep other Central American republics constantly guessing as to what may happen and that tend to the impoverishment of the people because of their fears of the future. Intervention in Central American affairs has been talked of unofficially repeatedly.

Cruiser North Dakota Enroute.

American war vessels are still retained in Central American waters and only yesterday the cruiser North Dakota, sailed from Magdalena bay for Amapala, Honduras, in the Gulf of Fonseca, in which some of the naval activity maintained by Nicaragua has manifested itself.

An interesting side of the political situation in Central America became known in Washington yesterday. Some time ago dispatches indicated that Nicaragua had intentions involving Costa Rica, which has not been engaged in any of the embroilments which have characterized the history of Central America. It now appears from news just received that an election was about to be held in Costa Rica at the time which leads to the inference that Nicaragua's reported attitude towards it is part of the working out of a political plan which has been associated with the reported ambition of President Zelaya to become a dictator of the destinies of Central America.

The government has felt particularly annoyed over the mutilation of Charge Gregory's dispatches. Diplomatic communications between a minister and his government are held to be inviolable and any interference with them was serious. Mr. Espinosa, the Nicaraguan minister, was among Mr. Knox's callers today.

Tramp Poisoned by Hand Out

Member of Cooks' Union Stricken After Eating Jelly Given Him by Woman.

PITTSBURGH, Kan., April 8.—Poisoned by the food he bore the death of a kindly faced country woman was the fate of C. Davis, who died at the police station today. Davis, who had a passbook showing that he was a member of the Cooks' union of Des Moines, Ia., arrived here penniless. The police saw him slip from a freight train on the outskirts of town and planned to watch him. Last night a patrolman found Davis at the depot supposedly drunk. He was taken to jail.

Shortly after being placed in the jail corridor Davis called to the chief that he was ill and said that he had eaten a piece of bread upon which jelly had been spread by a woman whom he had asked for something to eat.

City Physician Bogie was called and pronounced Davis' trouble ptomaine poisoning, ptomaine presumably having been in the jelly.

GOVERNOR HUGHES' PRIMARY KILLED AT STORMY SESSION

New York Republican Organization Will Support Bill Amending General Law.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—Governor Hughes' plan of direct nominations embodied in the Human-Grant bill was repudiated by the assembly judiciary committee after a stormy session last night which lasted well into the morning hours, and the committee today reported the bill adversely to the assembly, where its defeat is confidently predicted.

Instead, the republican organization proposes to support the primary bill of Assemblyman J. S. Phillips, which amends the general election law relative to the conduct of primaries by requiring primaries for these rural localities where no official primaries are now held.

It is required that primaries shall not be held prior to August 1, except in presidential years, and that the polls shall be open from noon until 7 p. m.

SEEK WATER, FIND DIAMONDS

Discoveries in German Southwest Africa Said To Be Very Important.

BERLIN, April 8.—The latest intelligence from German Southwest Africa says the discoveries of diamonds at Luderitz bay are more important than was at first supposed. Diamonds hitherto have been picked up on the sandy desert, but attempts to bore for water led to the finding of blue earth pockets containing diamonds similar to the Kimberley and other South African stones.