THE OMAHA BEE
a clean, reliable newspaper that is admitted to each and every home.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

WEATHER FORECAST
For Nebraska—Fair and warmer.
For Iowa—Fair and warmer.
For weather report see page 3.

VOL. XXXVIII—NO. 279. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1909—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

DEMANDS NEW TARIFF BILL

Senator Cummins Says Aldrich-Payne Measure Will Not Satisfy the Public.

LOWER RATES OR FACE FIGHT

Iowan Tells Colleagues Real Reductions Must Be Made.

CONSUMER WILL HAVE HIS SAY

Demand for Action Comes from People Who Pay the Duties.

CHALLENGE TO MR. ALDRICH

Hawkeye Senator Insists that Man Can Seek Revision of Schedules Forty Years Old and Still Be a Republican.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Predicting that a failure to pass a tariff bill providing lower duties on imports would provoke a political contest for another revision of the tariff, Senator Cummins of Iowa delivered a notable speech in the senate today.

"The bill now before us," said Mr. Cummins, "will not be accepted by those who have favored a revision of the tariff as either a fulfillment of the party pledge or as a settlement of the controversy. If this bill, or anything substantially like it, becomes a law, I predict that a campaign for lower duties will begin the moment the extraordinary session of congress adjourns, and will continue with increasing zeal until the judgment entered in the court of the public conscience is also entered in the journals of congress.

"It gives me no pleasure to utter this prophecy, for I have earnestly hoped the revision now in progress would end the dispute for years to come, and that the business of the country would enjoy the peace and tranquility which is impossible during the existence of a movement to materially change duties upon imports.

"Who insisted upon tariff revision? It was not the manufacturers: it was not the lumber man; it was not the coal man; it was not the iron and steel man; it was not the glass man; it was not the cotton or the woolen man; it was not the oil man. During the whole agitation, I never heard—you never heard—a demand from those people that the tariff must be revised. The demand came from those who believed that the duties upon many articles and commodities were too high; from those who believed they were paying too much for the things they had to buy, and that excessive import duties, coupled with other conditions, were enabling a favored few to reap inordinate profits, and, therefore, they wanted, as one of the steps leading to the remedy which they sought, a substantial reduction of those duties. It is not necessary at this moment to inquire how many people so believed, or in what part of the country they lived.

Real Demand for Reduction.

"I have heard it said over and over since we began this discussion, not of course in public debate, but in private conversation, that there are but few people comparatively who were interested in a reduction of duties. I know that the voices of those who are clamoring for an increase of custom house taxation are more distinctly heard in the corridors and committee rooms, but there will come a time presently when the clamor of the millions who want relief will sound like the roar of a thousand Niagaras from one ocean to the other. I have heard it said many times that those people who were insisting on tariff revision were not familiar with the subject, and had no opportunity to know whether duties were too high or too low.

"This distrust or skepticism of the judgment of the common man is a fundamental mistake often made and always atoned for in sack cloth and ashes. The people, it is true, have not the advantage of hearing the specific statements of the administration, of interested beneficiaries and witnesses who have filled and overfilled the capital during these months in which the subject has been under consideration."

The people, he said, have seen the forces of competition gradually weakened in the larger fields of industry through concentration, combinations, agreements and "all the other modern mechanism which an ingenious age has discovered."

Tariff Aid to Combination.

Continuing, he said:

"They have seen competition shut out of some of these fields by the intervention of excessive import duties. They have left the injustice of the discriminations which the vast power of our transportation systems can inflict. They knew that these things were wrong; and after bearing the burden until it became intolerable, they began to move with irresistible strength along the pathway of reform. They have made some progress toward the regulation of transportation and the repression of corporate evils. The last administration will be remembered, so long as the history of our country is preserved, for its victories in the struggle for rate regulation and for corporate fair dealing.

"The work has just begun and I sincerely hope the present administration will be no less dignified than the last one for its energy in dealing with these perplexing problems. One part, however, of the program was assigned by common consent to this administration, and its conspicuous leader assumed without hesitation the task of tariff revision. The people know what they want with respect to revision just as well as they know what they wanted with respect to railways and to industrial combinations, and their intelligent, educated, patriotic instinct is just as certain with respect to the tariff as it was with respect to transportation monopolies. If we fail now to substantially reduce the duties on the important schedules, we but postpone the justice due to the people, a justice which, thanks to the genius of our institutions, they have the power to enforce, and which in the fulness of time they will enforce."

Passing to the consideration of the lumber schedule, he said it made little difference whether there was a duty or not so far as the preservation of the forests is concerned. With respect to the cost of production, in the greater part of the United States at least, he said, the American had the advantage of the Canadian, and a duty was only necessary to equalize a disparity in rates of transportation.

Commending the course of his colleague,

(Continued on Second Page.)

Burkett Would Rid Importers of Thoroughbreds

Nebraska Senator Submits Amendment to Payne Bill that Reestablishes Dingley Law.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 6.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Burkett has submitted an amendment to the pending tariff bill of very great interest to breeders of blooded live stock in this country. Under the Dingley bill it is provided an importer of blooded animals for breeding purposes is allowed to bring such animals in free of duty, whether intended to be used by the direct importer in his own stud or to sell the imported animal later. The pending tariff bill, as reported to the senate from the finance committee, restricts such importations of animals of blooded and registered stock to free entry only when the direct importer shall certify that he desires the animal or animals for breeding purposes upon his own ranch and will agree not to sell such animal or animals.

Senator Burkett's amendment seeks to restore the Dingley law insofar as it affects the importation of blooded stock for breeding purposes. The Payne bill as it came to the senate contained this provision:

"Any animal imported by a citizen of the United States specially for breeding purposes shall be admitted free, whether intended to be used by the importer himself or for sale for such purpose."

Should the Burkett amendment not prevail the importer of recognized "blooded" stock could not bring them in free unless he should make affidavit that he intends such animals only for his own use upon his stock or breeding farm. Should he afterward sell such blooded animal he would be held to pay the government an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent.

The free entry of registered stock for breeding purposes is recognized throughout the west, at least, as being most desirable. Under the provisions of the Dingley bill the live stock of the ranges and the farms of the west have been producing a superior grade of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, due to up-breeding, and the Aldrich bill as now before the senate would prevent a stock raises from importing a blooded stallion, bull, boar or ram unless he should swear such animal is for his own use on his ranch or farm and not for sale.

Roosevelt Would Wait for Japan to Stop Imigration

Ex-President Says Small Navy Would Not Prevent War, but Would Prevent Success.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Ex-President Roosevelt declares, in an article in this week's Outlook, that it is the duty of America to wait and see whether or not Japan succeeds in preventing the immigration to this country of any appreciable number of Japanese of the laboring and small trading classes. If Japan fails, he writes, this government must protect itself by treaty or legislation, but he adds:

"It would be doubly incumbent upon us to take the action in the way that would provoke the least possible friction and cause the least possible hard feeling."

Although, he asserts, Americans have the right to say what immigrants shall come to their shores, they are powerless to enforce that right against any nation that chooses to disregard their wishes, unless "we continue to build up and maintain a first-class fighting navy."

Mr. Roosevelt adds that "those well-meaning, but fatuous advocates of peace, who would try to prevent the upbuilding of our navy, utterly misread the temper of their countrymen."

America would fight, he says, whether prepared or not, and "all the peace advocates could do would be to prevent this country from being successful in the war."

Race Horse Aids Robbers to Escape

Bandits Who Blow Up Store Are Captured After Long Pursuit.

LA PORTE, Ind., May 6.—Four robbers early this morning cleaned out the store of C. F. Sonneborn and covered their getaway by an explosion of dynamite that wrecked and set fire to the building. The thieves carried off $1,000 worth of firearms, phonographs and sporting material in a delivery wagon drawn by Hummingbird (2:14), a valuable trotting horse, which they stole from a nearby stable. The robbers, who headed toward Michigan, were pursued by policemen in automobiles and overtaken shortly before noon in the Galena woods, near the Michigan line. Sheriff Anstiss and Chief of Police Cochrane exchanged shots with the robbers, and one was captured. All the plunder was recovered. A posse is searching the woods for the escaped robbers. When the officers arrived here with the captured robber, it was necessary for the police to display their firearms to awe the crowd of 2,000 persons, who gathered and were yelling "lynch him." The prisoner gave his name as Joseph Sobeski. He is 28 years old, and says he came from Chicago.

Evelyn Thaw May Go to Jail

New York Judge Orders Her Arrest Because She Refused to Pay Fine.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw will have to go to the Ludlow street jail unless she pays a $250 fine imposed several days ago by Justice McAvoy for contempt of court. The appellate division today refused a stay of proceedings.

Justice McAvoy today issued an order for the immediate arrest of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw. The order directs that she be kept in close confinement until the settlement of her account.

INJUNCTION IS CONTINUED

Judge McPherson Makes Temporary Order in Missouri Rate Litigation Permanent.

ST. LOUIS COURT IS ENJOINED

Officials Cannot Proceed with State Court Pending Appeal.

TILT BETWEEN ATTORNEYS

Hagerman Charges Governor Hadley with Failure to Keep Word.

JUDGE TALKS OF THE CASE

Says Years Ago He Knew It Would Be Source of Annoyance to Him Despite What His Decision Might Be.

KANSAS CITY, May 6.—Judge Smith McPherson in the federal court here today continued in force the temporary injunction recently granted by Judge John F. Philips, restraining Siebert Jones, circuit attorney of St. Louis, from prosecuting the suit filed by him in the circuit court of that city seeking to restrain the railroads of Missouri from charging a 3-cent passenger rate. No other state officers are included in the injunction order, which is to remain in force "until differently ordered by this court." The order contained the reservation, however, that supplemental orders might be issued against other persons should subsequent events demand such action.

Judge McPherson said the order did not include Attorney General Major and the members of the state railroad and warehouse commission because they had stated under oath that they had not inspired or encouraged the St. Louis suit and did not intend to have anything to do with it in the future.

The order applies to all "attorneys, servants and employes of Circuit Attorney Jones and therefore applies to John Kennis and Rush Lake, former assistants attorney general of Missouri, without naming them. Mr. Kennish, who argued in defense of the justice and propriety of the St. Louis suit, objected to the action of the complainants in citing him and Mr. Lake by name in their petition, and the court sustained Mr. Kennish's contention that an injunction against a client was also effective against his attorneys.

Tilt Between Attorneys.

"Mr. Hagerman told me I was named in this suit because he was mad at Governor Hadley. That is the only reason I have ever had for being included," exclaimed Mr. Kennish.

"Well I had a right to be mad at Mr. Hadley, did I not? I had a letter in my pocket at that time, which the governor had written promising to order the dismissal of the St. Louis suit and he never did it. The law does not allow us to enjoin the governor, so I wanted to get as near him as possible," interrupted Mr. Hagerman.

"Res, I am surprised that you did not name his wife in this suit," responded Mr. Kennish.

Judge McPherson based his decision upon the belief that the purpose of the St. Louis suit was to relitigate the questions settled by him in his final decree on the Missouri rate cases issued March 8, 1909. "That decree is the law until it is reversed," said he, "and it must stand until it is reversed by an appellant court. It must not be trampled upon either. The only way in which the matters covered in that decree can be relitigated is by an appeal or by hearing in this court. The attorney general of the state under oath here yesterday stated that an appeal from my decree will be taken to the supreme court of the United States. I must enjoin the circuit attorney of St. Louis from prosecuting a case in St. Louis county, which deals with the same subject matter which was considered by my decree."

Supreme Court to Decide.

Judge McPherson referred to the quo warranto suit filed in the state supreme court asking that the railroads be ousted from the state and fined for "agreeing and conspiring to "fix rates" and said: "This court is entirely willing to allow the supreme court to dispose of that case." The judge said his court had no right to enjoin the state supreme court. "On the witness stand here yesterday the attorney general said that if he found that the railroads had violated the law he would drive them all out of the state," continued the judge. "I do not believe he meant that. I do not think he would be willing to see 40,000 or 50,000 employes of the railroads thrown out o femployment and the people of the state denied railroad conveniences."

Judge McPherson prefaced his decision with a statement referring indirectly to Representative Murphy's resolution in congress. He said he knew a year ago that the trial of Missouri rate cases would be a source of annoyance to him and that they would do him no personal good. "I could see at that time," he said, "that whatever my decision might be, I would get few compliments, no thanks, but great criticisms accompanied by abuse. But I have never had the slightest thought of running away from this litigation because it proved unpleasant and I do not intend to run away now. I have the kindliest feeling for the attorneys on both sides, but I do not think it is proper for counsel to come in here i nthis proceeding and state that my final decree was too broad."

Socialist Editor Found Guilty

Fred D. Warren of Appeal to Reason Convicted of Sending Defamatory Matter Through Mails.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., May 6.—Fred D. Warren, business manager of the Appeal to Reason, a socialist publication, charged by the government with sending scurrilous and defamatory matter through the mails, was this afternoon found guilty by a jury in the federal court here. An appeal will be taken.

Steel Rails Go Up.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 6.—The Carnegie Steel company today announced an increase in the price of light steel rails of from $3 to $4 a ton.

An Often Delayed Feast

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ASKS JUDGES' IMPEACHMENT

Murphy Will File Formal Charges Against McPherson and Philips.

LONG REPLY TO HAGERMAN

Calls on Colleague, Who Asserts Philips Should Have Been Ousted Twenty Years Ago.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—At the conclusion of a lengthy statement in the house today regarding his resolution of inquiry into the official conduct of Federal Judges McPherson and Philips of the western district of Missouri, Representative Murphy of that state announced that he would present formal charges of impeachment.

Mr Murphy brought the matter up as a question of personal privilege.

Mr. Murphy had read some newspaper dispatches to the effect that Frank Hagerman, attorney for eighteen railroads, had telegraphed the attorney general of the United States alleging that the charges in the Murphy resolution was "an outrageous tissue of misrepresentatio., by one who has no knowledge of the facts."

Mr. Clayton of Alabama, a member of the judiciary committee, objected, saying the argument was not one of personal privilege.

Speaker Cannon ruled that Mr. Murphy was within his rights and could continue, but he had not proceeded far when Mr. Henry of Texas, another member of the judiciary committee, stopped him with an inquiry as to whether he did ont intend to formally bring in charges of impeachment.

The Missouri member did not, however, give a direct answer, but continued his recital of the charges contained in his resolution. He called on Mr. Rucker, his colleague, to substantiate what he was saying.

Rucker Hits Philips.

Mr. Rucker did so, declaring that Judge Philips should have been impeached twenty years ago.

Several times Mr. Payne, the majority leader, objected, saying that Mr. Murphy could not yield for debate. Later he again objected on the ground that Mr. Murphy was traveling outside the issue raised by the Hagerman telegram and the preamble of the resoultion.

Again, in passing upon the resolution, Speaker Cannon ruled in favor of Mr. Murphy, remarking that "the telegram is pretty broad."

Continuing, Mr. Murphy denied that the state of Missouri had been accorded every courtesy in the rate cases, as was stated in Mr. Hagerman's telegram. The state, he declared, had no knowledge or notice whatever of the first injunction in those cases.

"I am asking the congress of the United States," he said, "to give back to us that government which you handed to us when you admitted us as a state in the union by requiring the federal judiciary in the western district of Missouri to proceed along orderly and decent lines in the execution of the law."

The house then adjorned and immediately Mr. Murphy notified the members of the

(Continued on Second Page.)

Everything on the want ad pages from pianos to poultry, Speaking of pianos.

some of our big piano firms tell about their best bargains on the want-ad page under the head of "Offered for Sale—Pianos."

They know that want-ad readers look for real bargains there. Often they, or other people, have slightly used pianos, too, that may be bought for a fraction of what a new one would cost.

Have you looked at the Bee want ads yet today?

Bill to Remedy Defect in Hepburn Commission Law

Bailey Would Prohibit Railroads Hauling Goods for Companies in Which They Own Stock.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Close upon the decision of the supreme court of the United States in the "commodities clause" case Senator Bailey today introduced a bill amending the interstate commerce act so as to apply the provisions of the commodities clause to "any corporation or joint stock company which owns or controls directly or indirectly," such subsidiary corporations.

In presenting the bill Mr. Bailey said he had not read the opinion of the court in his case, but he had read enough to see that it "sustained the principles upon which the commodity clause was based," and the decision showed that the act did not cover all those cases that he knew the author intended it to cover.

"The court held that the act did not include cases in which railroads own stock of a corporation which produces or manufactures the articles to be transported," said Mr. Bailey, "and the amendment I now propose is intended to remedy that refect if defect it was. Those who were responsible for that amendment to the Hepburn act felt that the words "directly or indirectly," covered every possible contingency, but in view of the decision of the court it seems necessary to change that language."

Mr. Culberson saying he had the commodities clause decision and that he intended asking to have it printed as a document, Mr. Bailey withdrew his bill, so that before introducing it he might read the full opinion.

Representative Wanger of Pennsylvania today presented a bill in the house, making it illegal for a railroad company to transport a commodity for any corporation in which it holds stock or of which it is a creditor.

Hints at Scandal in Insane Asylum

Assistant Physician of Missouri Institution Says Patients Are Subjected to Gross Indignities.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 8.—In resigning his position as assistant physician of state hospital for the insane No. 2 here today, Dr. T. E. Graham gave as a reason that the patients are subjected to gross outrages on the part of the attendants, with the knowledge of Superintendent W. F. Kuhn. He offers to give names and dates if the board of managers desires them. There are nearly 2,000 patients in the hospital, which is the largest asylum for the insane in Missouri.

DOCTORS ELECT OFFICERS

P. H. Salter of Norfolk for President, Lincoln for Meeting Place.

OMAHA MEN AS CHAIRMEN

Dr. Stokes Head of Surgery Section and Dr. E. C. Henry of Gynecology and Obstetrics—Convention Adjourns.

OFFICERS FOR DOCTORS

Dr. P. H. Salter of Norfolk, president.

Dr. W. J. Birkhofer of Gothenberg and Dr. W. E. Wilson of Lincoln, vice presidents.

Dr. A. D. Wilkinson of Lincoln, secretary.

Dr. A. S. Von Mansfelde of Ashland, treasurer.

Dr. L. M. Shaw of Osceola, delegate and Dr. T. F. Livingstone of Omaha, alternate to the American Medical association.

Dr. A. C. Stokes of Omaha, chairman of section on surgery; Dr. H. W. Orr of Lincoln, chairman section on medicine; Dr. E. C. Henry of Omaha, chairman section on gynecology and obstetrics; Dr. C. W. M. Poynter of Lincoln, chairman committee on public policy and legislation; Dr. A. S. Von Mansfelde of Ashland, chairman committee on medical defense; Dr. E. J. C. Sward of Lincoln, Dr. McConaughey of York, Dr. Moorehead of Omaha, Dr. Royal Woods of Geneva, Dr. W. Willson of Curtis and Dr. C. P. Fall of Beatrice, recommended for members of state board of health.

The next board meeting of the association will be held at Lincoln.

These were elected officers of the Nebraska State Medical association at Thursday morning's meeting.

The first paper was by Dr. W. H. Mick of Omaha on the "Diagnosis of Fractures, Dislocations and Foreign Bodies by the X-ray Method." The paper was illustrated by practical demonstration. "Some Uses of Thyroid" was the subject of a paper by Dr. Emma W. Demares of Roca, and was followed by a paper on "Pharyngomycosis" by Dr. E. S. Cook of Lincoln. "Exopthalmic Goitre and Its Treatment," was the title of a paper by Dr. J. S. Welch of Lincoln. "Determination of Eye Strain by the General Practitioner" was discussed by Dr. H. B. Lamere of Omaha. Dr. R. R. Hollister of Omaha read a paper on "Haematuria," which concluded the morning session.

the afternoon session was devoted to the discussion of miscellaneous technical papers, and the convention closed with a symposium upon the "Needs in Nebraska for Overcoming Tuberculosis." The discussion was led by Dr. S. R. Towne of Omaha.

The annual meeting of the Nebraska association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis followed in the evening.

TAFT, JR., ALSO PRESIDENT

Son of Chief Executive Elected Head of Yale Debating Society.

NEW HAVEN, Con., May 6.—Robert A. Taft, Yale '10, son of President Taft, has been chosen president of the university debating association.

FIGHT OVER DUTY ON LEAD

Small Progress is Made in Senate in Considering Tariff Bill by Schedules.

BRISTOW OBJECTS TO RAISE

Kansan Insists on Being Heard Despite Fact He is New Member.

HEYBURN SPEAKS FOR INCREASE

Idaho Senator Says Miners Need Protection Against Mexico.

GALLINGER AND BEVERIDGE TILT

Indiana Senator Protests Against Haste and Reminds Colleagues that Bill Will Have to Be Defended on Stump.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—But small progress was made in the consideration of the tariff bill by the senate today, the lead schedule being under discussion. Senator Bristow made a strong fight against increases in the rates of the schedules over the duties provided in the house on the ground that such increases would increase the cost of paint, which the farmers use extensively. During the discussion Senators Beveridge and Gallinger engaged in a sharp colloquy, during which Mr. Gallinger accused the Indiana senator of "advertising his own wares."

Earlier in the day Senator Cummins addressed the senate in favor of lower duties, especially in the iron and steel schedules. He declared that the people would take matters in their own hands if the law did not check monopolies and said that in that event convenient lamp-posts would be found.

At 5 o'clock the senate adjourned, according to an agreement to discontinue work on the bill daily at that hour for one week.

Lead Schedules Taken Up.

The consideration of the tariff bill for action on the amendments was again today taken up in the senate. The lead schedule was still pending and an agreement was reached to consider it as a whole and not paragraph by paragraph. Senator Bristow renewed his attack upon the schedule. He began by asking for information as to why the duty on white lead was higher than that on pig lead. Mr. Aldrich replied that this difference was due to the fact that while pig lead costs 2½ cents white lead costs 6½ cents a pound, the white lead being a product of pi glead requiring much labor and an elaborate process. Senator Gaybum spoke on the lead industry and in favor of the duty provided in the senate committee amendment. Without a duty, he said, the lead mines in this country would be abandoned until the cheaper lead deposits of Mexico shauld be exhausted.

Protest from Beveridge.

Mr. Beveridge arose to protest against haste when a vote was called for on the lead schedule, saying the senate was not justified in such haste when senators were inquiring in respect to the reasons for adopting the proposed rates.

He reminded his colleagues that the tariff bill would be a matter to be considered before the people and he said, "those who are now demanding a vote will not be the ones who will be on the battlefield repelling the fire of questions."

Mr. Gallinger retorted that the senator from Indiana was not the only one who would be on the battlefield. He charged that Mr. Beveridge was bringing his own political affairs into the discussion.

Upon Mr. Beveridge's disclaiming that he was so doing Mr. Gallinger retorted, "The senator from Indiana never fails to advertise his wares."

"They are republican wares," promptly responded Mr. Beveridge, "and I am wearing out my life in this labor."

"Some other lives were worn out before you appeared," retorted Mr. Gallinger.

"I expect to defend this bill in the thick of the political fight before the people," said Mr. Beveridge, "and I want to know something about it."

Bristow Demands Hearing.

Mr. Bristow, rising as soon as Mr. Beveridge had taken his seat, remarked: "For the third time a vote has been called for on this paragraph while I have been attempting to get the recognition of the chair."

Then, speaking in an impassioned manner, he continued:

"I am a new member here, and perhaps it is considered that I have no right to be heard, but I am here just as are others who have been members of the senate for thirty years, and I have the same constitutional right to be heard that they have."

Then, with great emotion, Mr. Bristow added: "With the help of what physical strength I have I intend to be heard unless I am out of order according to the rules of this body."

Mr. Bristow then continued to discuss the lead schedule, and a vote was not ordered.

Mr. Heyburn read a telegram showing that in Kansas there were 2,000 men employed in the lead industry and called that statement to the attention of Mr. Bristow.

The Kansas senator replied that he was fully aware of the interests of his state in the lead industry.

Mr. Aldrich suggested that he was extremely anxious to dispose before adjournment of the paragraph fixing the duty on lead-bearing ore, but Senator Stone declared that that would be impossible, and Mr. Bristow proceeded to discuss the paragraph until 5 o'clock, when an executive session was moved.

Postoffice Appointments.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—(Special Telegram.)—Rural carriers appointed: Nebraska—Davenport, route 2, Roy R. McAdams, carrier, Henry E. McAdams, substitute; Mason City, route 2, John C. Spencer, carrier, Clara E. Spencer, substitute. Iowa—Rock Rapids, route 5, John H. McKelvey, carrier, no substitute; West Bend, route 3, Earle R. Cobb, carrier, John H. Cobb, substitute. South Dakota—Howard, route 5, Alfred Arneson, carrier, Moses S. Arneson, substitue.

Postmasters appointed: Iowa—Shipley, Story county, Herman W. Allen, vice F. C. Morris, resigned.

Three Drowned in Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 6.—William M. Eberhard, a wealthy plantation owner and Memphis merchant, his sister-in-law, Mrs. B. F. Chiles, and her daughter, Virginia Chiles, were drowned in the Mississippi river near Pecan Point, Ark., last night.

Prairie Fire Swept by Gale Burns Cattle and Buildings

The fire seems to be dying out now.

During the night flames could be seen from North Platte leaping and racing across the country. Portions of the foothills burned black are visible from here today. The tract of land burned over was sparcely settled, it being a range country.

Several farm dwellings were destroyed by the fire and many other buildings, in addition to stock. Telephone lines were burned, so few reports have been received. Charles Bretternetz lost twenty-two head of cattle, Jake Heber eight, George Long twenty-two and many others varying numbers. Three school houses were burned and the dwelling house and buildings on the farm of James Patterson were destroyed.

The wind is still blowing and the blaze was brought within four miles of the city. The fire was still burning thirty miles east at noon and help has been sent out from here.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., May 6.—(Special Telegram.)—Fanned by a sixty-mile wind a severe prairie fire raged over from six to ten townships of land yesterday and is still burning on the Garfield table in this county.

The fire started in the southern part of McPherson county on the Birdwood table, where a man named Cody was burning off some land before plowing. The fire got away from him early in the afternoon and burned along slowly until toward evening, when a severe wind storm arose and the fire then became fierce and spread with the speed of a racing horse coming down to the foothills of the Platte river and burning east of Maxwell.

So fierce was the fire that it jumped fire guards as wide as fifteen rods. It destroyed the improvements on a number of farms, burning considerable stock, but the greatest damage was to the range. Delayed reports have not yet been received.