

WOOL SCHEDULES UP IN SENATE

Day Devoted to Discussion of Committee Amendments to Retain Dingley Rates.

MANY HIGHER THAN PAYNE BILL

Senator Dolliver Announces that He Will Offer Amendments.

TAX ON BASIS OF SHRINKAGE

Mr. Smoot Says Suggestion Impracticable.

MR. CARTER LECTURES ON WOOL

Senator from Montana Has Large Box of Samples Which He Uses to Illustrate His Views.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A great deal of good humor and many pleasantities were injected into the debate on the woolen schedule in the senate today. Mr. Dolliver being the central figure. He offered several amendments and announced his intention of presenting a number of others, appearing to the republican members to voice with him because he said these amendments would justify the attitude of the republican party in advocating a protective tariff.

Mr. Smoot, assisted to a large extent by Mr. Warren, who is considered an expert on the wool industry, defended the finance committee's recommendation with regard to that schedule. The various amendments proposed to the house bill by the finance committee of the senate are intended to restore the Dingley provisions of the woolen schedule, which in some cases provide higher schedules than the Payne bill, as provided by the house.

Lecture by Mr. Carter. One of the interesting features of the day was a lecture on the woolen industry from beginning to end by Mr. Carter, who brought forth a large box filled with samples of various grades of wool. To the senators who gathered about him he explained each step in the manufacture of woolen goods, from the raising of the sheep to the making of the garment. He familiarized members of the senate with the uses of shoddy, waste, mulls, tops and various grades of wool.

Mr. Dolliver proposed an amendment which would assess the duty on woolens on an ad valorem basis according to the shrinkage of the wool. He became involved in an argument with Mr. Smoot as to the feasibility of such an arrangement of the woolen duties, the latter contending that it would be impossible to collect duties on that basis because American manufacturers want their wool in the grease and hardly any two of them use the same method of scouring the wool.

Mr. Warren's Cheap Suit.

Much amusement was afforded when Mr. Dolliver and Mr. Warren became involved in a colloquy in which they stood within a few feet of each other and each endeavored to convince the other of the soundness of his opinion regarding the advisability of assessing the woolen duty on value of the wool in the cloth. Mr. Dolliver said he would propose amendments which would carry out this proposition, but Mr. Warren, to illustrate the small proportion of the cost of the woolen garment which is dutiable, asked Mr. Dolliver to examine the suit which he was wearing.

Mr. Dolliver said it appeared to him to be a good suit, whereupon Mr. Warren explained that the cloth in the suit cost only \$4 and the making and the trimmings cost \$4, showing that the duty on the \$4 worth of cloth was equal to the cost of the entire suit.

Dolliver Opposes Increase.

The senate today began consideration of the woolen schedule. Taking up the first amendment proposed by the committee on increase, Senator Dolliver opposed the increase over the house rates. This amendment proposed a return to the Dingley rates on top waste, roving waste, etc., or an increase of from 20 to 30 cents per pound. This increase was in accordance with the finance committee's settled purpose of re-establishing the Dingley rates throughout the woolen schedule.

In defense of the higher rates Senator Warren, who is considered an expert in the matter of woolens, explained the propriety of maintaining the Dingley duties. Referring to the fact that the Wyoming senator is generally reputed to be the owner of a great many sheep, Senator Dolliver declared that he was the "greatest shepherd since Abraham."

Disavowing the personal ownership of a single sheep, cow or horse, except a horse he keeps for his personal use, Mr. Warren added that he was a stockholder in companies engaged in such industries, as he was in railroad companies.

Mr. Dolliver had read several memorials of carded wool manufacturers asking for an ad valorem duty of the just method for protecting all parties interested in the wool business.

Senators Warren and Smoot maintained that the admission into the country of top waste and kindred wools supplanted just that amount of American wool. Mr. Warren insisted that wools and shoddy would come into the United States under the lower duty advocated by the senator from Iowa.

In Interest of Poor. "So long," responded Mr. Dolliver, "as people are obliged to go without woolen clothing in cold weather it is better to have the old and short wool obtained from such rags to make their clothing than to have no woolen clothes at all."

Meeting the statement of Mr. Dolliver concerning the closing down of woolen mills because of the high duty on these forms of wool consumed by them, Mr. Smoot declared that as a former manufacturer of woolen goods, whose mill had closed down, he knew the industry had largely expired because of a change of fashion from woolen clothing.

Explaining the various processes of manufacture, Senator Carter carried the senate through all the phases of that industry so far as necessary to illustrate the propriety of the duties carried by the recommendations of the finance committee. A large chest brought into the chambers and placed near the desk of the senator from Montana served to provide samples for the instruction of the most ignorant in the mysteries of woolen manufacture. Mr.

Thirty Million Suit Settled Out of Court

Case Against American Sugar Refining Company is Dismissed by Agreement.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The \$30,000,000 suit of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company against the American Sugar Refining Company, the so-called trust, was settled out of court this evening. The case had been on trial for two weeks in the United States district court. Terms of the settlement were not made public and counsel for plaintiff and defendant declined to discuss the agreement other than to say that understanding had been reached and perhaps a statement would be forthcoming tomorrow.

plaintiff charged in effect, that it driven out of business. Witnesses testified that Adolph Segar of Philadelphia, holding power of the Pennsylvania Refining Company, borrowed from the trust \$1,250,000, for which he gave 25,000 shares of the Pennsylvania Refining Company, together with a voting trust certificate for the same which was to run until the repayment of the loan.

With the power thus conferred upon him, Kiesel, it was alleged, installed himself and three of his clerks as directors of the Independent Sugar Company, and having control of the directors, he passed a resolution which declared that the then almost completed refinery, which is one of the most economical ever built, should not be opened or operated until further order of the board. That resolution, the plaintiff contended, was drafted by John E. Parsons, acting as counsel for the sugar trust, for whom it showed Gustav A. Kiesel, the lender, was also an agent.

Messrs. Kiesel, Parsons and the three directors of the Pennsylvania Refining Company, together with the American Sugar Refining Company, were made co-defendants with the American Sugar Refining Company on the conspiracy charge, but on motion of a lawyer appearing specially in behalf of the three clerks, the complaint against them was dismissed this afternoon.

The details will not be made public until after ratification by the Pennsylvania court that appointed George H. Earle, Jr., receiver of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company. If such ratification is not made the case will have to be retried.

Sugar Trust May Abandon Coffee

Sale of Woolen Splice Company by Havemeyer Indicates Change of Policy.

TOLEDO, June 8.—Herman Slielken of Crossman & Slielken, coffee importers and exporters of New York, today bought the Woolen Splice Company from the H. O. Havemeyer estate and other stockholders.

The Woolen Splice company was purchased twelve years ago by Havemeyer and others in the interest of the American Refining Company to compete in the coffee business with the Arbuckles, who had entered the sugar business. The deal today is said to mean that the so-called sugar trust will abandon the coffee branch.

TWO BOYS FROM NEBRASKA GET DEGREES AT YALE

John Grant Daly of Omaha and Robert Cary of North Platte Bachelors of Science.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 8.—(Special Telegram.)—John Grant Daly of Omaha and Robert Cary of North Platte, Neb., are among the students who will receive the bachelor of science degree from Sheffield Scientific school, Yale university, June 28.

PROFESSOR RESLER TO OHIO

Omaha Man is Chosen Teacher of Voice at Otterbein University.

COLUMBUS, O., June 8.—Prof. Frank Jordan Resler of Omaha, today was elected teacher of voice in Otterbein university, at Westerville, succeeding Alfred R. Barrington of Columbus. Mr. Resler is an alumnus and an Otterbein graduate. He formerly was in charge of music at Ames college, Toledo, Ia.

Mrs. Guggenheim Files Suit to Set Aside Divorce

CHICAGO, June 8.—Judge Honore today ordered William Guggenheim of the so-called smelter trust and Grace B. Guggenheim to show cause why their divorce secured in this city in 1901 should not be set aside. Edward F. Dunne, former mayor of this city, who issued the divorce decree when a judge in the circuit court, represented the complainant—Grace B. Guggenheim—and appeared in court with five affidavits alleging that the divorce was secured by fraud.

Mr. Dunne declared that the decree was fraudulent, as neither party was a legal resident of Illinois at the time and misrepresentations had been made to Mrs. Guggenheim to get her to sue for the divorce. The complainant also makes the allegation that the defendant had been furnished with the names of the "weakest and least important member of the Guggenheim family" while, in fact, he is the eldest of the seven brothers and the chief organizer and business head of the great combination of mining and smelting interests owned by the family. She also adds that his personal wealth is probably more than \$3,000,000.

The complainant has been married three times and has figured in an equal number of divorce suits. Both remarried after the 1901 divorce. Mr. Guggenheim marrying Almeta Lillian Steinberger. The complainant's first husband was William C. Herbert, a naval officer, who secured a divorce on the grounds of desertion. Mr.

Guggenheim married her November 4, 1900. Less than four months later they were divorced. The complainant's affidavit, attested to before a New York notary March 23, 1901, says she was told by William Guggenheim in June 1900, and that he followed her about until she consented to marry him. They were married quietly at Hoboken. She says she was forced to keep their marriage a secret as Guggenheim's family were Jews and she was a Christian and that he was afraid his family would find out and disown him. They lived at the Hotel Manhattan in New York until December 31, 1900, when Guggenheim told her he had decided to leave her as his family was still unalterably opposed to their marriage. The defendant then went to Europe.

After many efforts to get Guggenheim to return to her, the complainant said she finally consented to sue for a divorce upon the advice of Daniel Guggenheim, one of the defendant's brothers. It was suggested she go to South Lakota for four months and live from there, but she refused. It was finally decided the suit should be filed in Chicago.

She arrived in Chicago on February 14, 1901, accompanied by Miss Mary Senan. She returned to New York while the divorce was pending and revisited Chicago in the latter part of February and in March.

After the decree was obtained the complainant said she returned to New York and soon after married Wahl. When he obtained an annulment of their marriage she believed herself free to marry again. On consulting her present attorney she was advised that the Chicago divorce was absolutely void and that she is still the legal wife of the defendant.

DEMURRAGE CONFERENCE

E. J. McVann Believes Benefit is Sure to Result from the Discussion.

TWO HUNDRED IN ATTENDANCE

Object is to Prevent Discrimination by Railroads.

IOWA MAN ASKS QUESTIONS

Shippers Agree to Stand for the "Average Plan."

HENRY T. OXNARD OPTIMISTIC

Predicts Ten New Sugar Factories Will Be Established in Western Nebraska in Five Years on Dingley Rate.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 8.—(Special Telegram.)—E. J. McVann, manager of the traffic bureau of the Omaha Commercial club, who has been in Washington for several days as an observer and participant in a conference of railroad men, shippers and representatives of trade bodies interested in demurrage charges of railroads, believes that great good will come out of the meeting. The hearing was before a sub-committee of the car demurrage committee of the National Railway Commissioners of the United States, composed of various state railway commissioners, and was presided over by Interstate Commerce Commissioner Franklin J. Lane.

The meeting was called for the purpose of formulating rules covering the assessment of charges on cars by railroads throughout the United States in order that discrimination between individuals or localities may be abolished. Nearly 200 railroad men and representatives of shippers were present and in many respects it was the most potential body which has gathered in Washington for years. The railroad case was handled by Arthur Hale, chairman of the car efficiency committee of the American Railway Association, with headquarters in New York, and he was assisted by representatives from the car demurrage bureau at Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Chicago, Atlanta and Louisville.

W. L. Eaton, chairman of the Iowa Railway commission, who is a member of the sub-committee, was present throughout the conference and showed great interest in the deliberations by cross-examining the representatives of the railroads. It was gathered from Mr. Eaton's questions that while he believed in uniformity, he was determined to protect the interests of the small shippers of the middle west.

The one concrete thing developed on the side of the shippers was a universal demand for what is known as the "average plan," the effect of which is to allow small shippers to escape by means of credit for prompt unloading of cars as against debts growing out of detention of cars which is unable to unload.

Henry T. Oxnard, president of the American Beet Sugar Association, is an optimist as to the future of western Nebraska. He believes that within the next ten years that section of the state will show such development as will make it one of the richest sections of the country.

"I predict," Mr. Oxnard said today, "that in the next five years ten large beet sugar factories will be erected in the western part of Nebraska and that thousands of acres will be planted to sugar beets. I personally know of one beet sugar factory with a 2,000 ton daily capacity which will be built in Scott's Bluff county, Neb., and that if the tariff is not interfered with and we are allowed to develop under the rates of the Dingley bill, which has passed the house and been agreed to by the senate finance committee. The factory referred to will cost \$1,250,000 and will be the most modern, up-to-date beet sugar factory in the United States."

"I hear a great deal about changing the terms of the sugar schedule, such as eliminating the sixteen Dutch standard, which some people claim to be in the interest of the sugar trust, and that he is further from the truth. The whole agitation upon this subject is being engineered by the Cubans and Santo Dominicans, with

(Continued on Fifth Page.)



From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Will I always be 'THE ONLY GIRL?'"

OPINION NOT FIT TO PRINT

So Says John Sharp Williams of Democrats in Congress.

WILL ORATE FOR GRADUATES

Mississippi Senator Drifts into Lincoln Unheralded and No One Meets Him—Airy in Comment.

LINCOLN, June 8.—(Special Telegram.)—One day ahead of his schedule, unheralded and met by no one at the station, Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi reached Lincoln tonight and will remain until after his address to the university graduating class Thursday morning.

"I tried to keep track of the tariff," said Senator Williams, "but I couldn't do it. I knew the republican congress would do nothing. It is too much to expect congressmen to turn against those who have elected them."

When asked regarding the attitude of democrats in congress toward the tariff, the senator said: "The conditions in Washington at this time remind me of the answer Senator Carmack made to a reporter 'I see he was re-elected. Well, he is a great fellow. He got me into his club rooms to make a speech when I was in Omaha, when I did not want to discuss politics. He's a great fellow,'" and the senator smiled broadly.

"And how is Governor Shallenberger? I served in congress with him back in the nineties."

And then the senator gazed upon the picture of Governor Mickey, which adorns a room at the Lindell and inquired the identity of the original.

"Well, that must have been put there for a compliment, for I am a good looking as that republican governor."

Senator Williams came a day ahead of schedule for fear he might be too late, and came direct from his home in Mississippi.

Drunken Men as Dry Arguments

Flood of "Lushers" Planned by Optionists Headed Off When Saloons Vote to Close.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 8.—The local option election in this county is to be held tomorrow. The "wets" have learned of a plot to flood the city streets tonight with drunken men for its moral effect upon the voters. The saloonkeepers, therefore, have decided to close at 7 o'clock tonight and remain closed until Thursday morning.

The election is the most important local option election in Ohio since the beginning of the "dry" campaign.

Did you ever stop and admire someone's yard full of flowers and shrubbery, and wish you had a yard like that?

Listen and we will tell you how you may have your desire at a very small cost and a very little work. On our want ad pages we have a classification "For Garden and Lawn." These advertisers are asking for a chance to beautify your yards. Telephone them or call on them.

Have you read the want ads yet today?

British Editors Hear Sir Edward Gray Talk War

Imperial Press Conference Listens to Discussion of Defense of Great Britain.

LONDON, June 8.—The second meeting of the Imperial Press conference was held here today under the presidency of Reginald McKenna, first lord of the admiralty.

Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey also was present and both ministers spoke on the navy. "If the navy fails," declared the foreign secretary, "it will be useless to discuss any other subject." He called attention to the serious tone taken by Lord Rosebery in his recent speech to the press men and said he endorsed every word of this address. Continuing, Sir Edward summed up the policy of the foreign office as follows:

"To keep what we have got; to consolidate and develop; to quarrel as little as possible with peoples and to uphold in the councils of the world the ideals of Great Britain. With so much at stake the maintenance of the navy must be the first consideration, not only for the home government, but for all the self-governing dominions of the empire."

In conclusion, the foreign secretary said the present excessive expenditures for armaments made the political weather "swifty."

Mr. McKenna also spoke in a serious strain. He said he foresaw the possibility of the empire being called upon to unite its whole strength in the common defense of the home country. He declared he would assist the development of the local navies of the over-seas dominions in every way in his power, as the maintenance of supremacy on any sea meant the maintenance of supremacy on all seas.

Callahan Clan May Renew Feud

Members of Family Gather at Home of Wounded Man and Trouble is Expected.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 8.—Ed Callahan, the feud leader, who was shot yesterday when enemies attempted to assassinate his entire family, in Breathitt county, was still alive this morning, but he is paralyzed from the waist down and likely to die at any time.

No captures have been made, although bloodhounds have been trailing the men from the place of ambush all night. Members of the Callahan clan are said to be gathering at his house and a reopening of feud troubles is expected.

Leaders Consult President About the Tariff Bill

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Senate and house leaders who are directing the course of the tariff bill through congress and who will be members of the conference on the bill after it has passed the senate, today met to ascertain whether there was any foundation for reports that President Taft would veto the bill. They have reached the conclusion that there is no basis whatever for such reports.

Speaker Cannon, Senator Aldrich and Representative Payne individually have been to the White House several times in the last few days. They say that if President Taft is dissatisfied with the course the bill is taking in congress he concealed his concern successfully.

As late as this evening the president told one of the republican leaders that no one had authority to suggest that he had in mind the veto of the tariff measure. Mr. Aldrich today talked with the president for some time. When he returned to the capitol he told his colleagues that the president did not appear to be at all perturbed about the tariff situation and that he had expressed confidence in the members of the finance committee.

Capital has been made of the fact that President Taft has been consulted frequently about amendments being made to the tariff bill. Senator Aldrich explained today that whenever a tariff bill is under consideration it is usual for the head of the administration and all members of his official family to weigh the bill in every particular, especially with regard to its possible effect on the party responsible for it. President Taft will be expected by Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Payne, chairman of

WORKED UP OVER DITCHES

Commotion at Scott's Bluff Caused by Official Delegate.

WATER USERS PASS RESOLUTIONS

Youthful Representative of Interior Department Alleged to Be Indiscreet by Water Users.

SCOTT'S BLUFF, Neb., June 8.—(Special Telegram.)—The unheralded appearance here of a youthful emissary to the North Platte valley from the office of the secretary of the interior at Washington, who announced himself an engineering inspector of the big government irrigation project, has started a commotion in the community.

E. A. Keyes is the name of the secretary's special representative. The time he spent in Scott's Bluff was mainly in conference with H. G. Leavitt and his Tri-State Land company, and this circumstance recalls the prolonged conflict between the government project and the Tri-State company, which also has an irrigation ditch partly completed and covering part of the lands originally embraced in the government project. The directors of the North Platte Valley Water Users' association, which is the association of settlers under the government project, numbering several hundred men, passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, It has come to the attention of the board of directors of the North Platte Valley Water Users' association, through the public press and through certain individuals, that the policy of the present secretary of the interior is to restrict the operations of the reclamation service, notably in the suspension of the so-called co-operative plan; and

Criticism of Keyes. Whereas, The North Platte valley and the various commercial bodies therein have received visits from one E. A. Keyes, who presents himself as a personal representative of the secretary of the interior, and who sets out the statement that the administration of President Roosevelt in general and the reclamation service in particular were unstatesmanlike; and that President Taft and Secretary Hallinger propose to inaugurate reforms; and

Resolved, That the North Platte Valley Water Users' association, in its own interest, hereby expresses its emphatic disapproval of any action looking to the discontinuance of the reclamation service. By experience we have learned that satisfactory service cannot be rendered by federal agents who are burdened by the interference from Washington, and that a co-operative plan as an unwarranted interference and a violation of the land laws is not an agency of great good. In the absence of any opposition to the plan, we propose to inaugurate reforms; and

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OMAHA SITE IS APPROVED

Board of Regents of University Puts Seal on Medical School Location.

WILL ALSO BUY BLOCK WEST

Latter Tract Will Be Used for an Athletic Field.

HASTINGS SUCCEEDS COSTIGAN

Dean of Law School Sent in His Resignation.

THREE HUNDRED TO GRADUATE

Splendid Showing of Trained Men and Women is Shown by the Various Departments of the University.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, June 8.—(Special Telegram.)—The board of regents of the State university approved the site selected for the building of the university medical college in Omaha at its meeting today. The board also made plans for the buying of the block west of the school for an athletic field.

Judge Hastings was advanced to be dean of the law school in place of Dean Costigan, resigned.

The board voted to place Prof. H. H. Waite of the bacteriological school in charge of the investigations concerning soil bacteriology. Clarence Emerson was appointed an instructor in the same division to assist him.

The following appointments were authorized in the various departments: Botany—Della Ingram, fellow at \$200; E. A. Boonstrom, fellow at \$200; Albert G. Wood, fellow at \$200; George N. Wood, acting curator of herbarium; W. W. Hofmann, collector of botanical material, 25 cents per hour, probably \$150.

Chemistry—G. E. Overman, scholar at maximum salary, \$300.

Education—Anna Maude Lute, continued as fellow in school year at \$200; Britannia Jaegers, scholar, to succeed Miss Ethel Erford, resigned, at \$200.

English Language and Literature—Florence S. McConnell, scholar at \$200; Viola F. Barns, scholar at \$200; Constance Syford, monthly payment for amount of time devoted.

European History—Grace Bunce, scholar, to be paid by the amount of sum appropriated for assistance.

Greek—Anna Chalkin, fellow and assistant at \$200; P. H. Thompson, scholar without stipend.

Mathematics—Iva Kirsberger, fellow at \$200; Margaret Helen McLean, fellow at \$200; George Washington Haan, fellow at \$200.

Pharmacology and Physiology—Alice Phillips, graduate assistant at \$200; E. E. Bennett, graduate assistant at \$200; L. B. Olmstead, graduate assistant at \$200.

Physiology—G. E. Lane, technician, with rank and privilege of a fellow at \$200; E. H. Newton, fellow at \$200; W. W. Cort, scholar at \$200; M. A. Lewis, fellow in histology and embryology, vice Earl G. Johnson, Mr. Myers to receive \$100.

Zoology—G. E. Lane, technician, with rank and privilege of a fellow at \$200; E. H. Newton, fellow at \$200; W. W. Cort, scholar at \$200; M. A. Lewis, fellow in histology and embryology, vice Earl G. Johnson, Mr. Myers to receive \$100.

The regents passed on over 300 candidates for graduation, the largest class in the history of the school. Ninety-two will be graduated from the college of literature, science and the arts, sixty-eight from the industrial college, forty-six from the teachers' college, thirty-three from the college of law and twelve from the university school of music. Fourteen will receive state military commissions. Two will receive the degree of doctor of philosophy and twenty-six the degree of master of arts, making a total of 317 students who will receive diplomas. Among the graduates are Salla Chandras Basu, a Hindoo, and Yoshima Inouy, a Japanese, who takes high degrees.

Wiggins and Gilchrist to Be Named. Governor Shallenberger will shortly name the two members of the board which is to examine and license expert accountants. Auditor Burton, under the law enacted by the late legislature, is to be the other member of the board. It is probable the governor will name Horace S. Wiggins and John M. Gilchrist for the places. Mr. Wiggins is now doing special work as an examiner for the state. He recently refused the appointment as state accountant. Person who desires to use the letters "C. F. A." after their names hereafter will have to stand an examination and get a certificate from the board. The fees paid by the applicants go to the two members to be appointed by the governor.

Falls Down on Sugar Beets. When the beet sugar man comes around next fall he will not get 100 acres of sugar beets from the state at the price he named in the contract. In fact, he will not get any, or if any, just a few bushels. Warden Smith, doubled the wisdom of trying to raise beets with convicts, but finally did put in forty acres. This forty acres is now almost smothered out with weeds and it would require practically all of the convicts really working to keep the weeds down, so the warden figures.

Herring Out Discased Stock. State Veterinarian Juckness has prepared a proclamation for submission to Governor Shallenberger to, which he provides no castile horses or hogs may be shipped into Nebraska from other states unless accompanied by a certificate from the proper authorities or a veterinarian to the effect that the shipment is not afflicted with tuberculosis or other disease. The proclamation will be addressed to the railroads and to the shippers. Governor Shallenberger will sign the proclamation within a very short time.

Dr. Juckness received from Omaha today several photographs of meat from cattle slaughtered there which had been afflicted with tuberculosis. From the slaughtered cattle a portion of Omaha had been supplied with its milk. The authorities are now making a careful examination of all the dairy cattle in the city of Omaha and in that vicinity and every head found diseased will be destroyed. Out of some 4,000 head examined to date 17 per cent, Dr. Juckness said, were diseased.

Demurrage Rules Submitted. The western demurrage bureau of Omaha has sent to the State railway commission its rules governing demurrage on interstate business and has asked the commission to pass upon them. The rules follow:

1. Thirty-six hours free time will be allowed.

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