

TARIFF ON ROUND IRON AND SLABS

Amendment by Mr. Cummins to Reduce Each One-Tenth of a Cent is Defeated.

ELEVEN REPUBLICANS FAVOR IT

One Democrat Votes with Other Republicans Against Amendment.

ROOT AND LA FOLLETTE TILT

Badger Senator Objects to Hint that Debate Should Be Limited.

BEVERIDGE ON TOBACCO TAX

Indiana Man Says His Amendment Will Produce Twenty-One Millions—Trust is Collecting War Tax and Keeping It.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Asking that an interview with J. J. Hill be read to the senate immediately after that body convened today, Senator Scott endorsed its advice to congress that oratory be suspended and that congress promptly pass the tariff bill.

"This," said Mr. Scott, "is in line with letters I am daily receiving begging and praying that this gentleman," waving his hand over the senate chamber, "get through with their wind juggling and let the country go ahead with its business."

Beveridge on Tobacco Tax.

Senator Beveridge spoke in support of his amendment relative to the internal revenue tax on tobacco and its products.

Contending that the government has lost \$184,000,000 in the last eight years through the repeal of the war time tax of 1886, Mr. Beveridge undertook by his amendment to increase the present rate of internal taxes on tobacco, snuff, cigarettes and cigars worth more than 10 cents. Mr. Beveridge declared that the tobacco trust, which he said, was the American Tobacco company, had derived great benefit from the enormous loss of revenue, which, he said, was due to the law repealing the increased rates of 1886. The law providing for the high rates of 1886 permitted the manufacturer to reduce the size of the packages in which the tobacco is sold to the people, according to Mr. Beveridge. "In 1901 this increased tobacco tax was removed," said he, "but the short weight packages of tobacco were continued by the very law that removed the tax. The manufacturer still collects the war time tax from the people, but instead of paying it to the government he keeps it for himself."

Mr. Beveridge declared that his amendment would not affect the cigarmakers of the country, because, he said, it does not enhance the tax on any cigars, except those which sell for less than one cent.

Trust Still Collects Tax.

Chaining that his amendment would increase the revenue to the extent of over \$184,000,000, Mr. Beveridge asserted that the tobacco trust is now reaping vast benefit through failure to enact such legislation as that proposed.

Mr. Beveridge controverted the idea that the continuation by law of the short weight war time packages after the war tax had been removed did not affect the plug tobacco business. "The law," he said, "does not fix the size of the packages, but the manufacturer of plug tobacco got the war tax on this article out of the people by selling a smaller cut than he plug and his practice still continues. When a box of plug tobacco is sold by the trust to the retail dealer, there is marked upon each plug a size of the cut. By decreasing the size of these cuts very slightly the tobacco trust through the retailer gets the war time price for a cut from a plug of tobacco by marking the cut a little smaller."

Round Iron and Slabs.

An extended discussion took place on an amendment offered by Mr. Cummins providing the duty on round iron from 8-10 to 5-10 of 1 cent a pound, and on iron in slabs, etc., from 4-10 to 3-10 of 1 cent a pound. Mr. Aldrich explained that these duties, as reported to the senate, were lower than current duties in the Dingley bill. Mr. Cummins pointed out that these iron products were made by independent concerns. Mr. Cummins insisted that the iron and steel industry needed no protection.

Root and La Follette Tilt.

Referring to a criticism by Mr. La Follette, Mr. Root said senators would do well to confine themselves to clear-cut statements and "to refrain from declamation and from elaborate discussions for the purpose of strengthening gentlemen in their home states."

La Follette Complained.

Mr. La Follette complained that he had difficulty in obtaining information for the committee, that the committee in reporting a house bill was under no obligation to furnish information except on those paragraphs on which it proposed amendments.

Mr. McLaughlin Declared.

Mr. McLaughlin declared that the finance committee had stamped the entire bill with its approval, both of amended and unamended sections. Mr. La Follette and Mr. Rayner upheld this view.

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Kermit Loses Way in Jungle Region

Unable to Find Roosevelt Camp, He Rides Horseback for Entire Night.

NAIROBI, British East Africa, May 14.—It was learned here early today that Kermit Roosevelt lost his way from his father's camp near Machakos last Friday and spent an entire night alone on horseback riding through a region unknown to him. On Saturday morning he turned up at Kiu, a station on the railway, inquiring there the way to camp. He was given the desired directions.

Theodore Roosevelt, accompanied by his son Kermit, arrived at the Ju Ja ranch of George McMillan today. They came from their camp at Machakos. They will remain at Ju Ja ranch four to ten days, according to the luck they have in hunting impallo, buffalo, warthog and waterbuck. At the conclusion of their visit with Mr. McMillan, Mr. Roosevelt and his son will come to Nairobi.

The porters of the expedition will go straight south from the Ju Ja ranch to avoid the smallpox here. Mr. Roosevelt and Kermit will spend a few days in Nairobi and then leave to rejoin the expedition.

The region in which Kermit Roosevelt is reported to have been lost lies between the Athi river and the Uganda railway. Kiu, where he finally found himself, is about fifty miles below Nairobi and thirty miles from the station of Machakos. There is an old cart road from Machakos to Kiu, but otherwise the country and region thereabouts is sparsely inhabited by natives of the Wakamba tribe, a peaceful people engaged chiefly in agriculture.

Russian Savant Goes to Siberia

Noted Professor One of Eighteen to Be Sentenced to Permanent Exile.

MOSCOW, May 14.—The trial of the members of the local social-democratic organization came to an end here today. Eighteen of the prisoners were sentenced to perpetual exile in Siberia, and twenty others are to be imprisoned in a fortress for terms varying from one to three and a half years.

The exiles include Prof. Rockhoff, of the University of Moscow, whose connection with the party for a number of years has been a mystery to the police. The authorities were aware that one of the most competent members of the general committee resided permanently in Russia, but they never identified this man with the noted university authority.

When Prof. Rockhoff was betrayed by his own carelessness he went to St. Petersburg instead of fleeing abroad and continued his activities under a false passport for four years before he was arrested in 1906. During the proceedings Miss Wilson, who produced a valuable work on the economic condition of Russia in the sixteenth century.

The other men condemned include police Judge Sparsky and instructor Presin of the University of Moscow, who will serve respectively terms of two years and 18 months imprisonment.

MISS WILSON GOES TO EUROPE

Tour of Continental Capitals Will Prevent Secretary's Daughter Keeping Iowa Engagements.

BOONE, Ia., May 14.—(Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Philip Damon, daughter of Judge Stevens, this morning received word from Washington, D. C., that the Iowa tour of Miss Flora Wilson, daughter of Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural department had been postponed indefinitely. Miss Wilson has just signed a contract for her appearance for the next two years in European capitals and her tour of the United States has been called off.

The news brings bitter disappointment to hundreds of Boone friends of Secretary Wilson and family.

DROWNED IN DEEP CISTERN

Haverhill, Ia., Farmer Falls in and Body is Found Half an Hour Later.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., May 14.—(Special Telegram.)—While trying to measure water in his cistern, Herman Knol, a retired farmer, of Haverhill, missed his hold and fell in. His body was found in eight feet of water by his wife a half hour after Knol was last seen alive.

That King John Resolution

Famous Bomb Shell Which the Late Governor Crouse Exploded on the Republican State Convention April 15, 1896.

"Whereas, Senator John M. Thurston has kindly volunteered to leave his seat in the United States senate and journey several times across the continent to attend the meeting of the republican state committee and direct its proceedings in issuing a call for this convention; also to have himself made delegate to ward and county conventions, and as self-constituted dictator, happily styled King John the First, has issued his edict directing the selection of himself, John L. Webster and Peter Janzen as delegates to the national republican convention and fixing the boundaries from which the convention may select the other two delegates-at-large; and

"Whereas, it is understood that, having gathered to himself the several titles and offices of senator, delegate and dictator, he is ambitious for the additional honor of being nominated for the additional honor of vice president or holding a place in the cabinet, when, as secretary of the interior or attorney general, he can be of further and greater service to the Pacific railroads, whose passes and stolen millions have been used to advance the national republican convention and fix the boundaries from which the convention may select the other two delegates-at-large; and

"Whereas, the senator by innumerable proclamations, letters and interviews has given the public in general and presidential candidates in particular to understand that he carries the republican party of Nebraska in his pocket; and

"Whereas, in order that this impression may continue and the chances of the sen-

ator for gratifying his ambition be not impaired by any act of independence or disloyalty on the part of the republicans here assembled; and

"Whereas, we recognize in the senator a willingness and a confidence in his own ability to go to St. Louis as the entire six Nebraska delegates allied to the imperial Kermit, and regret that the authority of this convention will not permit us to thus constitute him, therefore, in order to effect the same and as nearly as may be: be it

"Resolved, That Senator Thurston be requested to name all the delegates to the St. Louis convention who are assembled here; and hereby instructed, and the district delegates are requested, to vote and act in said convention under the direction and for the glory of the senator; and

"Resolved, That an apology is due from ex-Senator Manderson to Senator Thurston for permitting the use of his name as a presidential candidate without first having obtained the consent of the senator, and for attempting to usurp the title of "Favorite son" when it is well known that the name of our favorite is not Charles but John, and

"Resolved, Lastly, That we can but admire and applaud the magnanimity of our senator in graciously consenting that the name of ex-Senator Manderson may be mentioned at St. Louis at such time or manner as will injure no one else or do him any good."

PARIS STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK

Indication that French Postal Employees Will Abandon Fight Against Government.

MOVE EXPECTED TO COLLAPSE

Men at Lyons, Toulouse and Marseilles Back at Their Posts.

LEADERS ARE STILL CONFIDENT

They Talk Boldly of Big Developments Impending.

PREMIER WINS A BIG VICTORY

Chamber of Deputies Endorses Government's Attitude in Strike and Passes Vote of Confidence—Service Nearly Normal.

PARIS, May 14.—Instead of showing an increase this morning, the number of striking postal employees in the city seems to have diminished. The leaders of the strike, however, still talk boldly of developments, including the declaration of a general strike by the general federation of labor.

On the other hand, the authorities, with the endorsement of the Chamber of Deputies behind them, insist that the movement will collapse totally in a few days without recourse to the elaborate reserve arrangements that have been perfected. At Lyons, Toulouse, Marseilles and some other places, the strikers today abandoned the struggle and returned to their posts.

The turbulent session of the chamber of deputies yesterday ended in a signal victory for Premier Clemenceau when the government's policy with regard to the postal strike was emphatically endorsed by a vote of 484 to 88, including the government's insistence that postal employees and other public functionaries have no right to strike. Immediately afterward the chamber passed a vote of general confidence in the government, 350 to 120.

The strikers received the chamber's rebuke with a shrug of the shoulders, declaring that it only served to bind closer together the forces which would startle the country by the big increase and a rapid extension of the general movement. On the other hand, it is intimated that the government has other plans in view to offset any serious growth of the strike.

"Up to midnight there was no change in the situation. If anything it was in the direction of a weakening of the strike sentiment. The general conviction is that if the movement does not make vast strides tomorrow it is almost certain of complete failure.

M. Barthelemy, the minister of public works and telegraphs, asserted during the debate that only 1,367 out of 24,326 postal employees in Paris and the department of the Seine are out and that conditions in the provinces were even better.

Premier Clemenceau, in a typical epigrammatic speech, again concluded the exciting session, with the declaration that it was merely a case where France must choose between revolutions on the one hand and progressive evolution on the other, or between war under republican law and order and a night of blood.

GRAIN COMPANIES VICTOR

Union Pacific Beaten Through Ruling of Judge Munger.

VERDICT AGAINST ROAD ORDERED

Appeal Will Be Taken to United States Supreme Court on Question of Paying Elevation Charges Amounting to \$10,000.

The Uptide Grain company has won in its suit against the Union Pacific Railroad company to compel the railroad to pay certain elevation charges claimed by the grain company and ordered paid by the Interstate Commerce commission.

The case has been on trial in the United States circuit court since Wednesday morning and the grain company's testimony was introduced Friday afternoon. The defense introduced but little testimony and moved that the court instruct the jury to return a verdict for the railroad company.

The attorneys for the grain company made a similar motion and took present arguments in behalf of their respective motions. Judge Munger, after hearing the arguments, decided in favor of the Uptide company and ordered the jury to return a verdict accordingly.

The judgment carries with it a like verdict for the Nebraska and Iowa Grain company and the Crowell Lumber and Grain company, the three cases being involved in the same trial. The total amount involved is about \$10,000.

The suit of the Uptide Grain company was for \$2,742.19, the Nebraska and Iowa Grain company for \$2,569.74 and the Crowell Lumber and Grain company for \$668.23.

The suits were brought on the basis of the order of the Interstate Commerce commission at its hearing in this matter in 1908 granting these respective allowances for elevation charges on the same basis that similar allowances were granted by the Union Pacific without contest to the Omaha Elevator company and the Transmississippi and other grain companies. The complaints against the railroad company were that the payment of these elevation allowances on the ground that an order of the Interstate Commerce commission had since declared that elevation allowances were illegal. It was shown by the plaintiffs that the elevation allowances were legal at the time the plaintiffs made a demand for them in 1906 and 1907, and that the allowances had been granted without selection to the Omaha Elevator company, the Transmississippi and to other grain companies.

Upon the announcement of the judgment, the attorneys for the Union Pacific gave notice of their intention to appeal the case to the United States supreme court in order to test the validity of the order of the Interstate Commerce commission in cases of this character.

The suit is the first of its kind ever brought in the United States courts in the west, and involves a number of important points relative to the powers of the Interstate Commerce commission as between the great transportation companies and shippers, particularly as relates to the handling, shipment and elevation of grain.

Death for Wife Murderer.

LAWTON, Okl., May 14.—A jury in the case of John Hopkins, charged with murdering his wife here October 29, 1907, today returned a verdict of guilty and assessed the death penalty. Hopkins came here from Kingston, Missouri.

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?



GETTING IN OUT OF THE WET

From the New York Herald.

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Relief Board Goes to Adana

Will Aid Stricken Armenians and Investigate Cause of the Uprising.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14.—A mixed commission will leave Constantinople tomorrow for Adana to direct the work of relief in the interests of the sufferers from the anti-Christian uprising and to supervise the inquiry into the whole affair. The commission, which represents the government, is composed of Beha Bey, a member of the council of state; M. Artin, inspector of courts at Monastir; Deputy Sheriff and Deputy Aga, Babkian. The last mentioned is an Armenian.

The minister of finance has decided that the cash found in the imperial palace of Yildiz, the residence of Abdul Hamid, the deposed sultan, shall be used in meeting the expenditures incurred by the mobilization of the First and Second army corps and the march on Constantinople to restore constitutional government. The funds in question amount to nearly \$3,000,000.

Omaha Woman Sues for Fortune

Mrs. Anna M. Day Claims Old Dower Right in Thirty-Six Acres in Mason City.

MASON CITY, Ia., May 14.—(Special.)—A suit to establish a dower right in a tract of thirty-six acres of land in the northeastern part of the city, which is of great value, has been begun in the district court here by Mrs. Anna M. Day of Omaha.

Mrs. Day is the widow of John H. Day, once a resident of Mason City and a brother of Henry Day, who amassed a great fortune here in the early days by real estate speculations. Mrs. Day alleges in her petition that her husband sold the property many years ago without her joining in the transfer, and that consequently she still holds dower interest. It is claimed by the defense that the defendants have a clear title owing to their open and notorious possession of the property over a long period of time.

Sherman's Laurels Soon Wither

Son of Vice President is Eliminated from Golf Play by a Lord.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The annual golf tournament of the Chevy Chase Golf club was continued today. Because of the splendid showing of the players yesterday interest in the matches was at fever heat when the first pair tied off.

The surprise of the day was the elimination of T. M. Sherman, the winner of the qualification cup. He was beaten by Allan Lord, Chevy Chase, 2 up and 1 to play. Sherman's medal score 76. Lord's 74.

W. J. Travis won his match with W. Tuckerman of Chevy Chase, 5 up and 4 to play.

RAIN HELPS CROPS MUCH

Eastern Part of Nebraska Chiefly Benefitted.

NORTHERN KANSAS GETS SHOWER

None at North Platte Nor Valentine, but Farther East Section Falls Enormously by Heavy Precipitation.

Eastern Nebraska was visited by the first good rain of the spring yesterday and farmers were offering up thanks last evening for the benefit to crops will be immense. Many towns reported a good fall, among these being Beatrice, Grand Island, Fremont, Lyons, Shelton, Vinwood, Table Rock, Trumbull and Fairbury.

The fall of rain in every place heard from was of the most beneficial kind, being not too violent to enter the ground and other occurring steadily for a long time or at intervals for hours. Many of the places received their first shower Thursday night and second rainfalls during Friday.

The rain was largely in southeastern Nebraska and in northern Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois points were moistened and rain fell in Colorado. There was none yesterday afternoon at North Platte, however, nor at Valentine.

Fremont Gets Half Inch. FREMONT, Neb., May 14.—(Special.)—Over half an inch of rain fell here early this morning, which helped out the little show of Tuesday night and is worth big money to the crops of all kinds. Apples and small fruit are in bloom with good prospects for a full crop, something which this county has not had for several years.

TABLE ROCK, Neb., May 14.—(Special.)—A succession of showers, falling last night and this forenoon aggregating 1.60 inches, has made crop prospects assume a different shape and the ground has been more thoroughly soaked than for many months. Corn planting is well done and oats, wheat and grass will be greatly improved by the rain.

FAIRBURY, Neb., May 14.—(Special.)—The heavy shower which fell this morning brought a rainfall of over 3/4 of an inch, and has done much to help the crops, which are suffering from lack of moisture, but this rain has put them in good condition. Fruit has not been materially injured by the late frosts and the prospect is now that the apple and cherry crops will be good, with at least a half normal crop of peaches.

BEATRICE, Neb., May 14.—(Special Telegram.)—A heavy rain storm visited this section this morning and raining fell at intervals all day. Since last evening nearly two inches of water has fallen.

SHELTON, Neb., May 14.—(Special.)—A splendid rain fell here last night and although not over a half inch of water fell it will be of much benefit to everything. This was the second shower this week and the improvement on all growing crops has been a wonder. Although the entire string has been backlogged with the winter, farmers are about all through planting corn and with reasonable weather from now on the average showing will soon be up to former years.

LINWOOD, Neb., May 14.—(Special.)—The drought was broken here last night by a fall of half an inch of rain, with some hail. No damage is reported.

TRUMBULL, Neb., May 14.—(Special.)—(Continued on Second Page.)

WAUSA SCORES ON RAILROADS

Commissioner Clark Rules Against Northwestern and Omaha on Coal Rate.

MAKES REDUCTION \$2.50 A TON

Roads Must Put New Rate in Effect July 1 for Two Years.

CHARGE IS HELD UNREASONABLE

Reparation is Awarded in this and One Other Case.

BALLINGER RULES FOR SETTLERS

Evidence of Good Faith by Entrymen Will Govern with the Successor of Garfield, Whose Ruling Was Very Strict.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, May 14.—(Special Telegram.)—Interstate Commissioner Clark today rendered an opinion in the case of the complaint made by underland Bros. of Wausa, Neb., alleging excessive rates were charged by the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railways on a carload shipment of coal from Christopher, Ill., to complainant, in which the rate charged, \$5.20 per ton, is found to be unreasonable and a rate of \$2.70 per ton is prescribed and reparation awarded. An order for reparation in the sum of \$33.75 and interest will be entered against the defendant railroads; and, further, these roads will be required to establish on or before July 1, 1909, and for a period of not less than two years thereafter to maintain a rate not to exceed \$2.20 per ton on shipments of bituminous coal in carloads from Stepling, Ill., to Wausa, Neb., when such shipments originate at Christopher, Ill.

Commissioner Clark also found for complainant, William J. Diehl, doing business as the Capital Pine company, in his case against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, holding that a rate of 45 cents per 100 pounds was unreasonable to the extent that it exceeded 125 cents, and reparation was awarded.

Bullinger Favors Settlers. In a decision in the land contest of Mitchell against Moon, involving a homestead claim in Lyman county, South Dakota, Secretary Bullinger has, it is said by those who have been following the case closely, reversed the policy of former Secretary Garfield as to the requirement that entrymen shall reside continuously on the land. In this case the entryman had been on the land for about fourteen months, during the last eight of which he had made some improvements and started cultivation, going on his claim probably three or four times a week. The contest was sustained by the local officers and the commissioner of the general land office on the ground of non-continuous residence. The secretary, however, reversed the decision of the lower officers and dismissed the contest. He stated that, while the residence and cultivation of the entryman probably would not be sufficient to permit acceptance of final proof it was sufficient to show good faith on the part of the entryman, and content against the entry could not be maintained on the ground of abandonment. Under the department instructions in the Interior department entrymen were required to reside continuously on their holdings and the smallest deflection from that rule, it is said, was held to be sufficient ground for cancellation of the entry.

Gullibles Saved from Swindlers. Representatives Martin and Burke of South Dakota have been reasonably busy lately keeping some of their constituents from sending money to Spain to secure part of an alleged buried treasure. This is the old Spanish swindle about which the State department has issued a warning, and it has been in charge of the Interior department entrymen were required to reside continuously on their holdings and the smallest deflection from that rule, it is said, was held to be sufficient ground for cancellation of the entry.

More Land Wanted. Representative Burke has introduced a bill providing for the opening of about 500,000 acres of land in the Rosebud reservation in South Dakota, lying in Meyer and Washburn counties, north of the tenth standard parallel. Under the terms of the bill the land is to be examined and appraised and disposed of by the lottery system at not less than the appraised value.

Congressman Burke received a letter from the geological survey stating that geologist examination of Standing Rock and Cheyenne River reservations, covering about 2,000,000 acres which have been ceded by the Indians, will be completed by July 10. There is reasonable assurance that the registration for these lands will be held this fall and that drawings will occur early next spring.

Magoon Goes Abroad. Ex-Governor Charles Magoon of Cuba was at the capital today to say goodbye to Senator Burkett and other friends in congress and left on an afternoon train for New York, from which port he will sail on Monday for Antwerp to travel through Europe for the next few months. Governor Magoon, on the advice of his physician, will take the waters at Neuheim, and after a course of treatment there will visit Italy and the Riviera, returning to America late in September.