THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1897. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

ELLIS ISLAND AFIRE

Destruction of Government Immigrant Station at New York.

IMMENSE SHEDS CONSUMED LIKE PAPER

All the Valuable Records of the Station Are Destroyed.

PROBABLE THAT NO LIVES ARE LOST

Two Hundred Immigrants Are Safely Removed to the Battery.

TWENTY WOMEN SICK, ONE WITH TYPHOID

Flames Light Up the Harbor and the Lower Part of the City—Fire Department to the Rescue.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The United States government immigrant station on Ellis island, in New York harbor, was destroyed by fire this morning, but with probably no loss of life.

The fire was first seen at 12:38 a. m., by the lookout from the harbor police station. He first noticed a flame about as large as a man's hand coming out of the window on the second floor, toward the eastern end. The fire spread rapidly. At 1:05 a. m., the eaves along the entire roof began to fall, setting fire to the wooden piers and docks on either side.

At 1:12 a. m. the whole dock was a mass of flames, illuminating the whole inner harbor and the lower part of the city.

As quickly as possible the police, twenty men, and the police patrol were sent to the island. An alarm was sent to the lower precinct stations of the city and twenty-five men were ordered to the scene. The fire boat New Yorker was soon on the way with firemen, policemen and others. The fire boat Zephas Mills was sent to the island as quickly as she could be made ready. Later many persons went over in tugs and row boats.

The entire building in which the fire started was used for sleeping, cooking and eating by the immigrants. The detention mess pen, in which there are always a considerable number of immigrants being held for investigation, was also consumed. The buildings there are a hospital, the offices of the commissioners, a laundry, a disinfecting department and great cisterns in which are stored large quantities of rainwater gathered from the roofs of the buildings. The physicians and minor officials live in the smaller buildings.

It is presumed at this hour that these, with all the other buildings on the island, will be destroyed.

RECORDS DESTROYED.

The valuable records are undoubtedly destroyed.

The 300 immigrants were safely transferred from the island to the barge office at the Battery, leaving no one on the island except the firemen and a few attendants.

The ferryboat John G. Carlisle, which plies between the Battery and Ellis' island, arrived at 1:30 this morning from the island with the sick from the hospital. There were seventy-five men and forty-six women and children on the boat. Twenty of the women were sick, one suffering from typhoid fever and said to be in a serious condition. With the party were also the doctors and nurses.

The buildings on Ellis island were simply vast wooden sheds, made of the most inflammable material. The main building was 444 by 125 feet, and three stories high. The first floor was devoted to the baggage room, the custom house officers, the pens of the immigrants, and the offices of the expressmen. The second floor was occupied by immigrants. It was a vast open space, divided by pickets. The third floor was a gallery from which the crowds below could be inspected without coming in contact with the inspectors.

The cost of the plant is said to have been $780,000. All the records were lost.

KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

AUBURN, Cal., June 14.—Just before the Georgetown fire had run its course this morning there was a terrific explosion of giant powder in Sornberger's general merchandise store. Mrs. William Newell was instantly killed and Mrs. McLain seriously injured. The little son of Editor Hulbert had his leg broken and many others received slight injuries. As a result of the shock every window in the residence portion of the town was broken and all the business buildings not destroyed were leveled to the ground. Everything is in confusion and the business portion of the town is a barren waste. The strong wind blowing at the time fed the flames like they were burning so much paper.

WEST POINT, Neb., June 14.—(Special.)—The fire department was called out shortly before midnight to the residence of John Elsinger, which, with all its contents, was entirely consumed. The family was attending the Modern Woodmen picnic, and the fire obtained a good start before it was discovered. The loss was total, and only partially covered by insurance. There is no clew as to the origin of the fire.

MISSOULA, Mont., June 14.—Fire tonight destroyed the breeding stables of Higgins Brothers, the well known horsemen of this city. With the stables five horses were burned, including Brino Trix, 2:13¾, one of the best known pacers of the west. Fred Strouser, a jockey, was burned to death in attempting to save the stock. The fire was incendiary and was the tenth that has occurred in this city within a few weeks. Citizens are talking of organizing a vigilance committee.

DETROIT, June 14.—A special to the News from Wiebman, Mich., a town of 300 inhabitants in Isabella county, says: The town is afire. A high wind is blowing. There is no hope of saving the main part of the town.

CALHOUN SLATED FOR MADRID.

Statement Made on Authority of Secretary Sherman.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A dispatch from Nashville says that Commissioner Calhoun, who went to investigate the Ruiz case and the general condition of things in the island of Cuba for President McKinley, is the man who is most likely to be named for minister to Madrid, and not General Stewart L. Woodford. Secretary Sherman says: "No, General Woodford's name has not been mentioned to me by the president in connection with the post of minister to Madrid. I know General Woodford, and he would be an excellent man for the place, but as I understand it, Mr. Calhoun, who has just returned from Cuba, is to be sent to Madrid as the representative of this country at the Spanish court. There have been a good many conflicting reports made in regard to this mission, owing to its importance at this time. The president has really in mind several gentlemen for the place."

To Fix the Boundary Line.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Senator Pettigrew today introduced a bill for the ratification of the compact between the states of South Dakota and Nebraska respecting the boundary between them. The bill confirms the agreement between the commissioners of the two states, fixing the center of the main channel of the Missouri river as the line of division.

MCKINLEY STANDS BY SCRIBES.

Accords Them Some Privileges as Members of the Party.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 14.—An unexpected incident of President McKinley's trip developed this afternoon when it became known to newspaper men accompanying the party that permission to enter Biltmore house, George W. Vanderbilt's splendid mansion, had been refused to them, while extended to other members of the party. Mr. Vanderbilt is abroad and his representative, Charles McNinnes, is with him. In the absence of both the estate is governed by E. J. Harding, said to be an Englishman by birth. When waited on by the local committee of arrangements a day or two ago for permission for the president and party to enter Biltmore he objected strongly to receiving any members of the party other than the president and his cabinet and the women with him. He even refused permission to Manager McKenick of the Battery Park hotel, in charge of the party here, and in the course of a conversation had with two members of the committee said: "Mr. Vanderbilt spits on newspaper nonsense and so do I."

After this there was nothing for the local committee to do but withdraw. So the matter rested till today, when the president arrived. Secretary Porter was told of the incident. He must have informed the president, for later Mr. Harding was called up on the telephone by Mr. Porter and asked if it was true that newspaper men would not be admitted to the mansion. Porter was told that it was, and he then informed Mr. Harding that the president considered the newspaper men were his invited guests on the trip, and that they were as much a contingent of the party as members of the cabinet. Furthermore, Mr. Porter notified Mr. Harding that the president had authorized him to say that if the newspaper men were barred from the mansion he would not step his foot inside the estate. This brought things to a crisis, and Mr. Harding capitulated with the best grace possible, and the newspaper men were admitted to the mansion on the same footing as the president and his cabinet.

The journey to Washington was resumed at about 4 o'clock.

Secretary Alger was indisposed from the extreme heat of the past two days, but left Asheville somewhat recuperated.

UNION PACIFIC REORGANIZATION.

Outline of the Plan for Rehabilitating the Road.

BOSTON, June 14.—Within a short time the reorganization committee is expected to make public its new plan for the reorganization of the Union Pacific railway, as assurances have been received that the plan will be acceptable to the representatives of the government.

The new plan is said to provide for the securing of the road by the reorganization committee for the actual net sum of $28,891,328, although the minimum bid was fixed at $45,754,000. It is said that the plans for reorganization have proceeded so far that the changes to be made in the board of directors have been decided upon, and Oliver W. Mink of this city is named as the probable president of the new corporation. The allotment of first mortgage 4 per cent bonds, which under the original plan, was to be $100,000,000, is to be reduced under the new plan to $75,000,000, and there is to be an increase in the allotment in preferred stock to the Union Pacific sinking fund 5s and the Kansas Pacific consols. The reorganization committee has now secured practically all of the outstanding bonds afloat and nearly all the stock.

The time for the actual sale of the road to the new company under the foreclosure proceedings was set for the first week in July, but, owing to necessary legal formalities, which must be complied with, it is not expected that the great system will be operated by the new company much before September or October of this year.

The Kansas City & Omaha, and the St. Joseph & Grand Island being separately organized, pass out of the Union Pacific system. The Denver & Gulf, and some of the smaller roads in Kansas and Nebraska, which are profitable properties, are not to be included in the reorganization plan and are to shift for themselves.

SOCIALISTIC SCHEME OF DEBS.

Springs from Ashes of Defunct American Railway Union.

CHICAGO, June 14.—It was announced tonight by friends of Eugene V. Debs that it has been decided that the American Railway union is dead. After the public announcement tomorrow morning at Hendel hall and speechmaking the delegates will adjourn to Ulrich's hall, where E. V. Debs' socialistic colonization scheme will be given out, modeled on the Bellamy theory, the state of Washington being selected as the scene of the experiment. A declaration of principles, already prepared by Debs, will be issued in pamphlet form and distributed broadcast, a corps of organizers will be sent out and recruiting headquarters will be established in Chicago, with branches. Debs says, in every state in the union.

The names on the roster of the American railway union will be transferred to that of the American Co-operative union or brotherhood, and the new members must pay a small admission fee together with an equal per capita tax. The convention will draw up a set of rules and regulations governing the admission of new members and all members will be required to pass a sort of civil service examination before their names can be enrolled.

Mr. Debs said tonight he was positive a peaceful army of 100,000 unemployed men could be mobilized in Chicago within ten days. It is expected that the first division will leave Chicago bound for Washington within thirty days and possibly before.

HELPS THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

States that Have Enacted Favorable Legislation Recently.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The National Woman's Christian Temperance union officers have issued a report regarding the work of the various state legislatures in session this year, and from it this is taken:

Legislation on reform measures this winter has been quite gratifying. Illinois passed a police matron bill to apply to cities of over 1,000 inhabitants; also a stringent temperance education bill, and a cigarette bill. Minnesota passed a bill prohibiting the admission of anyone under 21 to dance houses, concert saloons or any place where intoxicating liquors are sold or given away. The Iowa legislature made liquor bills uncollectible. Tennessee, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Connecticut and Indiana passed strong anti-cigarette laws. In Washington an anti-vivisection bill was passed, the legal age of consent raised from 12 to 18 years, and a suffrage amendment is to be submitted to the voters at the November 1898 election. The supreme court of Missouri has decided that women may hold any office from which they are not debarred by the state constitution.

Doings of United Workmen.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 14.—The proposition put forward by the states of New York, Oregon and California for the relief of the aged and needy members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen by the local lodges before the death of the member, the lodge to be repaid from the benefit certificate after the member's death, was defeated at the session of the supreme lodge tonight. A new law was adopted providing that in the future all decisions of the grand masters of the jurisdictions in which some law of the supreme lodge is interpreted must be reviewed by the supreme lodge. This law was adopted for the purpose of securing a more similar application of the laws of the order in the different sections of the country, as the grand masters have been in the habit of making conflicting interpretations of the supreme laws.

Hot Weather in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 14.—Reports from various parts of Wisconsin show an extreme degree of heat today, the average being in the neighborhood of 100 degrees. At Eau Claire the thermometer was 108 in the shade. Five builders working on a school building were prostrated by the heat. Two are serious cases. There were several cases of sunstroke at Janesville, where the thermometer registered 98.

SPANISH HOPE IN MCKINLEY

American Intervention the Only Possible Outcome of the War.

LEADERS DARE NOT FACE THE FACTS

Secret Wish Shared by All Spaniards that the President Will Take Active Measures to Stop the Bloodshed.

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MADRID, June 14.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — What will President McKinley do? That question is the street salutation in Madrid today. It is discussed in all political circles and furnishes the topic of cafe conversation.

Mr. McKinley's action is the only thing dreaded by Premier Canovas' repressive government. The real situation seems to be this: Although no one Spaniard is strong enough to make the proposition Spain would quietly rejoice in this paroxysm of protest if the United States government would take upon itself to intervene to stop the flow of Spanish blood and money in Cuba. Spain, as a nation, has always lost money in Cuba. (Genuine autonomy for Cuba means loss only to a few protected Spanish exporters, the conservative party and the Cuban office holders. Intervention by the United States, of course, would meet with thunderous sham clamor. Stones might be thrown at the American minister's office here and perhaps some Americans would be killed in Havana if American war ships were not there in time, but there could be no war, for the United States in attempting to persuade the Cubans to accept home rule under the Spanish flag might succeed in doing what Spain confessedly cannot do alone and in making the attempt do what Spain really wishes to have done, but is ashamed to ask for.

Spain's utter inability to put down the insurrection in Cuba by force of arms was distinctly foretold nineteen months ago. The sun and rains, the mountains and marigunas, the food of Cuba and the Cubans, have prevailed against 250,000 good soldiers, hard driven by the energetic General Weyler. Finally the liberal party and the vast majority of educated Spaniards admit the fact in all its bitter significance.

ALL WISH FOR AN END.

"With the forced exception of the government organs, the really free and intensely patriotic press of the nation proclaims it. Spain's more than 12,000,000 of illiterate people understand the situation fully as well as their fewer enlightened brethren and feel it a hundred fold more. The Spanish peasant parents have offered up their sons to Cuban fevers for more than two years. Many of those sons have come home only as license broken and bullet shattered tokens of a war which means nothing to them or to their families, a war which is not against the Spanish people, but against the Spanish office holders in Cuba, and the sponsers of the conservative party in Spain. I have questioned many Spanish soldiers in the towns and fields of Cuba. Not one of them knew why there was war there. They had been told simply that it was 'para la patria.'

Most of the Spanish people have given up all hope of the schemes of Weyler and his drastic method of war. While the Spaniards to a man proudly refuse to think of conferring with the Cuban insurgents and, indeed, could not accomplish much should they do so, for the Cubans would think such overtures the plainest confession of weakness and certainly would go no further than to renew an offer of money for absolute independence, and should the Spanish government reject the proposition as scornfully as it does now, the solution of the Cuban question would be indefinitely postponed.

Therefore, as the bulk of the Spanish people are averse to trying to settle the question by further war against the Cubans and as all the people oppose settlement by peaceful means directly with the Cubans, the third alternative, the settlement by the United States, is the only one at present feasible for Spain.

As yet no Spanish statesman has the courage to ask it. Although American intervention is expected by all and really wished for by a majority of the upper classes. Although an ending of the war by any mode is prayed for by the masses, still Spanish pride would raise a tremendous outcry against the man who actually asked the United States government to force autonomy upon the Cubans, though it would be the only way for Spain to keep her flag floating over the island and just what the Spanish people confessedly wish.

SAGASTA FALTERS.

For months Sagasta and the liberal party clamored against Canovas, Weyler and war. This was the cause of the recent crisis. Here politics had little or nothing to do with it, but even after Sagasta had the coveted premiership within reach, when he was brought to squarely face the cold facts that if Spain cannot win by war and the Cubans will not allow her to win by reforms, he would have to ask the United States to do it for her by guaranteed autonomy, he faltered. Then the queen, perforce, reiterated confidence in Canovas, Weyler and war.

Madrid is in nervous eager expectation regarding President McKinley's action. It is thought he has grounds for action under Cleveland's ultimatum that when it became evident that Spain was unable to successfully cope with the insurrection or when destruction threatened the United States would be forced to take active measures of intervention.

If no decisive action is taken by the United States the war may go on in Cuba until January. I have it on excellent authority that the Spanish government has certain prospects for arranging a loan of $50,000,000 upon the hitherto untouched tobacco monopoly. It is intended to pay $2,000,000 of arrears of Spanish soldiers' pay, another $20,000,000 in unsecured debt for war material and expenses, a small amount for carrying these debts, and the balance at the present rate of expenditure should carry on the war until the time mentioned. Meanwhile it is possible that Senor Canovas, if he continues in power, or Senor Sagasta, will recall Weyler, but it is not probable, for if the United States does not intervene a vigorous policy is the only one open to Spain, and Weyler undoubtedly is the best general for that policy. Should the United States delay action upon the Cuban question every day will be a day of loss for Cuba, and of greater loss for Spain.

That explains the ill concealed wish in the common query: "What will McKinley do?"

SYLVESTER SCOVEL.

FIFTEEN INDIANS ATTACK A FARM.

Killing of Almighty Voice Leads to Further Trouble.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 14.—A Regina, N. W. T., special to the Express says: The irritation among the Indians in consequence of the killing of Almighty Voice and his companions by the mounted police is assuming an ugly shape. Fifteen Indians have attacked the farm of Mr. Gordon, between Saskatoon and Duck Lake, and killed all the cattle in the corral. A detachment of the Northwest Mounted police left Regina this morning to proceed to the spot by train. They will join a second detachment at Nut Lake. It is believed that the instigator of the outrage is a family connection of Almighty Voice, called "Almighty Voice's Brother."

Unveil Monument to Mrs. Siddons.

LONDON, June 14.—Sir Henry Irving today unveiled the memorial statue to Mrs. Sarah Scott Siddons, the famous English actress, in Paddington Green, close to Paddington Old Cemetery, where her remains were interred sixty-six years ago.

Moncure D. Conway Resigns.

LONDON, June 14.—Moncure D. Conway, minister of South Place Ethical society, has resigned his position owing to the health of his wife.

BARNEY BARNATO MEETS DEATH.

South African "Diamond King" Drowns in the Sea.

LONDON, June 14.—A special dispatch from Funchal, islands of Madeira, off the west coast of Morocco, says that on the arrival there today of the British steamship Scot, which left Table bay, Capetown, on June 2, for Southampton, it was announced that Barney Barnato, the South African "diamond king," who was among the passengers, had committed suicide by leaping overboard. His body was recovered.

The Daily Telegraph, which announces the death of Barney Barnato while a passenger on the Scot from Capetown, says on the authority of a news agency that he fell overboard.

The late Barney Barnato was in many respects the most remarkable speculator of the century. Of all the Englishmen who have taken part in the development of South Africa two only have secured a world-wide reputation. These have been Cecil Rhodes and Barnet Isaacs, more often and less respectfully styled Barney. Barnato was an assumed name, a sort of a stage name, for he began life in South Africa by exhibiting a trick donkey some twenty years ago. He was then about 20 years of age.

Barnato was an English Jew and illustrated in an extraordinary way the financial genius of his race. Up to the point where his fortunes began to decline he made money by leaps and bounds, and in 1895, when his good fortune was at its zenith, it was estimated that he controlled interests worth in the neighborhood of $100,000,000. It was the fashion to call him the richest man in the world. At that time he was virtually the king of the London money market. In the autumn of 1895, when the boom in Kaffirs, the shares of the comparatively new gold mines of the Transvaal, South Africa, was at its height, every man, woman and child in London with money to invest, invested it in "Kaffirs." The craze was the last of those financial fevers which periodically attack conservative England, the "South sea bubble" being the first. For months it was the controlling passion in London and it was most rampant in Paris and Berlin. The shares went to unheard of figures and fortunes were made in a day.

The center of this tremendous financial outburst was Barney Barnato, and he was conservatively estimated at that time as worth between $100,000,000 and $125,000,000. Among his assets was a bank originally capitalized at $12,500,000. In a very few months its capital stock rose in value to $45,000,000.

Barnato was born in London. Little is known of his early life, except that he received his instruction from a private tutor instead of attending the public schools. Although Barnato represented Kimberly twice in the Cape legislature, he had little time to give to politics and little interest in that field of activity. His record in the Cape legislature was quite devoid of incident.

While in Africa he married and had three children, two sons and a daughter.

MOVEMENT TOWARD PROTECTION.

Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada, Stirs Up Free Traders.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The Evening Post today publishes the following copyright cablegram from London: Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian premier, has given a new and somewhat dramatic turn to the talk of schemes of imperial unity and aggrandizement of which the air is very full just now. The colonial premier here, while overflowing with expressions of loyalty, is assuring England of the dire consequences if she will not barter away her free trade in exchange for tariff preferences in colonial markets. The duke of Devonshire's speech at Liverpool on Saturday, following Mr. Chamberlain's lukewarm attitude toward free trade, is interpreted as indicating the readiness of the imperial government to make some more in the direction of imperial customs union, when the question comes up in conference between Mr. Chamberlain and the premiers. This may include duties on such foreign imports such as wheat, flour and meat from America, and the Argentine as to compete with Canadian and Australian products. This was part of Mr. Chamberlain's zolverein idea.

EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE IS GREAT.

Many Lives Lost by the Disturbances in India.

CALCUTTA, June 14.—Later reports increase the gravity of the earthquake shocks of Saturday last in this city and its vicinity. An extensive area was affected, causing much misery among many of the poor Europeans and natives. The shocks were felt at Simlay, Agra, Bombay, Manipur and at many places far down the central provinces. An immense amount of damage was done at Hoogley, Burdwan and Dacca, and several persons were killed at Gopalpour, Patna, Raneganj, Nangipor, Balisor, Mazidfarpor and Monghyr. A terrific shock was experienced at Darjiling, where many houses were destroyed. Traffic on the Eastern Bengal railway is interrupted. Bridges have been damaged, and a train was overturned on the Assam-Bengal line. The ground opened at Manipur, and the town of Kohima north of Manipur, was severely damaged.

The heat prevailing is the highest on record, 126 degrees in the shade, having been registered at Jacobabad, on the frontier of Beloochistan.

NO INTENTION TO KILL ANYBODY.

Bomb Explosion Evidently Planned to Be a Failure.

PARIS, June 14.—The newspapers of this city today agree in saying that the alleged attempt to assassinate President Faure yesterday was either a practical joke or the act of a madman, and that the so-called outrage was arranged so as not to hurt anybody.

Approve Trade Suggestions.

LONDON, June 14.—All the afternoon newspapers discuss the speeches which the duke of Devonshire, as president of the British Empire league, and the premier of Canada, Hon. Wilfred Laurier, made at Liverpool on Saturday. They generally warmly approve of the references made of the necessity of closer relations. The free trade criticisms of the duke of Devonshire are coldly treated by the liberal newspapers.

Rumor that Terry is Married.

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LONDON, June 14.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—It is rumored here tonight that Antonio Terry and Sybil Sanderson were married today on the island of Jersey, but their friends discredit the report.

Serious Landslide in Switzerland.

BERNE, June 14.—A serious landslide has occurred near Briega, canton of Valais, part of the forest there and a number of houses being buried. There was no loss of life.

New Charter for Bank of France.

PARIS, June 14.—The Chamber of Deputies today adopted clause I of the Bank of France bill, prolonging the charter of that institution until 1936.

Knights of Honor.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The supreme lodge of the Knights of Honor, which has been holding its twenty-fourth annual convention here since Tuesday last, accomplished today the most important legislation of the session by the adoption of the report of a special committee composed of seventeen members of the body, appointed to devise a plan for the payment of accrued death claims. The main features of this report are the extinction of class B. In order to provide for the payment of rule has been enacted that each member of the order initiated prior to October 1, 1896, shall in the months of August, October and November, 1897, and January, February, April, May and July, 1898, pay each month one assessment, according to the assessment rate paid by him prior to October, 1896. A proposed amendment to require members initiated since October 1, 1896, to participate in the payment of these special assessments was defeated by a vote of 91 nays to 1 aye.

Class Day at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 14.—The class day exercises of Princeton's 150th annual commencement were held today and nearly 4,000 people attended them. President Patton delivered a brief introduction, turning over the university to Master of Ceremonies Jerome Bradley, of New York, who presided at the various functions of the day and provided the class orators with a salutatory address. The exercises closed by singing the class ode, written by Arthur Willis Leonard of Cincinnati.

TANNER SIGNS THE BILL

Illinois Will Be Creditably Represented at the Transmississippi Exposition.

GOVERNOR IN DOUBT FOR SEVERAL DAYS

Pressure from the Illinois Congressional Delegation and from Influential Men at Chicago Turns the Scale Favorably.

A telegram was received by The Bee last evening to the effect that Governor Tanner of Illinois had signed the bill appropriating $45,000 for an exhibit from that state at the Transmississippi Exposition, thereby removing that question from further consideration by the directors of the exposition.

The receipt of the news of the governor's action was the cause of great satisfaction among the friends of the exposition in this city. In fact, there has been nothing in connection with the exposition which has pleased the officers so much, unless it was the success of the government appropriation.

The bill providing for the appropriation by Illinois was prepared under the direction of the executive committee of the exposition when there were very few outside who gave the committee any encouragement to hope for anything from a state so far east. But the committee took the ground that the interests of Chicago in the success of Nebraska and other western states were so great that that state, possibly more than most of the states in the transmississippi country, would desire to be appropriately represented at the exposition. The bill was sent to Springfield and was introduced, referred to a committee, and then a delegation of business men from this city went to Chicago and from there to the capital of the state. At Chicago the party was the guest of men who had taken an active part in the building of the World's fair, and many of these were interested in the western enterprise to the extent that they also went to Springfield to aid by their presence and support the bill for the appropriation. At Springfield the two houses of the legislature had a joint session for the benefit of the delegation and listened to arguments by Nebraska men and by men from Chicago why Illinois should make the appropriation asked for.

INCREASES THE APPROPRIATION.

The result of this visit was that the house passed the bill providing for an appropriation of $45,000, the same amount that was set aside for the Nashville exposition. The measure, however, seemed to hang fire in the senate, and another delegation was sent over from Omaha. A member of this party was Lucius Wells of Council Bluffs, who has strong business connection in Illinois, and the fact of whose residence in Iowa had considerable weight, appearing as he did as a champion of the exposition. While this committee was on the ground the senate took up the bill and passed it, amending by raising the amount of the appropriation to $50,000, and providing that $5,000 of the amount should be set aside for the salaries and expenses of the commission to be appointed to have charge of the disbursement of the fund.

The house was not willing to accept the provision for salaries for the commission, but was satisfied with the increased appropriation. The senate was disposed to hang out for its amendments, but on the advice of the delegation from the exposition management, and of other friends of the enterprise on the ground, the senate receded from the salary amendment and the bill was then sent to the governor, with a net appropriation of $45,000.

The Illinois friends of the bill felt satisfied that Governor Tanner would sign it. In fact he did sign it last week, but fearing afterward that the total appropriations for the year would exceed the limit he withdrew the bill. This action was communicated to the exposition authorities and the latter telegraphed to E. Rosewater, who is in Washington, and he prevailed upon the congressmen and senators from Illinois to telegraph the governor to allow the bill to stand. Governor Holcomb was also induced to send a telegram making a similar request. And yesterday afternoon the bill was re-signed.

CHICAGO IS INTERESTED.

But this does not show all the work done by the executive committee and other friends of the exposition in favor of this Illinois appropriation. Many trips were made to Chicago by members of the committee, individually and collectively, and the powers in that city were made to understand the importance of securing the appropriation. The measure was closely watched from the time of its introduction till it was signed by the governor, and in the closing hours of its history the bill had no warmer friends in this city than some of those business men in Chicago who championed it.

The bill as it became a law provides for an appropriation of $45,000, with which Illinois shall select a suitable building for an exhibit of the products and industries of the state. The money will be expended by a commission of twenty, being one from each congressional district, appointed by the governor, who shall serve without any compensation other than their actual expenses.

ADVERTISING THE EXPOSITION.

Numerous Journals Write Up Features of the Big Show.

The Sunday Star, Kansas City, contains an illustrated write-up of the exposition from the pen of J. D. Whelpley, a special representative of the Star, who visited Omaha last week. The article carries eight pictures, one being a four-column cut of the lagoon, showing the excavators at work. The ground plan also is shown, as is the west end of the lagoon as proposed, and the design of the east end. The data for the text was furnished by the Department of Publicity. The article appears under the caption, "An Example of Western Energy," and covers the major part of a page of Kansas City's great newspaper.

The newspapers of the country are showing a spirit of liberality in respect to the exposition. The recent action of congress in providing for the appropriation and that of the legislature of Illinois to the same effect has inspired confidence in the success of the exposition throughout the east, not only in the minds of newspaper editors, but of prospective exhibitors as well. The Western Electrician, issue of June 12, contains a full-page illustrated write-up, while the Chicago Journal of Commerce and many other class papers devote liberal space to news of the exposition.

PREMIUMS FOR LIVE STOCK.

Large Sum of Money to Be Set Aside for the Prizes.

The Department of Exhibits has received from President J. R. Dinsmore of the State Fair association his recommendations of rules for the stock exhibit at the exposition. The Board of Managers of the State fair has made up the premium list, but it is definitely announced that adequate provision will be made for this feature of the exposition. The aggregate premiums for live stock will be not less than $20,000, nor more than $30,000, and of the entire amount set aside for this purpose 25 per cent each will go for horses, cattle and swine, 15 per cent for sheep and 10 per cent for poultry. The announcement that there will be a place for live stock at the exposition is of importance to breeders, as it requires some time to properly fit their stock for exhibition. Manager Bruce is anxious that the breeders should begin to feed their stock at once, as by beginning early they will be more certain of having creditable exhibits.

The Department of Exhibits has also received applications which indicate that the electrical exhibit at the exposition will be one of the most complete and interesting that has ever been shown at any exposition in this country. Applications for space were received yesterday from half a dozen of the largest electrical manufacturing concerns in the United States. The Wagner company of St. Louis asks for 5,000 feet, the Wa[illegible] company of Cleveland and the Okonite company of New York for 1,000 feet each, a[illegible] Cotter company of Philadelphia [illegible] feet. The management has also received assurances that some of the most valuable electrical collections in the world will be a part of this exhibit. Prof. Elihu Thomson will loan his valuable historical [illegible] of electrical appliances. This attracted much attention at the World's fair and since then it has been materially improved and enlarged. The famous electrician, Nicola Tesla, will loan his apparatus for the development of the polyphase system of lighting and power which has attracted so much attention in the scientific world. Another important exhibit will be that of Lieutenant George Owen Squires, inventor of the synchronograph and electrical instructor for the government at Fortress Monroe, Va. Lieutenant Squires will have an elaborate exhibit of his electrical seacoast defense apparatus.

Henry P. Steele, vice president of the exposition for Colorado, has issued an open letter to the people of Colorado, calling their attention to the importance of immediate action toward the preparation of adequate exhibits. In this connection it is noted with gratification that the fruit growers of the various fruit growing counties of Colorado have already organized for the purpose of making a big exhibit.

SWEDES PLAN FOR EXPOSITION.

Will Arrange for a Couple of Special Days.

A number of representative Swedish-Americans held a meeting in the Board of Trade rooms last night to take the preliminary steps for securing one or more Swedish days at the Transmississippi Exposition and considering the best plans to make those days a grand success. Alderman C. O. Lobeck was elected president of the meeting and G. Albert Linden, editor of Svenska Tidningen, secretary.

After an exhaustive discussion a motion prevailed that the president appoint nine representative men to issue a call to all the different Swedish-American organizations, requesting them to each send two delegates to a meeting to be held some time in the near future to form a permanent organization and draw up plans of action. As members of said committee the president appointed P. E. Flodman, T. G. Northwall, C. W. Johnson, Charles Ring, Adolph Edgren, C. W. Anderson, Frank Burman, C. F. Erickson, Charles Sanderholm. By a special motion the president and secretary of the meeting were also made members of this committee, after which the meeting was adjourned to meet again in the same place next Monday evening.

Great enthusiasm was shown at the meeting and the prospects of the project are very bright.

Meet at Baltimore in 1902.

CHICAGO, June 12.—At today's session of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, Baltimore was selected as the place for the eleventh quinquennial session of the order in 1902. It was decided to have an emblem of the order and the executive committee was directed to suggest and adopt a suitable design. The important standing committees of the order then made their reports.

Deplorable Condition of Miners.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 14.—The joint committee appointed to investigate the condition of the miners in the anthracite coal regions made its report to the senate tonight, and the report was adopted. "The testimony taken," says the report, "shows conclusively a deplorable condition of affairs for a period covering about two years. The miners have earned an average of about $4 per week, with which, in many instances, they are compelled to support large families." The committee recommends the enactment of a law abolishing company stores; the prohibiting of discounting or negotiating money orders belonging to the miners; the enactment of a compulsory semi-monthly pay law, and the passage of a resolution requesting Pennsylvania representatives in congress to vote for and urge the passage of a law restricting foreign immigration.

Mills Resume Operations.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 14.—The pudding, finishing and nail departments of the Oliver Brothers' Tenth street mill resumed operations this morning after an idleness of a week, due to lack of orders. About 300 men were benefited by the resumption.

The Lochart iron and steel company also started three furnaces in the sixteen-inch bar mill today and a large number of men were put to work in the puddling department. The mill has been idle for some time, owing to lack of orders. More men will be put to work in the near future.

The mills of the Jones & Laughlin Steel company, limited, on the South Side, presented a normal appearance today.

Visiting American Factories.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 14.—The commercial tourists from Mexico and the republics of South America reached this city today. They were escorted from New York by a committee of business men from Fall River and Boston. The day's program included visits to the American Printing company, the Fall River iron works, the Globe yarn mills and other extensive industrial plants. Later there was a reception by the citizens and members of the city government at the Casino. They depart for Boston at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The party was joined at New York yesterday by the belated delegate, Louisa Dillon of Guayaquil.

Tournament at Fort Robinson.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., June 14.—(Special Telegram.)—Last Saturday the Andrews base ball club of Fort Niobrara, with about seventy followers from that place and Valentine, came here to play a series of three games with the Fort Robinson club, resulting as follows: Saturday game—Andrews, 16; Fort Robinson, 14. Sunday game—Andrews, 17; Fort Robinson, 7. Today's game—Fort Robinson, 10; Andrews, 3. Captain Evans and Lieutenant Harbison, manager of the team, Smith and Davis of the Twelfth infantry, were of the party.

Strange Cattle Disease in Kansas.

SALINA, Kan., June 14.—Taylor Riddle, secretary of the state live stock sanitary board, has investigated the disease which is raging among the cattle in this county, and he says it is neither Texas fever nor blackleg. A number of cattle have died from the disease, which was introduced by animals from Texas. The cattle were sold in small bunches to different buyers, and were scattered over several townships. It is said some of the cattle were sick when they arrived in the county.

Ship's Crew Rescued.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The Pacific Mail steamship City of Para, now in quarantine at this port, brings the details of the loss in mid-Pacific of the British ship, Buckhurst, on April 4 last, she having picked up part of the crew of the ill-fated vessel, on May 2, when 200 miles off the Nicaraguan coast and landed them at Punta Arenas.

Pressmen's Annual Convention.

DETROIT, June 14.—The ninth international convention of printing pressmen opens here tomorrow. Delegations have already arrived from New York, Toronto and other eastern points. A reception was given the visiting pressmen at the Grosvenor house this afternoon.

Militia Encamped at Exposition.

NASHVILLE, June 14.—Twelve companies of the State Guard of Virginia arrived today and went into camp in the Centennial grounds. The attendance is steadily increasing. The grounds never looked prettier, recent rains giving beneficial to the flowers and plants.

Three Children Cremated.

HAMBURG, Ark., June 14.—The house of a negro named Dunn, fifteen miles from here, took fire last night at 3:30 o'clock. The dwelling was occupied by the negro, his wife and three children. The three children were cremated.

Deputy Marshal Commits Suicide.

MILWAUKEE, June 14.—Deputy Marshal William Buckley committed suicide by shooting himself today. He was well known in the government detective service.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, June 14.

At New York—Arrived—Teutonic, from Liverpool. Sailed—Teutonic, for Liverpool.

At Cherbourg—Sailed—Spree, for New York.

At Glasgow—Arrived—City of Rome, from New York.

TAKING A NEW TURN

Defense Asks the Court to Direct a Verdict of Not Guilty.

INVOLVES A NEW TECHNICAL QUESTION

Allege Evidence Fails to Disclose the Embezzlement of Money.

BANK CREDITS ARE HELD NOT TO BE CASH

Sixth Day of the Trial Closes with Uncertainty as to Result.

NEW POINT RAISED AFTER STATE RESTS

Attorneys for Defense Make Their Argument on the Motion and Attorney General Will Reply This Morning.

The sixth day of the Bartley trial closed with a most startling situation unsettled and with the possibility that the trial may come to an abrupt ending with a verdict of "not guilty" returned by direction of the court. This state of affairs was brought about by the filing of a motion by the defense, after the state had rested its case, asking the court to direct the jury to return a verdict for the defendant for the reason that the evidence had failed to disclose that any "money" had been embezzled by the defendant. The argument on this motion was made by Mr. Mahoney, who took the position that his client could not be charged and tried for embezzling money and be convicted of embezzling a credit in a bank, this argument being based on the testimony of the officials of the Omaha National bank to the effect that the whole transaction in the case had been by means of a shifting of credits on the bank's books. The argument in support of this motion occupied the time of the court from 4:30 to 6 p. m., and court was adjourned until this morning when the attorneys for the state will argue against the motion.

The serious part of the matter lies in the fact that Judge Baker stated in reply to Mr. Mahoney's argument that this very question had given him a great deal of uneasiness since the trial commenced and that it was a very grave question in his mind whether the motion ought not be sustained.

The defense gave an indication yesterday morning, for the first time since trial started, of one line of defense which will probably be followed in case the motion to instruct the jury is overruled. To state it briefly, the whole affair will be made a matter of bookkeeping, and the attempt will probably be made to confuse the jury by raising questions of intricate bookkeeping and insisting that there has been no defalcation, but that the money is in the treasury.

This attitude of the defense developed in the cross-examination of Bookkeeper Wilson and ex-Deputy Treasurer G. M. Bart