

CUBA HAS AN INNING

Gets Recognized in the Senate by Three Resolutions.

CALL FOR CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES

Allen Wants One Attached to Consular Appropriation Bill.

HE WOULD RECOGNIZE BELLIGERENCY

Cannon Wants March 4 as the Day for Independence.

MASON QUOTES REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

Subject is Not Discussed Beyond Hale's Statement that He Would Raise a Point of Order on Allen's Motion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Senator Allen of Nebraska today offered as an amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill the Morgan resolution for the recognition of the belligerency of Cuba. He said he hoped it would be speedily acted upon by the committee on foreign relations, so that it would not be defeated in the senate by a point of order.

Mr. Hale said it would still be subject to such a point and Mr. Allen gave notice that he would appeal from any decision adverse to the amendment and test the sense of the senate on the subject.

Senator Cannon today offered the following resolution for the recognition of Cuban independence:

Whereas, The people of the republic of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent; and

Whereas, The continuance of the barbarous warfare of Spain in her attempt to subjugate the patriots of that republic is in violation of the law of humanity, is a menace to the freedom and progress of the peoples of the western hemisphere, and is full of justification for a demand by the government of the United States that Spain shall withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters and shall leave the republic and her people to the enjoyment of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the president of the United States is, and he is hereby urged to notify the Kingdom of Spain that if Spain shall fail to recognize the independence of the republic of Cuba on or before the 4th day of March, 1898, the government of the United States will, on that day, recognize the belligerency of the Cuban patriots and will, within ninety days thereafter, assert the independence of the republic of Cuba.

Senator Mason of Illinois presented the following resolution: Resolved, That the president of the United States is, and he is hereby requested to notify Spain and the insurgents of Cuba that the war (so-called) must at once cease and be discontinued, and that the United States of America hereby declares and will maintain peace on the island of Cuba.

PRAMBLE.

The resolution was preceded by the following preamble: The war between Spain and the insurgents of Cuba has continued until all Christendom is shocked by its barbarities. Pretended autonomy has been offered by Spain and refused by the Cubans in arms. The Spaniards, and they have murdered the women and children (some known as concentrados) into fortified towns, where some of them have been starved, others have been murdered and women and children have been debauched by every conceivable means.

Daughters of insurgent soldiers have been sold into houses of infamy and boys of tender years have been shot as spies, under the form of civilized war. American citizens have been driven from the towns and refused an opportunity to work and left to starve, as a part of the Spanish war measure, until we were compelled to take, by appropriating funds of the people of the United States, large sums of money to return them to our country, and now has the Spanish war measure of concentration continued so far that the concentrados are unfed and starving, naked and filthy inasmuch that they are reduced to a state of starvation and death.

Hundreds of thousands have perished in this way and by this means. The unholy work of extermination goes on, the slaughter of innocents and non-combatants goes on, the flag of truce has been abandoned and extermination or independence of the insurgents must be the final outcome. The people of the United States are sending money, food and clothing to Cuba to all the dying Cubans, which ought to be furnished by Spain, for the reason that the concentrados are the legitimate wards of Spain, having been put in the present starving condition as a Spanish war measure, and their care should devolve upon Spain, and would so be revealed by every civilized man in the world. Under the present charity-seeking of the administration charity-disposed citizens of the United States cannot contribute money, medicine, food or clothing to the sufferers in the field or hospital, and should any attempt be made to do so it would be captured and prevented by order of the governor general.

CITIES PARTY PLATFORM.

All parties declared before the last election in favor of the independence of Cuba and the republican party emphasized its opinion as follows: "From the hour of achieving their own independence, the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battles of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty. The government of Spain having lost control of Cuba and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island."

Cuban plank in the republican platform, adopted by the republican national convention at St. Louis, June 16, 1888: "The people of the United States do not seek to acquire title to Cuba, nor do they seek to gain advantage in any way, directly or indirectly, of any nation by reason of this barbarian war. They do not complain of our loss of trade with Cuba and have patiently borne the assault on the health of the people by the filth of Spanish rule in Cuba. They seek no redress for loss of business or health or money. They have patiently waited, not wishing (even indirectly) to interfere with the affairs of other nations, until the stretch on our very borders has passed endurance and the barbarous situation in Cuba has become a stain upon our continent and a blot upon our Christian civilization. The

people of the United States, demanding no personal profit, having no fear, and seeking no favor, clear and conscious as to the justice of our position, do in the presence of the civilized nations of the world and in the name of justice and liberty, demand that the so-called war in Cuba must cease.

WANTS TO GIVE HOUSE A CHANCE.

Cuban Resolution Attached to Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Three propositions differing materially as to methods were presented to the senate today for the relief of the Cuban insurgents. Mr. Allen offered as an amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill a resolution recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents, and said he hoped thus to afford the senate an opportunity to vote on that proposition.

Mr. Cannon (Utah) offered a resolution urging the president to notify Spain that if it did not recognize the independence of the Cuban republic before March 4, 1898, the United States would recognize the belligerency of the Cubans and within ninety days thereafter assert the independence of the Cuban republic.

Mr. Mason followed with a resolution requesting the president to notify Spain that the Cuban war must cease at once, and declared the intention of the United States to restore and maintain peace on the island of Cuba. Both Mr. Cannon and Mr. Mason gave notice of their intention to speak on their resolutions tomorrow.

The resolution of Henry W. Corbett is a seat in the senate from Oregon occupied the senate for two hours, Senator Chandler speaking in favor of seating the claimant.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent in executive session. Mr. Bate (Tenn.) presented the credentials of Thomas B. Turley to the senate today to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator Isham G. Harris of Tennessee. Some criticism was made of Governor Taylor's certificate as being too verbose, and while harmless, of unnecessary length.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska said in presenting a Cuban amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, that since the opening of hostilities in Cuba more than 200,000 pacifics had died of starvation or of disease directly traceable to insufficient food or lack of proper sanitary conditions. He said that as we have been informed it was the custom of the Spanish government to herd hundreds of families together in inadequate quarters, starving them until they have been more than decimated by disease. He expressed the hope that the committee on foreign relations would act promptly upon the amendment, so that the senate could have an opportunity to vote on it.

Mr. Allen said that he desired to have the amendment made a part of the diplomatic bill, so that the house of representatives might have an opportunity to vote upon the proposition and not be stifled by the committee on foreign affairs of that body or by other influences.

Mr. Hale said the amendment proposed was subject to a point of order, even though it should be reported by the foreign relations committee, as it was general legislation.

"Do you know of any appropriation bill passed in the last few years," inquired Mr. Allen, "that has not carried with it general legislation?"

Mr. Hale replied that much matter was put into appropriation bills by unauthorized consent that would be subject to a point of order under the rules of the senate and under those of the house—which are very strict—general legislation does not belong upon appropriation bills.

Mr. Cannon (Utah) then offered a Cuban resolution, which he asked to lie over until tomorrow, when he would submit some remarks upon it.

Mr. Mason (Ill.) kept the Cuban ball rolling by offering another resolution, giving notice that he would tomorrow at the conclusion of Mr. Cannon's remarks address the senate upon the resolution.

Mr. Stewart (Nev.) secured the adoption of a resolution directing the postmaster general to send to the senate the cost of carrying various classes of mail matter.

Bills were passed to ratify the agreement between the Dawes commission and the Seminole nation of Indians and to amend an act declaring a certain bridge across the Tallapoche river in Mississippi a law of the structure.

In accordance with notice previously given, Mr. Chandler called up the resolution in regard to the Corbett case and made a speech in favor of seating the claimant as a senator from Oregon.

Mr. Chandler submitted, in opening his argument in opposition to the proposed resolution, a supplementary statement from Mr. Corbett himself, in which he discussed some points of the case and defined his personal position. Mr. Chandler then began his remarks.

In an extended argument he maintained that whenever a vacancy occurred in the senate and the legislature of the state had failed to fill the vacancy the governor of the state had the constitutional right to fill it by appointment. He said it seemed perfectly plain to him as a citizen that the governor of the state should have the right to appoint in case the vacancy existed while the legislature was not in session.

After an extended legal discussion of the meaning of certain words and phrases in the choice of the constitution bearing on the choice of senators, Mr. Chandler said he went to the extreme limit by maintaining the plain and unequivocal meaning of the statute, that in no possible case, except where the legislature was in session, was the appointment made, was it right for the senate to refuse to seat an appointee of a governor of a state.

At the conclusion of Mr. Chandler's remarks the senate, on motion of Mr. Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, went into executive session, and at 5:20 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE TAKES UP ELECTION CASE

Discusses the Right of Mr. Plovman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The house today entered upon the consideration of the Aldrich-Plovman contested election case from the Fourth Alabama district. The majority of the committee reported in favor of seating the republican candidate on the ground of conspiracy, an allegation vigorously denied by the democratic minority. Mr. Plovman's plurality on the face of the returns was 2,567. The majority revealed the return so as to give Aldrich a plurality of 242. Two speeches were made today on each side by Messrs. Taylor (Ohio) and Mann (Ill.) for the report, and by Messrs. Fox (Miss.) and Settle (Ky.) for the minority. It is expected a vote will be reached tomorrow.

A bill was passed authorizing the Lewiston and Concord Bridge company to construct

COURT RULES OUT LETTERS

Zola's Witnesses Not Allowed to Tell All They Know.

SCHUEUR-KESTNER GOES ON THE STAND

Says Colonel Picquart Admitted Fresh Facts Had Been Discovered Which Would Create a Great Scandal.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—When the trial of M. Emile Zola and M. Perreux, manager of the Aurora, growing out of the former's denunciation of the Esterhazy court-martial in a letter to the newspapers mentioned, was resumed in the assizes court of the Seine today, scenes similar to those of yesterday were witnessed. M. Rochefort was cheered when he arrived.

When the court opened there was a terrific struggle to enter, people fighting their way with blows and kicks toward the court room. The entrance of M. Zola was the signal for an outburst, during which the few cries of "Vive Zola," were drowned by shouts of "Abas Zola." When the judge entered the scene was so chaotic that he directed the municipal guards to force the crowds from the doors and to remove some of the people from the overcrowded hall.

The presiding judge, M. Delagorgue, read a letter from Count Esterhazy in which the latter refused to testify. Thereupon M. Laborie, counsel for M. Zola, insisted that Esterhazy should be brought to court by force.

The court admitted the claims of the defense and decided that General Merrier, the former minister of war, and Major Paty du Clam should be summoned. The court also decided that the other witnesses alleged to be should be visited by a doctor and that if found able to appear they should be re-summoned.

Mme. Dreyfus was the first witness. She was dressed in black and was much distressed. M. Laborie asked her whether she could say under what circumstances she was informed by Major Paty du Clam, in 1894, of her husband's arrest. The judge declined to put the question.

M. Zola here arose and cried: "I desire the same treatment as the assassin or thief. They had always the right to defend themselves, but I am deprived of this. I am mocked and insulted in the streets and the obscene press drags me in the mud. You say, gentlemen of the jury, the position I am in I wish to have my witnesses heard, but I am prevented."

"But do you not know the law?" the judge asked Zola. "No, I don't know, and I do not want to know," was Zola's reply. The scene caused great excitement among the spectators.

M. Laborie demanded that the questions be put to the witness. SHUTS OUT DREYFUS CASE. The judge answered: "I will enter your protest if you desire, but I cannot put questions which are foreign to the indictment, in order to arrive at a revision of the Dreyfus case which has already been determined."

Thereupon Mr. Laborie exclaimed: "In the presence of the obstruction placed in our way—Cries of 'No,' 'Yes' and 'Quite right'—I have the honor to ask what means we should employ?" "That does not concern me," answered the judge, whereat there was laughter.

M. Laborie then proposed to submit a list of questions, leaving the court to indicate which of them might be put and the session was suspended in order to allow the questions to be drawn up. During the interval the noise in the court was deafening. Every one discussed the case at the top of his or her voice, with such intensity of excitement that the faces of the disputants were distorted. In the meanwhile Mme. Dreyfus retired to the witness room, where she was seized with a violent fit of hysterics.

On the resumption of the session of the court M. Laborie presented a statement claiming the right to ask Mme. Dreyfus certain questions in the interest of justice. The advocate general, M. Cassin, argued that the court could not readvertise facts already legally decided and turning to M. Zola he exclaimed: "You say you do not know the law and do not want to know it; well, we do know the law and will have it respected with the aid of a jury in which we have the most complete confidence."

This remark was greeted with shouts of "Bravo, bravo," and murmurs of dissent. The court then decided against the defense, claiming that question not contained in the indictment would be allowed.

LE BLOIS TESTIFIES. M. Le Blois, a lawyer and a witness for the defendants, testified that he and Colonel Picquart were old friends and consequently when Picquart was connected with the war intelligence department he consulted the witness on certain grave matters he had unearthed in connection with the carrier pigeon affair of Nancy and in regard to which he had received menacing letters.

When doubts on the Dreyfus matter arose M. Schueur-Kestner questioned the witness on the foregoing matter and the witness gave him certain information, including certain letters which General Gonz wrote to Picquart, which convinced M. Schueur-Kestner of the innocence of Dreyfus.

The witness urged M. Schueur-Kestner to apply to the minister of justice to annul the Dreyfus judgment, in view of the secret document submitted to the court martial, but as he was lacking in material proofs, M. Schueur-Kestner had not acted immediately.

Continuing, the witness spoke of the intrigues against Colonel Picquart when the latter was transferred to Tunis. Finally the witness laid the matter before the government.

M. Schueur-Kestner, who was next examined, said he learned last July that Colonel Picquart had discovered that the Bordereaux letter had not been written by Dreyfus and he submitted Major Esterhazy's handwriting to M. Bertillon, who agreed that it was in the same hand as the Bordereaux. Witness suggested to General Gonz that a fresh expert examination be made, but the general dissuaded him from so doing.

At this stage of the proceedings M. Schueur-Kestner was about to give his list of the correspondence between General Gonz and Colonel Picquart, showing that General Gonz favored reopening the Dreyfus case, but

the presiding judge ruled the evidence was inadmissible. M. Laborie then intervened, saying: "I ask that the letters be read in court. M. Zola was aware of the existence of these letters. It is time light was thrown into the case." The judge, however, reiterated that the letters were inadmissible, as previous notices had not been given. This caused M. Laborie to remark: "There is still time to communicate them to you and then to the jury."

"You know that is impossible," replied the judge, "as the law formally forbids it." M. Schueur-Kestner then sketched the contents of the letters in which Colonel Picquart wrote that fresh facts had been discovered which would be eagerly seized upon by the Dreyfusians, who would create a great scandal.

General Gonz replied that it was "too late to stop the matter now." Colonel Picquart, in another letter, according to the witness, urged that the whole affair be exposed, or there would be a scandal.

Continuing, witness said: "I went to General Billot (minister for war) and told him what I knew. I offered to communicate General Gonz's letters, but he refused. Then it was agreed that the interview should not be divulged. Nevertheless the government newspapers published an account of the interview and told him everything I knew."

M. Schueur-Kestner further said that he never mentioned the name of Esterhazy, except to the government. But, some time later, Mathieu Dreyfus (brother of Alfred Dreyfus) came to him and declared that he also had discovered that Esterhazy was the author of the Bordereaux, whereupon the witness told Mathieu Dreyfus to write to the minister of war, which he did, denouncing Esterhazy.

RECEIVES INSULTS. M. Zola here asked Schueur-Kestner to give the court details of his interview with the minister, and the witness recounted that he had begged his old friend to take the initiative in the matter, adding: "I gave him a fortnight to make up his mind, during which time I was insulted as a Prussian."

"Yes," interjected M. Zola, "as they now treat me as an Italian." There was much stir in court when it was announced that M. Cassin-Perier, the former president of the French republic, would be the next witness.

When he was called the presiding judge said: "You swear to speak without animus and fear, to speak the truth and nothing but the truth." M. Cassin-Perier at this point interrupted the judge, saying: "Pardon me, I cannot swear to tell the truth, because I cannot do so. It is my duty not to tell it."

This statement caused a commotion among the audience. The presiding judge resumed, "The law compels you, before even speaking or refusing to testify, to take the oath." M. Cassin-Perier then took the oath. "Can you say," asked Mr. Laborie, "if, when you were president, you knew before his arrest that a staff officer was suspected of treason, and that charges had been made against him?"

The presiding judge intervened, saying: "You cannot ask that question." This intervention aroused murmurs in the court.

Counsel for M. Zola then put another question to Mr. Cassin-Perier, saying: "Did M. Cassin-Perier know that a secret file of papers existed at the war ministry?" "I was not aware of a file of papers concerning Major Esterhazy," was the reply.

"Did you," continued M. Laborie, "know that a secret document was handed to the court martial?" "You cannot ask that question," interrupted the presiding judge, a statement which caused renewed murmurs in the court.

SPREADS AS A PRIVATE CITIZEN. "I do not know any facts subsequent to my presidency," said M. Cassin-Perier. "I can only speak as a private citizen, which I am willing to do."

M. Laborie, "which other witnesses have not deemed fit to follow, since it has been necessary to bring them here by force." (Applause.) M. Laborie here made a formal application "in the interest of justice, that his previous questions be allowed to be put. The judge after deliberating on the matter, refused to allow the question.

M. De Castro, a banker, was then examined. He declared that he recognized the identity of the handwriting of Major Esterhazy as that of the writer of the Bordereaux. The witness repeated this discovery to M. Mathieu Dreyfus, and, he added, he had since received a number of threatening letters.

The court then rose amid great excitement and shouts for and against M. Zola. On leaving the witnessbox, M. Cassin-Perier received a great ovation.

There was a big crowd outside the lower court and as the people were leaving the building, a man cried, "Vive Zola." "Down with France." He was immediately arrested.

A tremendous rush followed. M. Zola, on emerging from the jury door, was recognized and obliged to return and seek refuge in the robing rooms, the doors of which were then locked. The crowd remained outside yelling, "Conspire Zola," led by a number of young barristers in their robes, who roughly handled M. Zola's sympathizers, until a detachment of Republican guards cleared the approaches to the court.

M. Zola then emerged pale and trembling and the moment he appeared on the stairs, leading to the courtyard, there was an immense clamor and shouts of "Down with Zola," "Long live Zola," and "Death to Zola," the last cry dominating the others. The novelist had difficulty in keeping his feet amid the surging crowd.

LEAVES ZOLA WITH A MOB. In the meanwhile, the police, misunderstanding their orders, closed the gates and M. Zola thus found himself inside the courtyard, surrounded by a howling, threatening mob. The police were powerless, and, for a moment, it looked as though he would be lynched, with the friends who formed his bodyguard. His friends rallied around him and eventually the gates were reinforced, escorted M. Zola to the street, while the majority of the mob was confined in the courtyard, shrieking threats against the novelist, but eventually entered a cab and drove quickly away. The women in the crowd were especially violent.

A man who cheered for Zola, was set upon

(Continued on Third Page.)

OMAHA'S NEW POSTOFFICE

Postmaster Martin Authorized to Say When It Shall Open.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IS SUGGESTED

Furniture is on the Way and Structure Can Easily Be Thrown Open to Public on that Day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—As custodian of the new postoffice building Postmaster Euclid Martin has it wholly within his power to say when the new structure shall be occupied by the Postoffice department. This decision was brought about through the persistent efforts of Senator Thurston, who received communications from the Treasury department making it possible to open the new building to the public February 22. As a result of his inquiries regarding the condition of the work on the building and the length of time it would take to place the furniture in position, Senator Thurston wired Postmaster Martin as follows:

"As custodian of the basement and first floor of the new postoffice building you are authorized to move in and take possession just as soon as the furniture is in place. The furniture was shipped on the 2d and 5th. Probably all will be there by the 15th, giving time to set up and be in by the 22d, which seems to me a notable time upon which to open the new building. The Treasury department has practically relinquished control over the basement and first floor of the building to you as custodian."

W. H. Hills, chief clerk of the Treasury department, having in charge provision of the furniture for the building, wired the companies to whom contracts had been given as to whether the furniture had been shipped. To his inquiries telegrams were received showing that the Phoenix Manufacturing company of Eau Claire, Wis., had shipped everything but a few pieces on February 2 and the Robert Mitchell Furniture company shipped everything on Saturday.

With this showing Chief Clerk Hills stated he saw no reason why the postoffice people could not open the building to the public before March 1, and Senator Thurston, finding how little there was to do on the building beyond the placing of furniture, conceived the idea of having the building opened on Washington's birthday. This will give the Postoffice department a chance to move on Saturday and Sunday and get the department in fairly good working order for the opening.

The old building will be maintained as at present, owing to the location of the marshal's office and the courts, and the same force will be kept on until the new government building is ready for occupancy. Temporary firemen and laborers will be appointed to take the examination under the civil service regulations April 25. Laborers exempt from civil service examinations and those who are appointed will in all probability be permitted to serve out the term of Euclid Martin as postmaster and also his successor.

FOR THE INDIAN CONGRESS. Senator Allison has agreed to attach an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill appropriating \$15,000 for the Indian congress at Omaha. Thurston and Allen today succeeded in securing enough votes in the committee on appropriations to have the amendment, which has been favorably considered by the committee on Indian affairs, favorably reported to Senator Allison's committee. The real work, however, is yet to come, to hold the amendment on the bill against the combined opposition of certain sections of the west smarting over the appointment of the Indian congress at Omaha. These interests are aggressive, but Congressman Mercer said tonight that if the amendment was placed on the Indian bill by the senate he would almost guarantee its adoption by the house conferees. Should this amendment get through it would be a triumph of persistent effort such as has not been seen on the floor of congress for many years.

Frank Crane, superintendent of public instruction of South Dakota, is in the city looking after quarters for the teachers of his state attending the National Educational association. Crane says there will be 290 teachers from South Dakota and after examining into the merits of various hotels decided to locate the South Dakota delegation at the Arlington, state headquarters being assigned to room 209.

Mercer called up today his bill granting right of way through the Omaha and Winnebago reservation for the Omaha & Northrup railway, but was voted out on a point of order made by Steele of Indiana against the bill on the ground that the Indians were not thoroughly protected. As several other bills of like character have passed congress at this session Mercer told Steele he thought his objection was ill-timed. He introduced a bill for the relief of Theodore Thomas of Omaha at \$25 per month and also introduced resolutions of the Beet Sugar association of Nebraska against annexation of Hawaii.

BANK CHANGES

The comptroller of the currency has been notified of the following changes in the officials of northwestern national banks: Nebraska—D. M. Muir, president First National bank of Lincoln, in place of J. N. Carson; H. S. Freeman, cashier, vice D. L. Muir; W. C. Phillips assistant cashier, vice H. S. Freeman.

Iowa—First National bank of Fairfield, Rollin J. Wilson, vice president, in place of John A. Spillman; First National bank of Council Bluffs, F. T. True, vice president; Osage National bank, Osage, A. L. Bruhl, assistant cashier; City National bank of Marshalltown, no assistant cashier in place of F. S. Williams; National bank of Decorah, O. C. Johnson, vice president; Corn Exchange National bank of Chicago was today approved as a reserve agent for the Cedar Rapids (Ia.) National bank.

J. E. Hancock was today appointed postmaster at Confidence, Wayne county, vice A. W. Robertson, resigned.

The secretary of the interior today affirmed the decision of the land commissioner in the case of Mary Gilloran against John B. Melrose, involving lands in the Mitchell (S. D.) land district. The secretary of the interior today approved for patent to the Wyoming penal reform or educational institution in Carbon county 4,048 acres in the Buffalo land district. General Land Commissioner Herrmann said today that the rumor prevalent in South Dakota that a decision in the removal of the land office from Rapid City, S. D., to Deadwood, had been rendered and that it had been decided to retain the land office in its present location was erroneous. The commissioner said that petitions were still being received from Rapid City and Deadwood and that the ques-

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Threatening; Much Colder; Northern Part of State Snowed.

- 1. Cuban Field Day in the Senate Progress of the Zola Trial Omaha Postoffice Secretary and Another Backdown by Statist 2. Expert Report on Meat Paraffin Francis Grable Arrives in O Progress of Sheriff Martin's Editorial and Comment. 3. Governor General for the Year on Gossip Over Montana Union State Commercial Club Tourists Return. 4. Council Bluffs Local Matters. Equal Suffragists Score a Point. Horace Notes on the Money Question. 5. General News of the Farther West. L. A. W. Meet in St. Louis. 6. British Vice Consul for Omaha. Proceedings of the City Council. 7. Reviews of Recent Publications. Bartley Jury Not Yet Secured. Gambling Still Flourishes in Omaha. Police Catch Another Pair of Thieves. 8. Commercial and Financial News. 9. Towse and Tommy.

Temperature at Omaha: 5 a.m. 32, 6 a.m. 32, 7 a.m. 31, 8 a.m. 30, 9 a.m. 29, 10 a.m. 27, 11 a.m. 25, 12 m. 25. High 32, Low 25.

The local weather office received the following telegram from the Chicago observer at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon: "Moderate cold wave Wednesday; temperature will fall more than 29 degrees."

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tion of removal had not as yet been considered. The Lower Brule and Rosebud Indians from South Dakota will have a farewell conference with the Indian commissioner tomorrow and will leave for South Dakota the latter part of the week. Inspector McLaughlin will accompany the Indians to secure the signatures of three-fourths of both tribes to the agreement to the removal of the Lower Brules to the Rosebud reservation.

COLORADO GETTING INTO LINE.

Proposes to Be on Hand with a Fine Exhibit. DENVER, Feb. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—The Colorado commission of the Transmississippi Exposition held an enthusiastic meeting in the governor's office tonight and from what transpired it is safe to say that the Colorado exhibit will be a success. Much enthusiasm was caused by the report of Commissioner Ward, who returned from Omaha a few days ago. A resolution was passed that is calculated to strengthen the weak-kneed on the subject of getting up an exhibit. It was decided that there would be no general state exhibit, but that the different organizations in the state, notably the Arkansas Valley Transmississippi Exposition association, the Western Slope exposition association and the Denver association would be given the hearty support of the state board. The resolution passed commends the associations named and others for their efforts and deals with the benefits to be derived from different kinds of exhibits, touching nearly every industry in the state. This resolution will be sent to all the counties and it is expected will bring results.

Committees were appointed for several of the main features of the Colorado exhibit. The horticultural department will be guided by Mrs. Martha A. Slute, secretary of the State Board of Horticulture. That society has already collected \$9,000 toward an exhibit. The enterprise and energy of the secretary assures it a success. The mining department will be under the management of Harry A. Lee. A magnificent display that has been in the capital collection will be the nucleus of the Colorado mining exhibit. Agriculture will be under the management of Prof. Alton Ellis of the Agricultural college.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—A committee of the Commercial club appeared before the county court today and induced the judges to subscribe \$1,000 of county money to the Missouri exposition fund. Several other county courts which were directed to make appropriations have hesitated because doubtful as to their right to do it. As the Jackson county court acted on competent legal advice, it is expected that other courts will hesitate no longer.

Governor Stephens held a conference with the State Board of Geology and Mines today and urged that it make a mineral display at the exposition. The board agreed and a committee headed by State Geologist Gallagher was appointed to look after the matter. The Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railway will have a transportation building of its own at the exposition. The structure will be centrally located on the exposition grounds and will cost about \$5,000. In it the company will display specimens of cotton, lumber, fruits, cereals, minerals and other products found in the territory through which the road runs.

OFFERS TO LIFT STATE CAPITOL.

Ohio May Find a Way to Secure More Room. COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 8.—M. Sheeler of Chicago has made a proposition to lift the massive capitol of Ohio and place another story under the structure. Mr. Sheeler says he will accomplish this remarkable feat for \$200,000 and Senator Miller of Licking county has promised to introduce a bill to provide the funds for the undertaking.

The present capitol is inadequate to the needs of the various state departments and the previous legislation provided for the remodeling of the structure. Plans have been adopted to this end, but the great expense that would be entailed has aroused opposition.

The Ohio capitol, built of native limestone is one of the most massive buildings in the country and covers more than two acres. It is estimated that there are many hundred thousands tons of stone in the structure. Mr. Sheeler proposes to raise this immense structure without disturbing a single corner of the building. He would cut off the building at the base and raise it with screws. This work alone would require a forest of 1,000 men for three weeks. The entire work of completing the structure would occupy about three months. Mr. Sheeler's plans propose remodeling the dome and putting in elevators and all modern conveniences.

Four Men Are Drowned.

OREGON CITY, Ore., Feb. 8.—A boat containing five men went over the falls today. George Freeman, Jr., his sons, George and James, and L. J. Shannon were drowned. Harry Freeman held to the boat and reached shore. The present high water will probably prevent recovery of the bodies.

NO DANGER OF WAR

Salisbury