SIX HEADS ARE TOO MANY

Plan for the Concentration of Exposition Management.

NEED OF DIRECTOR GENERAL APPARENT

Subject of Inaugurating New Methods to Be Discussed at Directors' Meeting to Be Held Next Friday Afternoon.

There are indications that when the Board of Directors of the exposition meets, Friday of this week, at 4 p. m., there will be a change inaugurated in the method of administering the affairs of the exposition. Up to this time the work of preparing for the exposition has been classified under six departments, each having at its head a manager, who is a member of the executive committee, which is vested with full authority in all matters connected with the exposition. As the work of preparation has advanced, the province of one department has infringed upon the functions of the others and considerable confusion has resulted. In the practical workings of the enterprise there are six heads, and those having business with the management are sent about from pillar to post without being able to find a man whose decision can be regarded as final.

This condition of affairs has excited a great deal of unfavorable comment from outsiders coming to the city to transact business with the exposition management and criticism from people who have had occasion to conduct negotiations by correspondence. These matters have come to the ears of the directors and have been seriously discussed by members of the executive committee. There has been no disposition whatever on the part of those familiar with the affairs of the exposition to criticise the members of the executive committee for these conditions. They are regarded as the logical outcome of the system of management which was inaugurated at the inception of the exposition. Each member of the executive committee is the active head of a large business enterprise on his own account and to add the guidance of one of the extensive departments of the exposition to his burdens is like piling Ossa upon Pelion. Meetings of the executive committee are held every day, but each member is loaded down with his private business, as well as with exposition business, and the sessions of the committee rarely last over an hour. Each head of a department is thrown almost entirely upon his own resources in the management of his department and works out the details in the way that seems to him to be best, while remaining in darkness as to what the other departments are doing. The result is that in some matters the departments are working at cross-purposes and the recipient of correspondence from two or more of them is at a loss to tell what to do.

ONE CASE IN POINT.

This condition of affairs was well exemplified recently in the case of the business conducted with the officers of the United States mint at Philadelphia. To an agent of the exposition who was recently in the City of Brotherly Love, one of the mint officials said: "Why don't your exposition have one head? We have had letters from three or four different people connected with the exposition regarding the medals, and each one wants something different from the others. How can we tell what to do?" Other instances of the same kind are occurring constantly and strangers coming to the city, especially those who have had to do with former expositions, continually remark that the exposition seems to have no head.

The conviction has been growing upon many of the directors that a change must be made and some position created where the general direction of the work of all the departments shall be centralized. A number of the directors have expressed themselves in favor of creating some such position at this time. There is a difference of opinion among them as to the advisability of creating the position of director general, with the authority that such designation implies, but the consensus of opinion seems to be in favor of creating the office of general superintendent of the exposition, an officer who shall have general direction of all departments under the supervision of the executive committee. It is the decided opinion of many of the directors who have given the matter attention that some step of this kind must be taken at once to avoid the inextricable confusion which must inevitably follow if the present system is continued. The advocates of this latest plan argue that it would allow the employment of a competent man to supervise all of the work, and thus prevent departments from working in contrary directions, while the full authority of the executive committee would be preserved.

HERE ARE OBJECTORS.

Certain of the concessionaires who have business with the various departments have been making most vigorous protests for some time at the unsatisfactory manner in which affairs are conducted. The concessionaires, as a rule, are men who have had much to do with expositions and may be considered as experts in the matter under consideration. They are a unit in declaring that they are unable to tell just what to do, as they are told one thing by one department and something directly contrary by another.

The representatives of the different depirtments of the federal government on the Board of Control who have been here have expressed the greatest surprise when told that there is no one man who is in general charge.

A man who has had considerable experience in exposition work, but who is now engaged in business in the city, remarked very recently that exposition affairs were getting in a very bad tangle. "I have been watching things pretty closely," said he, "and I can see that the management is getting into a very bad condition. I don't believe the officers realize the shape affairs are in, but I make the prediction that in less than a month they will have a very rude awakening and will then be glad to solve the difficulty in any way. It is simply impossible to conduct any exposition with six heads, each running his department independent of all the rest. No one having business with them knows who is authority and everything is bound to be tangled up. There is something to be considered besides getting the buildings ready, but this task seems to have overshadowed everything else. Unless everything is centralized within a very short time there will be such confusion that it cannot be remedied and the exposition will be a failure."

MR. KIMBALL HAS HIS GRIEVANCE.

Does Not Think that He Has Received Courteous Treatment.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the exposition yesterday afternoon the only matter of record was the following communication from one of the firm of architects which has had general supervision over the designing of the exposition buildings:

"WALKER & KIMBALL, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON-OMAHA, Feb. 7, 1898.—To the Executive Committee of the Transmississippi and International Exposition: Dear Sirs—As a stockholder of the exposition and as Mr. Walker's partner, I wish to protest against the constant, growing and unwarranted insolence of The Bee toward Mr. Walker.

"This continued abuse of an important employe of the exposition by one of its managers is not only an unfortunate spectacle for the public, but is certain to work harm to the exposition. Mr. Walker's only offense seems to lie in the fact that he, as vice president of the American Institute of Architects, has insisted that the usual courtesy be shown by Mr. Rosewater's department to the exposition architects, unless it be considered an offense to have obtained for the exposition some free advertising in certain periodicals that seem to be out of the regular line of the Department of Publicity.

"As it has been at the request of the executive committee that Mr. Walker has allowed these attacks to go unanswered, I feel justified in asking the committee to protect him from any further abuse. Yours respectfully, THOMAS R. KIMBALL."

The letter caused some merriment among the members of the committee and was finally referred to Manager Rosewater of the Department of Publicity and Promotion for reply.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETS.

Convention Work Assuming Form and Getting in Shape.

There was a meeting last evening of the executive committee of the Transmississippi Educational association, held in the office of Superintendent of Schools Pearse, those present being State Superintendent W. R. Jackson; J. M. Gillan, secretary of the Board of Education; Victor Rosewater and Prof. Pearse, the latter the chairman.

Nearly two hours were devoted to reports concerning the progress that is being made for the great educational gathering that is to be held here during the exposition and a general discussion of ways and means to make the event successful. Each member of the committee as chairman of a subcommittee showed that matters are assuming definite and sweeping form and all of the reports gave a very good general idea of the magnitude the convention will assume. The committee decided after a thorough discussion of the question, to hold the convention on June 28, 29 and 30, inclusive. All executive business relative to the meeting will be conducted from rooms Nos. 505 and 508, city hall.

NEW JERSEY PROPOSES A BUILDING.

State Commission Coming on to Look Over the Ground.

The Newark, N. J., News of last Saturday contains a column article relating to the exposition and cuts of the Government building and the proposed New Jersey building. The latter is a rather plain looking structure, 30x60 feet in dimensions, and built of wood throughout. A 16-foot veranda extends across the front and about one-fourth the length of the sides. The building is to be constructed in such a way as to be taken down at the close of the exposition and removed to Sea Girt, N. J., where it will be used by the governor at the annual encampments of the militia of the state.

Arrangements are being made by the New Jersey commission for a trip to Omaha in the near future to look over the grounds and gain more inspiration for the work in hand. Under the direction of President Robert Mitchell Floyd, the New Jersey commission is making more active progress than any of the other eastern states.

Proposes a Scenic Canal

A California man has made application to the Department of Concessions for the privilege of operating a scenic canal on a large scale. He wants about three acres of ground in a long strip and on this he proposes to construct a canal with a strong current produced by artificial means. Along the sides of the canal he says he will construct a series of views of California scenery, including the Yosemite valley and falls, with the foreground constructed of earth and rocks after the fashion of a cyclorama. He is soliciting the co-operation of the officials of the counties in California with a view of having them utilize the foreground for exhibits of the agricultural and other resources of these counties. This proposition is now under consideration by the concessions department and Superintendent Burns states that a concession will probably be granted.

Products of Arkansas Valley.

The Pueblo (Colo.) Business Men's association has endorsed the action of the conference of representatives of the five counties of the Arkansas valley, held at La Junta recently, asking the county commissioners of each county to appropriate a small sum to enable a fine exhibit of the resources of the valley to be made at the exposition. The Pueblo representatives at this meeting were C. B. Schmidt and William B. Ebbert. Mr. Schmidt resided in Omaha for several years and is well known to all of the older citizens here. He urged the commissioners of Pueblo county to comply with the request of the conference and also brought the matter before the Business Men's association. On his motion the association urged the commissioners to make the appropriation in order that the county may be properly represented.

Resources of Arizona.

Governor Myron McCord of Arizona has issued an address to the people of that territory, urging upon them the importance of having their territory properly represented at the exposition by an exhibit of the diversified resources of that section. He says the territory will be given the best opportunity it has ever had to lay before the people in the thickly populated districts of the east the advantages of the state in the way of agriculture, horticulture and mining and inducing immigration. He suggests that subscriptions be raised at once and energetic action taken to provide for representation. The governor suggested that a meeting be held at Phoenix some time this week to perfect arrangements.

Urge a Colorado Exhibit.

W. S. Ward and A. T. Macdonald, delegates from Denver, Colo., who were in the city the latter part of last week to look over the exposition grounds, have carried back to their people a most enthusiastic report of what they saw. They speak in the terms of highest praise of the city and the exposition in an interview printed in the Denver Republican and urge the people of their state to more energetic efforts in order that the state may be properly represented. They state that the most prominent locations in the main buildings have been reserved for Colorado and they urge that nothing be left undone to fill the space creditably.

Water Question Unchanged.

There were no developments yesterday in the situation between the exposition management and the management of the Omaha Water company. Manager Bierbower spent the greater part of the day in consultation with the attorneys of the water company, but announced last evening that no conclusion has been reached. He said that as soon as the course to be pursued is determined upon a formal reply will be made to the exposition officers and the position of the water company made public.

Notes of the Exposition.

The Wisconsin Cheesemakers' society at its annual meeting in Madison last week appointed a committee to arrange for a state cheese exhibit at the exposition.

The committee of the Portland, Ore., Chamber of Commerce on mining and mineral resources is working up interest among the mining exchanges of the state in an exhibit of the mineral resources of the state at the exposition.

Among the specimens of ore which are being collected for the Montana mining exhibit will be one from the East Pacific mine. This specimen weighs 250 pounds and will run 77 per cent lead, 75 ounces of silver and $6 in gold to the ton.

The Department of Publicity and Promotion has received notice that some of the members of the Idaho exposition commission will be in Omaha some time this week to look over the ground and arrange certain of the details connected with the exhibit to be made by that state.

Alderman J. J. Wolf of Kansas City, agent of the exposition at that point, telegraphed the Department of Publicity and Promotion last evening that the Board of County Commissioners of Jackson county, the county in which Kansas City is situated, had appropriated $1,000 toward the state building to be erected by Missouri.

The Omaha delegates to the meeting of the National Dairymen's association, which convenes at Topeka, Kan., February 20, will leave Omaha in a special car, which will be decorated with flags and banners advertising the exposition. The delegates will wear handsome badges, on which the exposition will be made prominent and each member will wear a silk hat. A large lot of exposition advertising matter is being prepared for this party, and this will be thoroughly distributed along the route.

Application for Injunction.

The hearing on the application of Kitchen Brothers for an injunction to restrain hackmen from standing with their vehicles before the Paxton hotel, either on Farnam or Fourteenth street was on hearing before Judge Scott all day yesterday. When adjournment was taken in the afternoon the hearing was not completed, and it was continued until next Saturday.

SALE OF MONTANA UNION

Not Considered a Profitable Piece of Property.

ROAD LIKELY TO GO TO NORTHERN PACIFIC

Union Pacific Finds that It Has Little Use for Mountain Branch in Which it Holds an Interest.

The probable transfer of the Union Pacific's interest in the Montana Union railway to the Northern Pacific railroad caused considerable gossip in local railway circles. It is generally conceded that such a transfer is very likely to take place within a short time and will be in accord with the policy of the new owners to free the road from everything that is not profitable to the Union Pacific and to build up the main line and its service.

The dispatch from New York, published in yesterday morning's issue of The Bee, stating that the Union Pacific directors had decided to sell the company's half interest in the Montana Union to the Northern Pacific could not be confirmed or denied at the headquarters in this city. President Burt is in Chicago, and the other officials, while of the opinion that the transfer would soon take place, could give no authoritative statement on the matter. It is known at the headquarters that the new directory of the Union Pacific has been considering the disposition of its half interest in the Montana Union to the Northern Pacific for some time. At a recent meeting of the directory in New York John A. Munroe, freight traffic manager, was called on from here to give testimony concerning the amount of traffic received from the Montana Union last year and was asked for other information about the little road in Montana.

The Montana Union railway was once a part of the Union Pacific system, but was one of the first of the branch lines to be separated by foreclosure proceedings under the receivership. As long as the Oregon Short Line was a part of the Union Pacific system, the Montana Union still had its value as a connecting line with the Union Pacific, because of the connection with the Oregon Short Line at Silver Bow. But since the Oregon Short Line has become a separate property, the relations between the Union Pacific and the Montana Union have not been close. It has been apparent for some time that the latter property is now of more value to the Northern Pacific than to the Union Pacific, direct connection being made with the Northern Pacific main line at Garrison. The Montana Union is essentially a mining road, and all its traffic is dependent upon the mines in that section of the country. It is fifty-one miles in length, from Garrison to Butte. The Anaconda branch, from Stuart to Anaconda, is eight miles in length. A half dozen mixed trains are run over these strips of road each way daily.

ROCK ISLAND WANTS A FAST TRAIN.

Service Furnished by Other Roads Will Be Met

The officials of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific at Chicago are now figuring on a new time card, the passenger portion of which contains trains Nos. 21 and 22, the fast trains between Denver and Chicago via Omaha. Officials of the passenger and of the operating departments from all parts of the main line, both east and west of the Missouri river, have been summoned to Chicago and they are now there going over the new time cards of the other lines that have established fast train service between Chicago and Denver and planning the best time for their own new fast trains between the same points.

Since the adjournment of Monday's conference in Chicago without results, it has been practically conceded in railway circles that the lead of the Northwestern-Union Pacific and of the Burlington will be followed by the Rock Island. It is said that the Rock Island had fixed upon May 1 as the date for the installation of its new fast train service, but the establishment of fast service by the other lines has practically forced the Rock Island to advance the date for running its first fast train between Chicago and Denver. It would surprise no one in local railway circles here to see the Rock Island's fast trains go into service on Sunday next.

The proposition that was advanced at yesterday's meeting to allow the Rock Island to become a differential line to Colorado Springs and Pueblo, while maintaining standard rates to Denver, is considered by some railroaders as an extremely likely outcome of the controversy. While the Rock Island is not the short line to Denver, the Burlington and the Northwestern-Union Pacific being much shorter, the Rock Island does have the shortest line to Colorado Springs and nearly as short a line as any to Pueblo. In the summer time there is considerable travel to Colorado Springs, and a differential to that point would make the road using it the popular route. Whether the other lines will agree to such a solution of the controversy is doubtful, but it is understood that the whole question may be referred to the officials of some eastern lines for arbitration.

Connects with "Chicago Special."

The officials of the Northwestern and of the Union Pacific railroads have just received notice of a change by the Lake Shore road on its night express train from Chicago to New York and Boston that will prove a big boon for the eastbound "Chicago Special," which the Northwestern-Union Pacific roads have just placed in service. On Monday, February 7, the Lake Shore inaugurated the service of a new night train for New York and Boston, leaving Chicago at 9:30 p. m. It will be a fast train, and at Elkhart, Ind., will overtake the eastern express of the Lake Shore that leaves Chicago at 8:25 p. m. This new train will contain through sleeping cars and coaches for New York and will make direct connections with the Boston & Albany train for Boston and New England points. As the "Chicago Special" of the Northwestern-Union Pacific arrives in Chicago at 8:50 p. m., passengers will have forty minutes to make the change to the Lake Shore's night express.

Delayed by a Wreck.

The Union Pacific had a wreck at Valley Monday that delayed traffic for several hours and injured one man. The accident happened to freight train No. 22, an eastbound train, for the greater part made of cars filled with stock and corn. William Joss, a stockman, who was riding in the caboose, was injured about the body and sustained some bruises to his head. This morning he was resting easily, and was removed to his home at North Bend on "the Overland Limited" train. The accident was caused by the breaking down of a freight car owned by the Burlington and heavily filled with corn. Two other freight cars immediately followed the one that broke down were also wrecked.

Change is Under Consideration.

In regard to a report that on and after Sunday next the Burlington would run its Chicago special train through Omaha instead of having it cross the Missouri river at Plattsmouth, Arthur B. Smith, assistant general passenger agent of the B. & M., last night said to The Bee: "We are now at work on the new time card lining up the trains to give the best possible service to as many people as possible. The matter of running the Chicago special through Omaha is under consideration and we hope to make it a fact. But the matter has not been decided upon and will not be for some little time yet."

Will Extend Its Line.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 8.—A special to the Republican from Santa Fe, N. M., says: The county clerk of Lincoln county today recorded two mortgage deeds given by the El Paso-Northwestern railroad interests to the New York Trust company. The first covers the coal lands at Salado and is for $1,500,000, and the other covers the railroad and is for $3,500,000. With $5,000,000 at the disposal of the company, the El Paso road will be pushed straight through via White Oaks to a connection with the Rock Island at or near Texline, in the Panhandle country.

May Put on a Fast Train.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—There is a possibility that the Rock Island will put on a fast train between Chicago and Colorado Springs to meet the competition of the Burlington and the Northwestern to Denver. The matter has not gone beyond the conjectural stage as yet, but if the conference tomorrow between the four roads does not result in something definite it is likely that the Rock Island may take some such step.

NECESSITATES A CHANGE IN TIME.

Rush to the Gold Fields Continues to Increase.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 8.—More railroad changes are necessary because of the great rush of travel to the Klondike, the Northern Pacific having announced that its coast train, which has heretofore left this city at 4:30 each afternoon, will, beginning with next Saturday, leave here at 1:30 p. m. daily and that it will make the trip two hours faster than before, making a gain of five hours in the through trip. This makes close connections with the fast mail from the east, as the Northern Pacific carries the through mail to the coast.

The Northern Pacific also announces that if the business keeps on gaining as at present indicated it may add another train to accommodate the traffic.

To the army now moving west this city and immediate vicinity has within a few hours given nearly 300 recruits, while the stream of gold seekers from the east keeps steadily increasing.

GOVERNMENT MAY GET ITS CLAIM.

Kansas Pacific Matter Will Probably Be Settled Out of Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—There seems to be a probability that the negotiations now pending between the government and the Union Pacific reorganization committee will result in the settlement of the government's claim against the Kansas Pacific without the necessity of a foreclosure sale. Up to yesterday the best offer made by the committee for the government's interest in the road was $2,500,000, and upon this being declined another proposition was made on a basis of $4,500,000, which was also declined. The government was fixed in its purpose not to accept less than $6,030,000, the principal of the debt, and as the difference between this amount and the offer already made is only $1,803,000 it is believed that before the time arrives for making the motion for leave to pay off the first mortgage, and for a postponement of the sale, the full amount will have been offered and accepted.

RAILROADS WILL BUILD A DEPOT.

Illinois Commissioners Get Action for East St. Louis.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—Nearly every railroad running into the relay depot at East St. Louis was represented this afternoon at the meeting of the railroad and warehouse commissioners, and from all indications a new depot will be built at East St. Louis. I. J. Rawn of Cincinnati, general superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern said the new depot will cost about $300,000. The commissioners gave the railroads sixty days' time to consider the proposition of the Terminal Railroad association, which proposes to spend about $500,000 on improvements in terminals, depot, etc.

SHORTENS THE TIME TO BILLINGS.

Burlington Will Put a New Train on Its Black Hills Line.

LINCOLN, Feb. 8.—Commencing next Sunday the Burlington will put a fast train on the Billings (Mont.) branch, shortening the time between Lincoln and Billings four hours, and making the run in twenty-two and a half hours. The change is made necessary by the increased Alaskan business, and in order to make connections with the Northern Pacific for the Pacific coast.

Scalper Ticket is Good.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—The damage suit instituted by Peter D. Peterson against F. F. O'Connor, general ticket agent of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, in this city, resulted in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. The suit grew out of Peterson's arrest for forgery in signing the name of another to a ticket purchased from a scalper. The court held that after the ticket had been disposed of by the party to whom it was issued it ceased to have any right to it and Peterson could not be guilty of forgery in signing the former owner's name.

Klondike Travel Disrupts Rates.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Local rates between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis are becoming demoralized over the Klondike situation. Already the through rates that have been made in connection with the Alaska business have resulted in some instances in parties being carried from Chicago to St. Paul at one-half the regular rate. It is to ward off this demoralization that the western roads are so anxious to reach a definite understanding with the Canadian Pacific.

Railway Notes and Personals.

G. W. Thompson, who has been trainmaster of the ninth, tenth and eleventh districts west on the Wabash railroad, has resigned his position and accepted a position as trainmaster of the Denver, Leadville & Gunnison railroad, a part of the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf system. He will have his headquarters in Denver. Mr. Thompson is a thorough railroad man and has made many friends in Omaha.

Grayson Has a Record.

M. E. Grayson, the burglar captured in the home of George Ridenour, 1914 Burdette street, a few nights ago, has been found by the police to be an old time thief. Contractor Peterson, having in charge the gang of carpenters working on the New Sherman flats on Sherman avenue, called at the station yesterday afternoon and identified a quantity of tools found in Grayson's possession as some which had been stolen from men working for him. It is estimated that about $45 worth of tools have been taken by Grayson from the flats.

QUITS THE UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

Superintendent Clark, Formerly of Omaha, Resigns.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 8.—Superintendent Charles E. Clark of the Union Printers' home of this city, has mailed his resignation to President William Prescott of the International Typographical union, to take effect June 1, next. The reason assigned for Mr. Clark's retirement is the ill health of his wife.

Mr. Clark went to his present position from this city, where he worked at his trade for a number of years. During the last year of his residence in Omaha his health failed him and he was incapacitated from performing manual labor to any great extent, but since going to Colorado it is reported he has been much better.

Extends Time for Donation.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—H. J. Heinz of this city has consented to extend his donation of $10,000 to the Kansas university to June 1 in response to the numerous requests of members of the Methodist Protestant church, provided the members of that denomination raise an equal amount of cash for the university.

BACK FROM PORT ARTHUR

Hospitality of the Gulf Road is Commented Upon.

EXPOSITION IS ADVERTISED EN ROUTE

Commercial Club Tourists Return from a Six Days' Journey Through the Balmy Land of Cotton and Magnolia Blossoms.

Eighty members of the Omaha Commercial club party to Port Arthur, Tex., returned home from their six days' journeying through the southland last evening, reaching this city shortly after 9 o'clock. There were eighty-seven in the party when it left Omaha last Thursday morning. The seven who did not return home last evening separated from the main party at Beaumont, Tex., on Monday for a trip to Galveston, Houston and other southern cities. Among the seven were Judge W. D. McHugh, Postmaster Euclid Martin and George C. Towle.

The excursionists were somewhat tired last evening and were all glad to reach their homes, but they united in expressing their highest commendation of the trip which they had just completed. They said the excursion had been one of the most thoroughly enjoyable they had ever taken. They praised the hospitality of the officials of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad who without charge tendered the special train for the excursion. They had lots of good words for the southern folk with whom they met and for the balmy climate of the southland. They declared they would not have missed the trip for anything. But above all they were superlatively happy to get back to their own firesides, and announced that their only regret was that they had left their wives and sweethearts at home.

The special train of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad that bore the four score excursionists arrived in Council Bluffs shortly before 8:30 o'clock last evening and the Omahans came home on the motor cars. There was some delay in the run north from Kansas City, which was left at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. At the breakfast of the party yesterday morning at Kansas City the tourists showed their appreciation of the courtesy shown them by Harry C. Orr of Kansas City, general passenger agent, and M. L. Scovell of Shreveport, La., assistant general freight agent of the Port Arthur Route, by presenting to these two railroad officials two handsome umbrellas of the correct style and with gold-headed handles.

TELLS OF THE TRIP.

Throughout the trip the Transmississippi and International Exposition was duly advertised by the Omahans. A considerable amount of exposition literature was distributed en route, stops being made at all the cities, towns and villages on the Port Arthur Route. The places that were visited on the southbound trip were skipped when the party was headed toward the pole star, and vice versa. As one of the returned travelers said to The Bee last evening: "We just stopped wherever and whenever we pleased. We had our own special train, and on pulling up at a place we would hold a conference and decide about how long we wanted to stop there. Near the expiration of the time limit the engineer would toot his whistle three times, and the fellows would all come a-running. It was a treat to stop off at some of those old Arkansas towns and points in Indian territory, Louisiana and Texas. At Port Arthur we had a splendid time. When we arrived there on Saturday a dance for that evening had been arranged for us, at the fine hotel there, and, though there were eighty-seven of us men, there were enough partners for all who danced, and that was nearly all of the eighty-seven. We had a grand boat ride on Sabine lake and on the Gulf of Mexico, and saw several big steamers loaded with exports at Port Arthur. The big ship channel there is a success, and it was while we were there that the first steamer from Port Arthur for a foreign port was loaded with a mixed cargo.

"Our party was a congenial one and we pride ourselves on our good behavior throughout the trip. Just before we went, the Kansas City Commercial club took a similar party down there, and its conduct was somewhat indecorous. Therefore it was a matter of pleasure for us to have our conduct show out in strong contrast. There was not an accident of any kind to mar the trip, the weather was all that could be asked for, and everything seemed to combine to make us have a delightful time."

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no pleasanter or better way to do it than by commending One Minute Cough Cure as a preventative of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds.

ROBBED OF HIS SPARKLER.

George Cackley Separated from a Valuable Diamond Stud.

George Cackley has reported that he was robbed of a diamond stud, valued at $350, on a Dodge street motor car last night. Mr. Cackley says he left his place of business at Sixteenth and Capitol avenue about 6:30 p. m. and boarded a Dodge street car at Sixteenth street for his home in the northern part of the city. The car was crowded to the doors and Mr. Cackley was able to get no further than the platform, where he remained tightly wedged while the car ascended the Dodge street hill. At the top the pressure was somewhat relieved and Mr. Cackley was given an opportunity to observe that his diamond stud had been carefully unscrewed from his shirt front. He could form no idea of who did the work and the police have no clew to work upon.

Michael Hovey, a stranger in the city, was assaulted by a highwayman about 1 o'clock this morning and robbed of $175. Hovey has been employed in a Minneapolis brewery until recently and came to Omaha two weeks ago with his savings. He spent most of last evening in a saloon on the northwest corner of Thirteenth and Harney streets, and after disposing of his spare change made a draft on a flannel sack sewed underneath his shirt for more. This circumstance was observed by someone in the saloon and when Hovey started for his rooms after the saloon had closed the stranger was close on his heels. Hovey says the man came upon him from behind and threw him to the ground. The bandit then thrust his hand into Hovey's shirt and tore the sack from its place. Hovey describes his assailant as a short negro, but from several streaks of black grease on his face the police believe the robber was a white man, who had used that disguise.

There are three little things which do more work than any other three little things created—they are the ant, the bee and DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the last being the famous little pills for stomach and liver troubles.

BOSTON STORE - DRUG DEPT.

Starved Hair

becomes harsh, brittle, wiry, falls out, loses its color, turns gray.

All that it needs is FOOD. Food will soften and mellow it, increase its growth, bring back its natural color.

The most easily absorbed and most natural hair food is

Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic.

It is absorbed by the hair, carried down to the hair roots or follicles, makes strength for the hair, just as good food does for the body.

This is the true and only natural way of treating hair sickness, such as dandruff, harshness, falling out, loss of color, *i. e.*, by means of food.

Stimulants, medicaments, oils, pomatums, are all artificial; therefore can do but little good, and sometimes do harm.

Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic is composed of nourishing ingredients, and is not oily, sticky, or a stimulant in any other sense than good food is.

It is entirely different from all other preparations of the kind, and is the only one that has stood the test of time, based solely on its merits.

Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic Makes weak hair strong, thin hair thick, harsh hair soft, restores gray hair to its original youthful color.

It is not a dye, but a food. It is not artificial, but natural. Not a grease, but a cleanser from grease. For sale by all dealers. Try it.

Regular price $1.00. Our price 69c.

BOSTON STORE, DRUG DEPT., OMAHA, NEB

MARRIES HIS BENEFACTRESS

Mexican Nobleman is Pardoned Through Efforts of the Matron.

INNOCENT OF ANY INTENTIONAL CRIME

Receives a Sentence of Thirty Years for Killing a Man in Self-Defense and Liberated After Three Years.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—A scion of a noble Mexican family, languishing unknown in the Kansas state penitentiary for six years for murder done in self-defense, his pardon after three years of untiring effort on the part of the matron of that institution and their final marriage by a justice of the peace, culminating in a revelation of his identity, are the chapters in a most remarkable story of real life made public here today.

The principals are Presciliana L. Corpio, whose late father, Presciliana Corpio, was a millionaire and ex-postmaster general of Mexico, and Mrs. Mattie U. Pebbles of Dispatch, Kan., a widow.

The story is most interesting. In the early 80's a young Mexican who gave his name as Camilo Lopez came to Kansas City with a bunch of cattle from Guanajuato, Mexico, his home. He was a handsome, dashing fellow, who dressed well and spent money freely. In a short time his money was gone. He went to Wichita, Kan., and made a living as a street vender.

One night after an unusually good day's business he was lured into a resort by a Mrs. Sam Dodson. Dodson soon arrived on the scene and began making trouble for the Mexican. Mrs. Dodson claimed in court later that Dodson was demanding an explanation of the Mexican's conduct, and the Mexican said that Dodson and his wife had tried to rob him. At any rate, Lopez stabbed Dodson to death with a long-bladed knife.

Lopez could not talk English, and he did not know how to go about making a defense. The court assigned him an attorney, and in the trial he was convicted of murder. Judge Christopher Reed sentenced him to thirty years in the penitentiary. The general opinion was that the sentence was unjust, but Lopez had neither influence nor money with which to secure a new trial.

At the penitentiary Lopez learned to talk English fluently. He worked at the tailor trade, but was sent into the library frequently and there met and became acquainted with the matron, Mrs. Mattie U. Pebbles. The matron became interested in the good looking Mexican, and as they often worked together, she drew from him his story.

Feeling positive that Lopez was innocent Mrs. Pebbles set about to prove so to the governor. She visited Wichita and gathered facts to show that the killing of Dobson was done in self-defense. Then she obtained the signatures of prominent men to a petition for his release. It was three years ago this month that Mrs. Pebbles began to interest herself in Lopez's behalf, and on January 19 of this year he was pardoned by Governor Leedy.

In the meantime Mattie Pebbles had left the penitentiary and was living with a grown son and daughter near Dispatch, Kan. Both of her children have recently married and for a time she has been living alone. When Lopez was freed he wrote her a long letter. It resulted in bringing Mrs. Pebbles to Kansas City Sunday morning and yesterday, it was given out today, they were married by Judge Ebert in a room in the Breevort house, a second class hotel. Then followed the revelation of the man's identity.

The groom is short and slender. He has delicate features, long, straight black hair and piercing black eyes. The marriage license places his age at 41 years and that of his bride at 46. She is rather tall. Her face is round and full, while her dark brown hair is flecked with gray.

The couple have started for Mexico on their honeymoon to visit Corpio's family.

APPEAL FOR LAY REPRESENTATION.

Address Will Be Sent to Every Methodist Minister.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The Northwestern Christian Advocate of tomorrow will contain an appeal which is signed by a large number of laymen and is to be sent to every minister of the Methodist Episcopal church throughout the world. It says that at the close of the last general conference a committee was appointed to adopt such measures as would promote favorable action by the ministers upon the proposition to amend the restrictive rule, so the general conference shall be composed of an equal number of ministerial and lay delegates. The committee finds that in many annual conferences the vote on this question has been taken without debate. The laymen feel that a subject of such importance deserves the freest and fullest discussion of its merits, and in no case should action be taken in a way that could seem to be discourteous to those who are patiently waiting fraternal action.

The question will again come before the annual conference at its session in 1898 in a proposed amendment to change the discipline so that the number of lay delegates to the general conference from all the conferences shall be the same as the number of ministerial delegates. The following reasons are given for its consideration:

The present plan of minority lay representation has failed to satisfy the church, and has created an impression that our ministers distrust the laymen; the adoption of this amendment will not only correct these evils, but will carry to its logical conclusion the action of 1872, which admitted laymen as delegates in the general conference.

It is unjust to the church to deprive it of the advantages that might be gained from the experience and wisdom of laymen who have helped to make the conference grow.

It is not just to give to sixty-seven conferences equal representation and to fifty-five conferences unequal representation, when the sixty-seven conferences, with their ninety-one lay representatives, have only about 600,000 members, and the fifty-five conferences, with their 119 lay representatives, have over 2,000,000 members.

The present plan gives power to negative legislation, but power to only suggest affirmative legislation. The power of affirmative or negative legislation should be equal with both ministers and laymen.

Every other Protestant denomination, including the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the Canadian Methodist and the English Wesleyan, now have equal lay and ministerial representation. In view of its uniform success, there can be no doubt of the wisdom, as well as the justice, of granting like equal representation in the Methodist Episcopal church.

It is unquestionably desired by the church at large, as is indicated by the almost unanimous vote in favor of it by at least fourteen conference laymen's associations, two state conventions and several local lay associations.

It is the simple question of equal representation, and the only plan now before the church, and is uncomplicated by any other issue, as were all former propositions which have been negatived either by general conference action or the ministerial vote. It is right and it is wise. It is democratic—it springs from and appeals to the people. It is in line with republican government, and in harmony with the genius and spirit of the age. It is desired only for the glory of God and the advancement of His cause among us.

The Advocate will also contain a large number of opinions from bishops, ministers and laymen in favor of equal lay representation.

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