

SAGASTA SPEAKS UP

States His Version of Senor De Lome's Resignation.

CABINET IS GIVEN A GREAT SURPRISE

Council Immediately Called to Take Any Necessary Action.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED WITHOUT DELAY

Minister of Foreign Affairs Authorized to Appoint Successor.

THINKS INCIDENT WILL DO LITTLE HARM

De Lome's Reports Never Contained Any Intimation Against President McKinley—Canales Had But Slight Acquaintance.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) MADRID, Feb. 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Premier Sagasta received late this afternoon and made the following statement regarding the Dupuy de Lome incident:

"We were profoundly surprised when the first intimation of the occurrence came by the first telegram from Senor Dupuy de Lome, saying that he had been advised that the American papers were about to publish a letter he had written to Senor Canales, which contained strong criticisms of President McKinley. He added that this might make his remaining in Washington undesirable, therefore he placed his resignation at the disposal of the government. As we were at a loss to understand the matter I instructed the minister of foreign affairs to telegraph again, directing Senor de Lome to inform us of the contents of the letter.

Senor de Lome replied that he did not recollect them. De Lome resigned the night before the letter was published. The text of the letter was published in New York. Then Senor de Lome cabled renewing his request that his resignation be accepted soon, as his position was impossible. He desired to leave America because the assistant secretary of state had called upon him to ask if he was author of the letter, which he had admitted. So we went into council at the palace, having decided to tell the queen that Senor de Lome's resignation was necessary, and at a council held immediately afterward we took all the steps required to place the resignation in the hands of the able first secretary, who is thoroughly acquainted with all the pending political questions, that they will not suffer delay till a successor to De Lome reaches Washington.

DISCUSSES CANDIDATES. The cabinet discussed many eligible candidates, coming to the conclusion to let the minister of foreign affairs select Spain's future representative from among the diplomatists who know the English language, have served in the United States, and are competent to conduct the commercial negotiations. Anyhow, it will not be Muruga.

"I firmly believe that the incident, though unpleasant for us, will not alter our present highly satisfactory and friendly relations with the American government. What confirms my belief is that General Woodford, after his interview with Senor Gullon, declared himself satisfied with the solution the Spanish government had given to this affair before he presented his note on the subject in accordance with cabled instructions from the State department.

"When we first heard of the De Lome letter we sent for Senor Canales, who assured us that he never received the letter and that it must have been stolen in his hotel at Havana. Senor Canales seemed much astonished that Senor de Lome should have written him so, as he had only made his acquaintance through a letter of introduction from Colonel Secretary Moret when he went to Washington, and had noticed that Senor de Lome always spoke of him in the highest terms. We were, however, not without our COMPLEMENTS FOR MCKINLEY.

"Now I can assure you most positively that since we took office, Senor de Lome never has made, either in official or in confidential communication, any intimation against President McKinley. On the contrary, he always has insisted that the president's attitude toward Spain was friendly, cordial and considerate. His dispatches contributed to the general impression that the government had formed of President McKinley's disposition and his ability to assist us in keeping up the friendly relations of which we firmly trust the crowning act will be the signing of a treaty of commerce between the United States, Cuba and Spain. Our feelings from Cuba is satisfactory and permits the hope that both the colonial and the Spanish elements can be held before the end of March in order to have both parliaments in session in Havana.

On receiving cabled instructions from the State department at Washington General Woodford, minister of the United States, called on Spain's minister of foreign affairs, Senor Gullon, with a note intimating that Senor Dupuy de Lome had confessed, and consequently his presence in Washington was not considered conducive to the friendly relations with Spain, which the American government desired to continue and hoped would not be disturbed if Senor de Lome were recalled promptly.

DEPLORES THE INCIDENT. The Spanish foreign minister assured General Woodford that the government deplored the incident, which has caused much surprise and displeasure, and informed him that a few hours before the visit of the American minister the council had already accepted Senor de Lome's resignation, tendered in cablegrams received Wednesday and Thursday, in which he confessed the authenticity of the letter and said that his position in Washington being untenable, he wished to leave as soon as possible. Minister Gullon also assured General Woodford that the Madrid government would send to Washington a successor to Senor de Lome immediately upon the American government assenting to the name which would be suggested to it.

Some of the conservative newspapers, organs of General Weyler and of Romero Robledo, show a disposition to take up the cudgels for De Lome, although the majority of the press, notably the liberal and democratic organs, including even the Imparcial and Herald, censure him bitterly for hav-

ing played into the hands of the adversaries of Spain in Cuba and the United States. ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

CAMPOS MAY FOLLOW DE LOME

RAMON TO THAT EFFECT CIRCULATES IN HAVANA OFFICIAL CIRCLES

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—De Lome's resignation is widely and eagerly discussed here. There is a rumor that Marshal Martinez Campos will be his successor as minister at Washington.

Most of the local newspapers censure De Lome's letter strongly and satirically. Not one defends him. De Lome's ability never was appreciated here. Usually he has been judged too suave and not aggressive enough in pushing Spanish claims. Only the high palace officials admit that Spain has sustained a great loss in De Lome's resignation.

It is now reported that the unfortunate letter was stolen from Canales in the hotel here. Canales denies having received the letter and says that if De Lome had such ideas he should have expressed them orally while Canales was in Washington.

General Lee has praised De Lome's record as an indefatigable minister. In case of a countercharge General Lee is perfectly secure. He has never written personal letters. His only communications on Cuba have been made to the State department. Only the Ruiz to Aranguren inquiring about the Ruiz killing was authorized previously by General Blanco. General Lee has not answered any letters of inquiry from American senators and governors, not even mentioned Cuban affairs in family letters. He does not fear investigation.

Captain Sigbee of the Maine and General Lee did a graceful thing last night in calling in a personal capacity upon General Blanco at a public reception. It had a good effect. An official visit was made today. Spanish officers probably will make friendly unofficial calls at the Maine.

The Diario de la Marina made a fresh attack yesterday and today in another outburst against all American correspondents in Havana it clamored for their expulsion.

The torpedo boat Cushing arrived late today with supplies for the Maine. No attempt was made to levy duties upon its cargo, as was rumored would be done. It will remain one day.

REGRET DE LOME'S INDISCRETION

Spanish Officials Unable to Account for It.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—The Imparcial, referring to the resignation of Senor de Lome, says: "The government was wise to accept Senor de Lome's resignation; his indiscretion has only occasioned the government's resignation."

The Liberal takes the same view of the case, and adds: "We wish to blame the vile conduct of the persons capable of such a theft. The references contained in the official and private correspondence of Mr. Taylor were far graver."

The premier, Senor Sagasta, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "I was surprised at Senor de Lome's letter, for in all his communications, official and private, addressed to the government, he spoke respectfully of President McKinley. I regret De Lome's indiscretion and folly, for he has rendered Spain signal services at Washington." On the question of Senor de Lome's successor, Senor Sagasta was reticent.

According to a dispatch received here from Havana, the letter of Senor de Lome to Senor Canales was abstracted by the person charged to forward it to the latter, and it is added, this person received \$1,000 for it.

REFUSES TO ACCEPT CONDITIONS

Will Pay the Fine and Return to Cuba if He Chooses.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—The government has offered to remit the fine of \$500 imposed upon the American yacht Buccaneer for "breaking the Navy department regulations" on condition that it will not return to Cuba. Its owner has instructed his captain to give bond for the fine under protest, but not to accept the conditions offered. The Buccaneer probably will sail tomorrow.

Surprised at De Lome

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 11.—Hanna Taylor, former minister to Spain, who is residing in this city, when convinced of the authenticity of the De Lome letter, expressed surprise at his ungrateful and indiscreet action. Mr. Taylor says that De Lome is undoubtedly the most brilliant and discerning diplomat in the service of Spain, and that his present imprudence is inexplicable. The letter, he declares, is an affront to every American citizen, and that it is remarkable how it could have emanated from De Lome, who has hitherto existed between him and the administration. Mr. Taylor thinks the affair will have the effect of increasing the rancor in both countries, as the Spaniards bitterly despise Americans, and the masses will uphold De Lome's action. He believes, however, that his recall is a calamity to the mother country.

Russian Accusers on Trial

LONDON, Feb. 11.—At the Old Bailey today the trial of Vladimir Bourtoeff, editor of the Narodny Vozvez (Will of the People), and Weirbach, the printer of that paper, was commenced. The prisoners are charged with leading a publication inciting the assassination of the czar. They pleaded not guilty. The attorney, Sir Richard Webster, who presented, said such charges would never have been brought unless the circumstances had been exceptional, but, he added, the prisoners had directly incited to murder of the czar by diabolical means similar to the nihilist outrage at the winter palace in 1880. Bourtoeff was sentenced to eighteen months and Weirbach to two months' imprisonment.

Revolution in Nicaragua Suppressed

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, (via Guatemala), Feb. 8.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—The troops of President Zelaya under Games have recaptured San Juan del Sur and are pursuing the enemy toward Costa Rica.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Senor Luisa Corea, charge d'affaires of the Greater American Republic, is in receipt of telegrams today from the Diet and from President Zelaya of Nicaragua stating that "The insurrection has been suppressed."

Run Down by a War Ship

HULL, England, Feb. 11.—The passenger steamer Marbella, bound from here for Hamburg, was sunk by collision with the bow of the British war ship Galatee in Hull Roads last evening. All the passengers and crew were saved. The Galatee was run aground near the entrance to Alexandria dock at this place shortly after high water this morning.

Bois Prevail in Paris

PARIS, Feb. 11.—There was a riotous demonstration on the Boulevard Sebastopol

CONSIDER INCIDENT CLOSED

Bad Break of Spanish Minister is Now Ancient History.

DE LOME IS NOW PREPARING TO DEPART

No Unusual or Sensational Incidents Connected with Official Announcement of His Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The personal incident growing out of the publication of Senor Dupuy de Lome's letter to Senor Canales may be regarded as settled. This has been brought about by the short cablegram sent by Minister Woodford from Madrid, in which he stated that the minister had resigned and his resignation had been accepted before he (Woodford) presented the request of the United States that he be recalled.

The officials here feel an interest in learning the details of happenings in Madrid yesterday and are waiting for Mr. Woodford's promised full report. But unless this should contain some statement that is unexpected, there is no disposition on the part of the government to protract the closing of this unpleasant incident and it is not expected that anything in the nature of a demand for an apology will be made. If a graceful disclaimer should come, that will be taken in the spirit in which it is made, the relations between the State department otherwise the matter will be dropped and the Spanish legation will run smoothly once more through the medium of Senor Dupuy de Lome, the first secretary and now charge d'affaires.

It can be said for the president that he shows little personal concern in the matter as it stands and is not disposed to pursue Mr. de Lome in any personal spirit and with this spirit in the head of the administration, the end of the affair may be said to have been reached.

As the representative of Spain, Senor Don Juan du Bosle called at noon today at the State department and presented in writing the notification of the Spanish government that the resignation of Senor Dupuy de Lome had been accepted and that Senor du Bosle was authorized to represent his government as charge d'affaires ad interim. The notification was purely formal, giving the facts of transfer, without mention of the incident leading up to it. Having assumed his duties Mr. du Bosle paid a call of respect to the State department. He was not accompanied by Senor de Lome. The incident was regarded as closed so far as Spain is concerned. How the United States will regard it the legation does not know, of course. The acceptance of the minister's resignation constitutes such apology as will be made, and beyond this, so far as present instructions go, there will be no further formalities beyond the departure of Senor de Lome.

Appreciating the delicacy of the situation he has withdrawn invitations of a social character. He will sail from the United States about the middle of next week. As far as possible the late minister desires to occupy a purely private attitude and to be free from any of the public attention which has been inseparable from his position as minister to Spain.

PACKING UP HIS EFFECTS

Senor de Lome received a representative of the Associated Press at the legation this morning, and for the first time withdrew the cordials of secrecy which he had imposed during the trying stages of the incident. All about were evidences of preparation for departure. The spacious entrance salon was piled high with huge packing boxes and several men were stowing away goods. Express wagons were at the side and rear entrances. Senor de Lome was in the legation office at the desk he has so long occupied. He preserved that outward calm which has marked him during other critical stages of the Spanish-Cuban contest. Near him in a corner of his private secretary near Valencia, Spain, which he had been looking over in anticipation of soon returning to it.

"This will be the last time I will see you as minister of Spain," said he, "for I am about to turn over to Mr. du Bosle all the affairs of the legation. He will be the official representative, and I will be the private citizen. In my private capacity I will be glad to see you any time during the brief time that I remain here."

The late minister referred to his plans. He said he expected to leave Washington as soon as possible, taking into consideration the time of the departure of the Atlantic steamers. He expressed satisfaction that his going would be with that privacy which a private citizen could enjoy. It would take, he thought, one or two days to wind up the routine affairs of the office, personal and official. The mail would be sent to him, and the minister would be turned over unopposed to Senor du Bosle. After leaving here Mr. de Lome may visit some Spanish friends for a day or so, but that is not settled. The Cuban tutor who has instructed the de Lome boys, has been released and will return to Havana. The governess will also be released. After leaving this country the future plans of Mr. de Lome are not fixed. Personally he would like to go to a quiet spot in the mountains. He would like to go to the capital he probably will visit some other place and then go to his estate near Valencia. It is a large place with extensive vineyards and is in the district which returned Senor de Lome to the Cortes as a deputy. Further than referring to his plans Senor de Lome would not talk for publication and would not go into the recent incident.

Senor du Bosle, the new representative of Spain, was seen at the legation. He looks more like an Englishman than a Spaniard, being tall and of athletic build with no Spanish trace in his accent. His mother was an Englishwoman and he was trained at Oxford. For the present he asked to be excused from discussing Spanish affairs.

AWAITING PROMISED REPORT

Inquiry at the State department, however, depicts that the department has not yet formally prepared to admit that the incident is closed. Our government having accepted the charge and Mr. de Lome having dropped from his official position, it now remains for the Department of State to await the fuller report promised by Minister Woodford.

At the cabinet meeting today the president briefly gave a summary of the correspondence that has taken place up to this moment respecting the retirement of Mr. de Lome and remarked that it would be necessary to await this report. The matter was not discussed in any phase after this explanation of its status by the president. Assistant Secretary Day also made the same statement when asked whether the incident could be regarded as closed so far as our government was concerned. While this is the necessary course to be followed so long

INDIAN CONGRESS SCHEME

Looks as Though the Red Men Would Assemble at Omaha.

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SAUSSIER FAVORED PUBLIC TRIAL

Minister of War Overruled the Military Governor.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—There were the usual crowds about the assize court of the Seine today when the fifth day of the trial of M. Zola and Pelloux commenced. M. Zola and Colonel Picquart were greeted with hostile cries on their arrival. The court was thronged.

The proceedings opened with General Pelloux on the stand. General Pelloux testified that General Saussier, the former military governor of Paris, desired a public trial for Major Esterhazy, but General Billot, the minister for war, ordered that the trial be secret. Nevertheless, the witness added, the court-martial refused to keep the entire proceedings secret, therefore it was impossible to keep the trial secret. It was accepted, he said, by the order of the authorities.

On General Pelloux leaving the stand M. Zola said: "There are several ways of serving France. You, general, made your campaign; but I will bequeath to posterity the name of Emile Zola, and posterity will be my judge."

Colonel Picquart was called and narrated how he found the fragments of a telegraphic card in 1895 and concluded therefrom that Esterhazy was corresponding with suspicious parties. His second name of Major Esterhazy's handwriting which, compared with certain documents, led to the conclusion that Major Esterhazy was improperly using official papers.

Colonel Picquart said further: "I was struck by the resemblance of Major Esterhazy's handwriting to that of the bordereau, and I submitted photographs to M. Berillon and M. Patteny du Clam, and they declared that it was exactly the same as that of the bordereau, adding: 'The Jews would do anything to get the world to persecute that which they themselves do not understand.' Patteny du Clam said it was the handwriting of Dreyfus."

Continuing Colonel Picquart said he knew of a superior officer whose name was mighty, mentioned as furnishing documents to a foreign power, adding that he did not wish to further disclose secrets while he (the colonel) was still investigating. "The newspapers began an agitation and interpellations commenced in the Chamber, adding to my difficulties. Then I was sent to Tunis, where all letters reached me opened. When I was summoned back from Tunis to attend the Esterhazy inquiry General Pelloux treated me as the real defendant, refusing to listen to my charges against Major Esterhazy."

Colonel Picquart pointed out that while the anti-Dreyfus papers published facsimiles of the bordereau, they did not publish a facsimile of the letter written by Dreyfus at Major Patteny du Clam's dictation. "It would have been to embarrassing," the witness implying that a comparison would have tended to show that Dreyfus was not the author of the bordereau.

Colonel Picquart emphatically denied General Pelloux's statements of yesterday that he had divulged an espionage affair to outsiders. He candidly admitted sending an agent to Major Esterhazy's apartments, but he pointed out that at the time Major Esterhazy's flag was advertised to let, and his agent only brought him an unimportant letter, which, however, served for a comparison of handwriting.

Colonel Picquart added that he communicated his suspicions of the guilt of Major Esterhazy to his chief, who never said they had additional evidence of the guilt of Dreyfus beyond what he himself knew. The witness concluded with stating that the intrigues of the officials, of which he had been the victim, had been aimed to prevent him from demonstrating the guilt of Major Esterhazy.

M. Laborie then questioned Colonel Picquart regarding the secret document, and the witness said: "I knew of the existence of the secret document, but I only saw it when General Pelloux showed it to me." The witness could not give any further particulars on account of "professional secrecy."

The colonel was then asked by M. Laborie if he saw the original bordereau, and admitted that he had, but said he was chiefly acquainted with the photographic reproduction circulating at the war ministry. He also admitted having seen the document in which figured the phrase "this canaille (rascal) D." which has been so much talked about in the French press.

General Pelloux was recalled and again denounced Colonel Picquart for searching Major Esterhazy's rooms, whereupon M. Laborie quickly retorted, "But you, yourself, had Colonel Picquart's room searched."

This rally was greeted with loud applause. When quiet was restored a heated altercation took place between M. Laborie and General Pelloux, the latter affirming that Mathieu Dreyfus had not submitted fresh proof of the guilt of Major Esterhazy.

Major Ravary was the next witness. M. Laborie reproached him with improperly conducting the Esterhazy inquiry, to which the major replied: "Military justice is not conducted like yours."

The remark caused murmuring in the court, which was then adjourned. Colonel Picquart was the best witness for M. Zola thus far heard. His evidence was very damaging to his superior officers, and favorable to Dreyfus, and it also showed him to be the victim of persecutions since he began his endeavor to probe the truth.

At the conclusion of his evidence Colonel Picquart met with an enthusiastic reception from the public. There were cries of "Vive Picquart" and "Vive l'armee!" in which many of the lawyers joined.

The higher military officers were visibly annoyed at the effect of Colonel Picquart's testimony.

The mob outside the court gave a conflicting reception to Colonel Picquart. There was a tremendous tumult and a few "boos" for M. Zola, but there were no serious incidents.

M. Zola's carriage, on leaving the Palais de Justice, was followed by a knot of people shouting "death to Zola," who could be heard shouting the carriage windows exclaiming "The coward!"

The police dispersed 1,400 people who were burning pro-Zola journals on the streets. Many arrests were made, but the persons arrested were quickly liberated.

Overdue Steamer Arrives

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The British steamer Premier, over whose non-arrival much anxiety was felt in shipping circles, arrived today from Jamaica, all well.

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PARIS, Feb. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—The Indian bill, in which the Transmississippi Exposition is vitally interested by reason of an amendment it carries appropriating \$45,000 for a congress of the Indian tribes, passed the senate this afternoon, Senator Allen withdrawing his appeal on Senator Allison's point of order against the amendment providing for the settlement of the Otoe and Missouri reservation lands in Gage county rather than jeopardize measures in which the whole state of Nebraska is interested. It was thought best to allow the amendment to go over, in view of the fact that Senator Thurston had a bill on the calendar covering the whole subject of the Otoe and Missouri affairs in Nebraska and Kansas. Senator Allen having withdrawn his appeal the bill was put upon its passage, and, carrying the appropriation, not only for the Indian congress, but for Indian tribes and Indian schools in Nebraska, South Dakota and Iowa, it was sent to the house. On Monday the bill will be reported and the house will nonconcur in the amendments as attached to the bill by the senate and conferees will be appointed.

Should there be a disposition to fight the measure in which Omaha, and the whole country, are so much interested, the conferees will be brought to bear against other features of the bill and a general debate developed. This, however, is not expected, the importance of other provisions of the bill being enough, it is believed, to carry it through, the free home feature, which was attached as a rider, being a shrewd game on the part of the senate to force the house to pass the same to meet the objection of the conferees. Later in the day Senator Thurston called up and passed his bill providing for revision and adjustment of sales of Otoe and Missouri reservation lands, which precipitated such a row yesterday. There were no objections to the bill and without amendment it slid through the senate.

ALLEN PROTESTS

Senator Allen presented a letter from First Assistant Secretary of the Interior Ryan today in relation to diversion of certain funds as interest money due the Santee, Flandreau and Ponca Indians for educational purposes. Senator Allen protested against the diversion on the part of the commissioner of Indian affairs of the department was called upon to explain. The letter states that by the act of March 2, 1889, \$2,000,000 was deposited in the treasury to the credit of the Sioux Nation of Indians as a permanent fund to draw 5 per cent interest, such interest to be used, half for promotion of industrial and other suitable education among the Indians and half in such a manner, including reasonable cash payments per capita, as in the judgment of the secretary would, from time to time, contribute to the advancement of the Indians. In the Santee-Sioux case, interest is computed from February 10, 1890, to December 31, 1897, \$89,921, of which one-half is for educational purposes and \$44,960 from this fund has been paid for school building and school supplies \$2,184, leaving a balance of \$39,776.

Commissioner Jones further states there is no per capita due the Santee Indians independent of the secretary of the treasury. Their annual interest being \$10,510. Providing half of this were set aside for educational purposes, it would have per capita circulation about \$5,255, or a trifle over \$6 per capita. The commissioner adds that while it has not been definitely decided, a per capita payment of \$3 to all Sioux Indians is contemplated in the near future.

CHANGE CONTEMPLATED

Indian Commissioner Jones has determined to make a change in the practice of his office with regard to the transfer of Indian school teachers. Heretofore it has been the practice to make these transfers upon a simple request from the teachers themselves or the agents. In many cases these transfers are asked for upon personal grounds without any good reason being assigned. In future no transfers will be made unless some valid reason is assigned which can be supported by evidence if necessary. The Indian commissioner today announced that \$3 per capita would be allowed the Sioux Indians of South Dakota as their annual allowance.

The application of the following persons to organize the Citizens' National Bank of Cedar Rapids, Ia., was today approved: J. L. Bever, W. F. Severn, E. Plinney, F. Braun, J. F. Amidon, J. T. Hamilton, George W. Bever and T. C. Mungler.

NEBRASKA'S MILITIAMEN

Assistant Secretary of War McKeljohn today sent to the senate an abstract of the bill for the United States, Nebraska under this abstract has general and special cavalry, 45; light battery, 52; infantry, 1,025; number of available men in state to take field, 101,926. South Dakota shows a very much smaller percentage: General and staff, 3; light battery, 42; infantry, 651; number of available men, 55,000.

Senator Thurston presented a petition of citizens of Kearney and Grand Island, also petitions from residents of Clay and Adams counties, protesting against the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty. He also presented a petition of citizens of Edgar against the passage of the bankruptcy bill.

Bids for elevators for the Omaha public building will be opened February 24. Bids for the entire completion of the South Omaha public building, exclusive of heating apparatus, will be opened February 18.

Senator Pettigrew passed his bill appropriating \$150,000 for a National Soldiers' Home at Hot Springs, S. D.

Chief Clerk Hills said today that so much has been saved to the government by the introduction of electric lighting plants in the government buildings that he had selected Omaha as one of four cities in which electric light plants should be built next year.

Senator Thurston left for Brooklyn tonight, where he goes to deliver a speech before the Union League club on "U. S. Grant."

Two Logging Trains Collide

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 11.—A collision between two log trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul last night at Carney Spur, Conductor Anderson of this city and Brakeman Toole of Green Bay, Wis., were instantly killed and the engine and nine cars were wrecked.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—able Winds. Generally F.

1. Sagasta Explains De Lome Incident

De Lome Incident Explained. Action of Closed. at the Paid.

2. Wino Fountain Store

Landlady and Boarder Fall Out.

3. Mr. Edmiston Feels Dodge County Fair

Aftermath of Fiasco.

4. Editorial and Com. Ray's Report on it

at the.

5. Council Hints Lock

Business Review of the Week.

6. Railroad Rates Held in Abeyance

Lecture by Rabbi Franklin.

7. Great Secrecy of Jury Material

Citizens Complain of Dirty Streets.

8. Bills of Foundation

10. Commercial and Financial News.

11. "An Ambuscade."

Temperature at Omaha:

5 a. m. 27 2 p. m. 32

7 a. m. 28 3 p. m. 33

9 a. m. 28 4 p. m. 34

10 a. m. 29 5 p. m. 35

11 a. m. 30 6 p. m. 35

12 m. 31 7 p. m. 31

12 m. 30 8 p. m. 30

NASSAU CHAMBER IS DESTROYED.

Level P. Morton Suffers an Extensive Fire Loss.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Level P. Morton's seven-story office building, with frontages on Nassau and Ann streets, and known as the Nassau Chamber building, was destroyed by fire tonight. The firemen had a hard battle, and for three hours there was every prospect of a great conflagration. Every fire company in the city from Fifty-ninth street to the Battery was called out.

The Derby Desk company occupied both the Nassau and Ann street stores, and the basement of the building where the fire originated, was occupied by the Herald Cycle Company.

From the Nassau Chamber the fire spread to the four-story building adjoining, and the clothing store of Maduro Brothers, on the ground floor, was quickly in flames. The loss here also will be practically complete.

Several firemen were badly cut by flying glass and debris, but none seriously injured. The Murray stationery store occupied a small corner adjoining the Derby Desk company on Nassau street, and the concern has very little if anything left.