THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1898. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

SPAIN IS SURPRISED

Dons Are Astonished at the Attitude Assumed by America.

DE LOME INCIDENT WILL NOT DOWN

Madrid Government Considers That Its Duty is Performed.

ACCEPTANCE OF RESIGNATION SUFFICIENT

Letter Purely a Private Communication to Canalejas.

DOES NOT REQUIRE FURTHER ACTION

All Rumors About Sending Spanish Ironclads to Cuba Are Said, at Madrid, to Be Premature.

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MADRID, Feb. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Sensation and surprise is caused in Madrid by New York telegrams stating that the American government expected more satisfaction for the conduct of the late Spanish minister. According to the Spanish official version, the cabinet considers the prompt acceptance of the resignation of De Lome quite sufficient satisfaction for America, the letter to Canalejas not being an official, but purely a private act, royal decrees simply accepting De Lome's resignation and appointing a successor being gazetted shortly afterward.

The Spanish minister of foreign affairs, in a note replying to the Woodford communication of February 10, will place on record what was stated in the interview with Woodford, namely, how much the Spanish government regretted the conduct of De Lome, and its sincere desire that the incident should not alter the present friendly relations and the course of commercial negotiations to which the Sagasta cabinet attaches much importance.

For the present it seems likely that Duke Arcos, Spanish minister to Mexico, will be promoted to Washington. He married an American, speaks English and could reach Washington rapidly. His credentials could be sent immediately on his arriving at Washington. All rumors about sending Spanish ironclads and torpedo boats to Cuban waters are premature.

EFFORT TO GET LEE IN TROUBLE.

Autonomists Want to Retaliate for the De Lome Fiasco.

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HAVANA, Feb. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—There is a rumor that the palace authorities have a letter written by Consul General Lee, the contents of which are as interesting, even exciting, for Spain, as De Lome's letter to Canalejas was for the United States. Another rumor was set afloat that General Lee had resigned. A strong effort is being made to get General Lee into the same boat with De Lome. The members of the autonomist cabinet don't like him. He did not visit them officially as the real head of the government in Cuba, so they thought to secure some private letter written by General Lee which would give robust views of the Cuban question. It was thought that General Lee's frankness in conversation insured the existence of such missives, and the opinion was openly expressed that General Lee would have to go too. But as has been cabled already General Lee has written nothing about Cuba except in his official reports to the State department. Even if some seemingly compromising letter from General Lee got into the possession of the palace people it is unlikely that General Blanco would push the affair. He admires General Lee.

De Lome's resignation is really considered here as a severe blow to Spain. The Cubans are jubilant. They say Spain has no other diplomat with equal brains, industry, private fortune and brilliant, diplomatic wife. They think there will be fewer "senators from Spain" in congress now. The text of De Lome's letter printed here today caused a great stir. His candid opinion of McKinley was mildly translated in the English version circulated in the United States.

General Blanco's fiasco in eastern Cuba, the postponing of the elections, De Lome's retirement and the recent activity of the insurgents make the outlook black for autonomy and for Spain. The failure of the scheme of election would be proof to all nations that autonomy is dead and the government is naturally delaying the evil hour. The liberal party members are either rebels or are dead or dying of hunger, while the conservative party says it will not go to the polls. General Blanco had a very cool reception upon returning to Havana. He appears disheartened. It is expected that those persons who deceive him about the insurgents being willing to surrender will be punished. It is said at the palace that General Blanco will take the field in eastern Cuba.

Miss Clara Barton, the head of the Red Cross society in the United States, is touched by the universal misery here. She and her assistant, Mr. Elwell, are working hard. They are absolutely unsupported by the local Red Cross, which, although a member of the international society, has never extended succor to anybody but Spanish soldiers, who need it badly enough. Miss Barton does not care. She expects to accomplish the mission unaided. Hotel Inglaterra was besieged yesterday by reconcentrados, who had heard that Miss Barton was there with food. They were sent to the American food dispensary. Miss Barton superintended the distribution yesterday of provisions from America at Cerro, a suburb of Havana. She had her private secretary take note of the hospital cases. Mr. Elwell is a capable, common sense business man, who will stop all possible leaks in the distribution of American charity. He knows Cuba.

SYLVESTER SCOVEL.

DISCUSS SUCCESSOR TO DE LOME.

Minister to Mexico May Be Transferred to Washington.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—The cabinet will discuss tomorrow the choice of a successor to Senor Dupuy de Lome at Washington. The candidacy of Senor Polo-Bernabe appears to be abandoned.

Several members of the cabinet favor the nomination of the Duke of Arcos, Spanish minister to Mexico, because he could take charge of the Spanish legation at Washington this week.

UNITED STATES IN POSSESSION.

Taiya and Skagway Are in Canadian Territory.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 13.—In the House of Commons Minister Sifton said a boundary was established many years ago on the Stikin, crossing the river about fifty miles from its mouth. As regards Taiya and Skagway, they were really in Canadian territory, but the United States had held undisputed possession of them. * * *

Sir Charles Tupper suggested that this was putting it rather seriously.

Mr. Sifton replied that it was unfortunate, but a fact nevertheless, that the right of possession had not been challenged.

Important customs regulations have just been issued by the government. In effect they require that all goods purchased in Canada and destined for the Klondike region must be carried in Canadian vessels to the customs port of landing; otherwise full duty will be charged thereon. Prospectors, therefore, will be compelled to travel by Canadian vessels to escape customs charges.

POPE RECEIVES THE PILGRIMS.

His Holiness Appears to Be in Excellent Health.

ROME, Feb. 13.—The pope celebrated mass today in the Basilica, in the presence of a congregation of pilgrims from all parts of the country, in honor of past and coming anniversaries jointly with his first mass coronation. His holiness was borne to the church in the sedia gestatia and an elaborate ceremony was observed.

The pope knelt while his chaplain celebrated the second thanksgiving mass, and then, seated on the throne, received the leaders of the pilgrims. At the conclusion he pronounced the apostolic benediction in a strong voice, after which he was carried from the church with the same ceremony. His holiness appeared to be in excellent health.

COLONEL HERNANDEZ IS DYING.

Under Sentence of Death Prison Life is Killing Him.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 13.—Colonel Hieves Hernandez, who was suspected of complicity in the Garza conspiracy and was tried by court-martial and sentenced to death, is now dying at the Santiago military prison. He was of strong constitution, but an inactive life has told on him and he is slowly wasting away. The evidence against him satisfied the tribunals, but his friends believe in his innocence, although the circumstantial evidence was strong.

Morales a Candidate for President.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 13.—General Prospero Morales, the Guatemalan revolutionary leader and aspirant to the presidency, may return shortly to Guatemala. In an interview today with an Associated Press correspondent, General Morales said: "I was a candidate for the presidency at the time of the last revolution, but I could hardly say that I am a formal candidate now. I am awaiting developments in Guatemala, where everything is in turmoil. In no case would I be a candidate of the official element, but only of the people, and I should make sure before accepting that the voice of the people was unmistakably declared." The general added that he had had no communication with General Fuenles since the latter went to San Francisco.

Protest Against Torture.

BARCELONA, Feb. 13.—Thirty thousand people, mostly workmen, and orderly, demonstrated here today against the torture of the anarchists at Mont Juich fortress. Resolutions of protest and demanding the punishment of the torturers and a revision of the trial were adopted and will be forwarded to the government.

Foreign Ministers Will Be Received.

PEKIN, Feb. 13.—The New Year's audience for the foreign ministers has been fixed for February 15, and the banquet by the tsung li yamen will be given the following day. Owing to the long delay ministers had declined an audience, but the tsung li yamen has now arranged the matter.

Gladstone Will Return to England.

CANNES, Feb. 13.—Henry Gladstone says his father and the whole family intend to start about the end of next week for a south of England watering place. Mr. Gladstone's physician thinks his patient has attained the utmost benefit from his stay on the Riviera.

Friend of Cuba is Dying.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 13.—Dominguez Cowan, a member of the Cuban revolutionary junta of New York and head of the Cuban committee here, is dying. He has been very useful to the Cuban cause and will be a loss to the patriots.

England Negotiates for a Port.

PEKIN, Feb. 13.—England is negotiating with China to open Yuen Chau Fu, in the province of Hu Nan, as a treaty port and is negotiating also on the subject of the navigation of inland waters.

Dreyfus Still Excites Interest.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Numerous meetings were held in the provinces today in connection with the Dreyfus agitation. In some cases resolutions against the government were adopted.

China Pays the Indemnity.

PEKIN, Feb. 13.—The Chinese government has paid the agreed indemnity of $20,000 to M. Lyaudet, the Frenchman kidnaped by Tonquin pirates in 1895.

Good Outlook for Wheat.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The French wheat crop promises to be very good in thirteen departments, good in fourty-four and fair in thirty.

Steen Will Form a Cabinet.

CHRISTIANA, Feb. 13.—King Oscar has entrusted to former Premier Steen the task of forming a new cabinet.

FATE OF A MORPHINE FIEND.

Horrible Condition of a Once Wealthy Physician.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 13.—Dr. John R. DeVolle, who was found in destitute circumstances with his daughter, Miss Cora DeVolle, in a comfortless room on East Main street several weeks ago, died today in a New Albany sanitarium. He was taken to the institution a week ago to undergo treatment there, but his vitality had become so low that the manager of the sanitarium did not think it advisable to give him any treatment other than to relieve his pain by the use of the drug to the use of which he was addicted. His body was almost one mass of sores caused by the use of the hypodermic needle, there being 150 abscesses on him when he died. These abscesses brought on pyaemia, which caused his death.

Miss Cora DeVolle, who was taken to the New Albany sanitarium with her father, has been steadily improving, and her physician feels certain that she will recover her health. Wealthy and influential friends of her father, who reside in this city, have taken her case in hand, and they will care for her after her recovery.

Dr. Devolle was for years a prosperous and highly respected physician until wrecked by the morphine and cocaine habits. He was an Italian by birth, was highly educated and accomplished and spoke many languages with great fluency. His learning no less than the mystery of his life, which no doubt died with him, was a constant source of wonder to those who were thrown in contact with him. He came to this city right after the war, though he is said to have been in Louisville during the war as a confederate spy.

Many strange stories have been told concerning him, especially since attention has been called to the sad ending of what once promised to be a brilliant career.

It has been said that he was a political exile, that he killed a man in a duel in his youth, and other theories have been advanced to account for his reticence concerning his early life.

Three Indiana Murders.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 13.—During a quarrel in a saloon at Grant, a coal mining town north of this city, John Carrington shot and killed Wesley Niece Saturday night. He also shot Bayless Niece, who will die. The murderer escaped. At Lyford, another mining town, the postmaster, John Gilfoy, shot Joe Hoffman, who will die.

Ferry is Fast in the Ice.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Feb. 13.—The Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western railroad's car ferry Shenango is fast in the ice four miles out in Lake Michigan. The Grand Rapids & Indiana company's steamer Osceola attempted to leave for Milwaukee, but could not get out beyond the harbor piers.

DUPUY DE LOME IS CARELESS

Leaves His Unfortunate Letter Upon His Office Desk.

IT IS READ BY A LEGATION ATTACHE

He Sent Word to the Junta and a Postoffice Clerk at Havana Steals the Communication.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The Press will print tomorrow what it asserts to be the true version of the acquisition and publication of the letter from Mr. de Lome to Senor Canalejas. The authority cited for its authenticity is "A Cuban of the highest standing in the councils of his party," who receives his information "from headquarters in New York." The story proceeds to say:

"The letter was not stolen from the United States mails, but was secured by an agent of the Cuban junta in the postoffice at Havana. Don Jose Canalejas, to whom the letter was addressed, never saw the original. He did not know until eight days after the letter reached Havana that such a letter from Spain's representative at Washington had been written him.

"De Lome wrote the letter in his private residence at Washington, instead of at the Spanish legation. The paper, however, was marked with the official type and read in the corner 'Legation de Espana.' The same inscription was upon the left hand upper corner of the envelope.

"Senor de Lome did not mail the letter from his house. In fact he had not quite completed it upon the morning it was written, and carried it to the legation, where it was first seen and noticed by a person who is in the employ of the embassy, acting in a sub-official capacity. The letter lay on the desk of the minister in his inner office, the outer office being his place of reception to visitors. During an absence of half an hour from the inner office of De Lome the clerk in question saw the open letter and read some of it.

NOTIFIES THE JUNTA.

"The next day this same person sent word to his Cuban associates in Washington to the effect that he had seen a letter from De Lome to Canalejas in which President McKinley was vilified and autonomy called a scheme. Several of the Cuban leaders got together and asked the employe of the embassy to secure the letter. They did not believe his story, although he urged them to come into the public print and make charges against De Lome. Because they did not have the letter in their possession the leaders refused to say anything about it. The employe of the legation was urged to use all means in his power to secure the letter, although it was considered probable that the letter was already in the mails when the Cubans at the Hotel Raleigh were informed of its existence.

"The clerk in the employ of Minister de Lome saw no more of the letter. His memory-written abstracts were sent to New York, and it was agreed that could possession of the letter be obtained and his statements proven to be true the letter would be of incalculable value to the Cubans as substantiating what Cuban leaders had maintained regarding autonomy and the general Spanish policy in official circles toward this country and its officers. Immediately words of warning and urgings to be on the alert were sent to every Cuban who might be in a position to obtain track of or intercept the much sought for missive.

MAKES A COPY OF IT.

"The letter reached Havana five days after its postmark in Washington. An agent of the Cuban party who is an employe of the Spanish postoffice knew that the letter was on the way and when it came into his hands it was carried from the postoffice and a copy was made of it.

"Word to this effect was sent to the Cuban leader in Jacksonville, Fla., who at once asked the secret Cuban junta in Havana to secure the original letter—that a copy was not what was desired.

"The Havana postoffice clerk was not willing to do this, but afterward consented, as he was obliged to account for a certain number of letters. The original was then taken, several blank sheets substituted in place of the paper on which De Lome had written and the letter finally postmarked in the Havana postoffice and sent on its routine way.

"Eight days after its arrival in the Havana office the sealed envelope, properly addressed to Senor Canalejas, was delivered at the Hotel Inglaterra. Senor Canalejas did not regard the matter seriously at the time, although the hotel boy who brought him the letter and the postoffice employe who had charge of it were arrested. So also was the hotel employe who went several times daily to the postoffice for the mails. The three were discharged after an examination.

"Senor Canalejas communicated almost immediately with Minister de Lome, and for several weeks letters and cablegrams passed between the two, but no trace of the letter could be obtained. Canalejas shortly thereafter left Havana, going to Madrid.

"It is not explained why the letter was kept by the Cubans for several weeks before it was given out for publication.

"An informant other than the person who gave the foregoing, but who is on the inside in Cuban official circles, claims that the delay was caused on the part of the junta, which wished to be assured that the writing was that of the Spanish minister, so that he might have no chance to deny its authorship and cause a reaction, which would undoubtedly have been the result of the propagation of a fake."

LARGE CUBAN EXPEDITION SAILS.

Leaves Tampa Almost in Sight of Pinkerton Detectives.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 13.—A special to the Times-Union and Citizen from Tampa says:

Almost under the nose of Edward Gaylor, superintendent of Pinkerton's Spanish spies, a large Cuban expedition left Tampa last night and tonight sailed from a Point on Peace river. The men, about fifty in number, walked through the streets of Tampa about 2 o'clock this morning and boarded a special train which quickly bore them to a point near where they were to embark and there they remained in hiding until tonight when a tug took them out to the steamer which bore them away to Cuba, Colonel Emilio Nunez being in charge of the steamer. It is said General Sanguilly is the real commander and color is given this rumor by the fact that when the men left here they were in charge of Colonel Lechuga, who was first lieutenant of the personal staff selected by Sanguilly when he failed to get away from Jacksonville. Superintendent Gaylor, his son and another Pinkerton man have been here looking for Sanguilly, they believing he was somewhere near. It is alleged that the Cubans have sent Sanguilly away on this trip to get rid of him in the United States.

It is understood 5,000 rifles, 6,000 pounds of dynamite, 200,000 rounds of cartridges and a large lot of supplies made up the cargo.

SPAIN TO STATE ITS REGRETS.

Another Story Concerning the De Lome Incident.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says:

A formal statement of regret at the censure of Depuy de Lome's conduct, coupled with an expression of sincere desire that the Canalejas letter incident shall not impair the present friendly relations between the governments of Spain and the United States or interrupt the negotiations for a commercial treaty will be made by Foreign Minister Gullon immediately following the gazetting of the royal decree accepting Senor de Lome's resignation and appointing his successor as Spain's representative at Washington. On the other hand the Washington correspondent of the World says Spain has not disavowed responsibility for the utterances of De Lome and does not consider that any disclaimer of that character is necessary. From Spain's point of view the incident is closed, not only as to De Lome's direct reflections on the president and the people, but his declaration that autonomy is a mockery, etc. Such is the unsatisfactory information contained in the long expected statement from Mr. Woodford received late last night.

WOODFORD'S CABLE IS TRANSLATED.

Washington Officials Are Mum Concerning Its Contents.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The 300 word cipher dispatch received from Minister Woodford Saturday night, was translated at the State department today, but no intimation of its import could be secured from official sources. Assistant Secretary Day, who has been entrusted with the whole correspondence by the president, refused to discuss the message. He said simply there were no developments that could be made public at this time.

To urgent appeals for something definite the president replied through Secretary Porter that the whole matter was in Secretary Day's hands and that the president relied on him to handle the information for the press.

It was stated at the White House, however, that there was no truth in the report of a censure on Minister Woodford for allowing Dupuy de Lome to forestall him in presenting the application for the minister's recall.

Minister Woodford's course had been entirely satisfactory and any criticism at this time was unfounded and unfair. It could not be ascertained positively whether or not an answer to Minister Woodford's last dispatch has been sent. It is almost certain, however, that a reply has been drafted and that it was put in cipher at the State department this evening.

The Duke d'Arcos, mentioned in Madrid dispatches, as a possible successor to Dupuy de Lome, has been the guest of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mackey-Smith of this city during the last week. With him is the Duchess d'Arcos, formerly Miss Virginia Lowery of Washington. The duke was ambassador to Mexico and is stopping in Washington en route to Spain. During the week he has been entertained by the British ambassador and Lady Pauncefote at luncheon and by the late Spanish minister and Mme. de Lome, who gave a dinner in his honor Thursday evening.

EX-GOVERNOR ST. JOHN IN A FIX.

Gets Himself Disliked for Signing a Liquor Petition.

OLATHE, Kan., Feb. 13.—At a mass meeting of his fellow citizens this afternoon John P. St. John, the ex-prohibition governor, was roundly denounced for signing a whisky petition. Governor St. John endeavored to defend himself but was questioned so sharply that he was compelled to retreat under fire. The demonstration which followed was one of the liveliest ever witnessed in Olathe, the center ten years ago of the original package excitement.

Three local druggists had filed petitions with the probate judge asking for permission to sell liquor. The law requires the signatures of twenty-five men and a like number of women of the ward in which the store is to locate. One of the druggists got ex-Governor St. John to sign his petition. This stirred up the Women's Christian Temperance union as never before, and a mass meeting was called this afternoon. The church was crowded. Senator Parker, the first speaker, called upon Mr. St. John to explain why he—so prominent and able a leader and temperance advocate had, after so many years of prohibition in the city, signed the petition.

Mr. St. John's explanation was that he wanted liquor sold only by the druggists. In an instant the house was in an uproar and heated questions were thrust at prohibition's champion from every quarter of the house. The questions finally came so thick and fast that no answers could be given and the ex-governor retired.

Judge Hindman delivered a heated speech, declaring that upon such questions the Women's Christian Temperance union had always been right, and at this time he would follow under their wise leadership, instead of following the "inexcusable course" of St. John. At this utterance a veritable storm of applause broke forth. Others could not wait, but arose and emphatically protested against the action of St. John, two or three trying to be heard at once.

BEAR GOES IN WINTER QUARTERS.

Expedition to Relieve Whalers Starts Out on Foot.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 13.—News was received here today from the expedition sent by the government last November on the revenue cutter Bear to relieve the whaling fleet imprisoned in the Arctic ocean. The news was brought by the steamship Lakme, which left Dutch Harbor, Alaska, February 3.

The overland expedition in charge of Lieutenant D. H. Jarvis left the Bear December 12 for Tunnorok, a native village on the north shore of Cape Vancouver, and returned to Dutch Harbor, where it went into winter quarters.

The overland expedition, consisting of Lieutenant Jarvis, Lieutenant E. P. Bertholf, Surgeon J. Coll and F. K. Coltschoff, guide, expected to proceed to St. Michaels, which place it would reach in about ten days after leaving the Bear. From St. Michaels the overland expedition will go to Teller station, where reindeer will be procured with which to make the trip to Point Barrow. On account of the ice the Bear was only able to get within sixty miles of Sledge island, where it was originally intended to land the overland expedition.

The Bear made the trip from Seattle to Unalaska in ten days, including a delay of twenty hours about 300 miles out, caused by a severe storm. No special incident attended the run to where the overland expedition was landed.

The Lakme also brings news that the bark Coloma, which left Tacoma December 26 with lumber for Dutch Harbor, had not reached its destination, and it is feared that it is lost.

LOST FISHERMEN ARE REMEMBERED

Annual Services Are Held for the Victims of the Deep.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 13.—Gloucester's annual tribute to lost fishermen was made today. The annual memorial service under the auspices of the Gloucester Fishermen's institute was held in the First Baptist church this afternoon before a large audience, many of whom were relatives and friends of lost fishermen. Practically all of the clergy of the city were present and participated in the services, which opened with select scripture sentences by the chaplain of the institute. The memorial list, which was read, shows that ninety-six fishermen lost their lives during 1897, their average age being 31 years. There are seventeen widows and forty-five children left to mourn their loss. A large percentage of the unfortunate fishermen were natives of the British provinces.

No Disruption in Dr. Hall's Church.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The church of Dr. John Hall, the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian, will suffer no disruption through the recent withdrawals of most of the elders and trustees. At the services today it was announced that a meeting will be held tomorrow for the purpose of filling the seven vacancies on the board of trustees. Six nominations for trusteeships will be presented to the congregation at this meeting as follows: General Samuel Thomas, railroad president; James Talcott and General F. Vistor, dry goods merchants; W. R. Stuart, banker; James P. Britton, broker, and John W. Auchincloss, former trustee. The seventh member has not been selected.

BIRTH OF THE EXPOSITION

Part Played by The Bee in the Great Show's Creation.

WHERE HONOR OF ITS ORIGIN BELONGS

Claimants for the Credit Come Fast to the Front—Advocated by The Bee Years and Years Ago.

There has been a great deal of talk, lately, about the "mystery" which is said to envelope the origin of the Transmississippi and International Exposition. Numerous claims have been made by various parties to the honor of being the first to conceive the idea of holding a great exposition at Omaha, which should exhibit to the world the resources of the great west. These claims have been especially numerous since it has become apparent that the exposition is to be a most gigantic affair and a credit to the originator. There are fully a score of men in Omaha who can relate authentic incidents showing where and when they conceived the idea that a great exposition should be held in Omaha and their claims are supported by circumstantial evidence that leaves little room for doubt as to their correctness, so that all that remains is to establish their relative dates and forever settle the controversy, on the theory that the man who first mentioned the matter and continued to advocate it is unquestionably entitled to the honor of being the originator.

The greater number of claimants for the honor of being the progenitor of the enterprise base their claims upon incidents occurring just prior to the passing of the resolution by the Transmississippi congress, which called the exposition into being. Some of these claims antedate the congress by a few days or a few weeks. Among these latter are ex-Mayor Bemis, R. W. Richardson and L. H. Bradley. The two latter were appointed by Mayor Bemis as delegates to the meeting of the Transmississippi Commercial congress which was held in St. Louis in 1894 and were responsible for the selection of Omaha as the place for the meeting in 1895. It was through the efforts of Mayor Bemis and these two delegates that the Commercial club was induced to take hold of the matter of making preliminary arrangements for the meeting of the congress in Omaha. In November, 1895, just before the congress commenced to assemble, the idea of working up a sentiment among the members in favor of an exposition was discussed by these three and each is positive that he made the first suggestion.

WALSH'S EARLY IDEA.

James Walsh is another aspirant for the honor of being the originator of the exposition. He was a delegate to the congress and in a caucus of Nebraska delegates the day the congress met he suggested the introduction of a resolution providing for an exposition at Omaha, the buildings to be permanent and the show to be held once every five years. This suggestion finally culminated in the preparation of the resolution which was finally adopted by the congress, but the permanent features suggested by Walsh were eliminated.

At the last monthly banquet of the Commercial club President Wattles of the exposition said he had concluded, upon investigation, that Dudley Smith was entitled to the honor of originating the exposition, as he had suggested an exposition at Omaha while gazing upon the beauties of the California Midwinter fair at San Francisco during the winter of 1893-94.

This claim at once disposed of the later claims of Walsh, Richardson et al, although Walsh charges that Dudley Smith was not a member of the delegation to the Commercial congress and had absolutely nothing to say at that time about an exposition at Omaha and took no part in the discussion. Whether this be true or false matters not, for the reason that before the sound of President Wattles' voice had died out, after giving Smith the credit, Secretary Wakefield of the exposition put in a claim which ante-dated that of Smith. Secretary Wakefield related how, at the World's fair, in August, 1893, he was standing on the Midway Plaisance, talking with Allen B. Smith, Frank Brown and two or three other Omaha men, and the suggestion was made by some of the party, he is uncertain by whom, that an exposition would be a great thing for Omaha; that it would pull the money to the west instead of allowing it all to go east.

EARLIEST OF THEM ALL.

In the absence of any further showing this would entitle Secretary Wakefield, or some other member of the little party on the Midway at Chicago, to the palm, but all of these claims are swept aside by a claim which is several years older than the oldest of them and The Omaha Bee stands as the originator and consistent exponent of the exposition idea as relates to Omaha.

The claim of The Bee dates more than ten years prior to the meeting of the Transmississippi Commercial congress in Omaha at which the exposition was given form, and the files of The Bee demonstrate the fact that to The Bee and its editor belongs the credit.

The Nebraska State fair was held in Omaha from 1880 to 1884, inclusive, but was removed to Lincoln after the fair of 1884. At the time of this removal there was a spirited controversy over the action of the State Board of Agriculture in taking the fair from this city and a series of editorials appeared in The Bee at that time, taking the position that the fair, as then conducted, was of no particular advantage to the city and advocating the establishment at Omaha of a permanent exposition. There were a number of these editorials, appearing from time to time during the early part of 1885. The first appeared in The Bee of January 22, 1885, immediately after the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture at which it was decided to move the fair to Lincoln, and was as follows:

THE STATE FAIR.

The State Board of Agriculture has decided to locate the Nebraska State fair at Lincoln for the next five years. While Lincoln may congratulate herself upon her victory, we do not hesitate to express our gratification over the action of the board. Omaha has outgrown all such artificial props as the State fair. She has the location, wealth and population for a permanent Interstate exposition. Instead of contributing toward the enlargement, maintenance and repair of the buildings on the fair grounds she may as well devote her money and resources toward permanent exposition buildings, just as Chicago and other cities have done. The Driving Park association should at once be merged into an exposition society, whose business it will be to provide the ways and means for collecting and exhibiting not merely the farm products of the Missouri valley, but the products of our factories, packing houses, mills and breweries. With the great cattle interests centering at our union stock yards, it will be an easy matter to organize an interstate cattle show in connection with the exposition, where the stock raisers of Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri may compete and participate. The cattle brought to Omaha for the exposition may be marketed on the ground and the owners will therefore, have a double incentive in bringing them here. * * * It is safe to predict that an interstate exposition such as we have outlined will not only be attended by thousands of Nebraskans where hundreds only would attend the State fair, but it will draw large numbers of people from all the surrounding states and territories.

The efforts of The Bee to establish an exposition in Omaha were not relaxed after the series of editorials referred to, but similar editorials appeared in the paper at intervals and Mr. Rosewater talked exposition to many citizens of Omaha. His ideas and suggestions were in favor of an interstate exposition in which the states immediately surrounding Nebraska should be interested. This idea was presented by him to George W. Lininger, as well as other people of prominence in Omaha, who recall the fact that such suggestions had been made from time to time.

In 1894 the last state fair was held in Lincoln. The revenues of the board had fallen off very rapidly for the last three fairs and Omaha interests com[illegible] agitating the idea of removing i[illegible]aha. Committees were appointed a[illegible] preparations were made to prepare [illegible]sition to be presented to the State B[illegible] Agriculture in support of the inv[illegible]o hold the state fair in Omaha. Ap[illegible]me the following editorial appeared [illegible] Bee in the issue of December 6, 18[illegible]

A POINTER TO THE [illegible]TEE.

Before the committee [illegible]d by the Commercial club, which i[illegible]rt on the location of the proposed [illegible]k and exposition grounds, takes [illegible] would be well to consider the adv[illegible] and feasibility of location on one of the tracts recently purchased for park purposes. Take, for instance, Miller park, which has as yet not been materially improved and cannot be made available as a competitor of Hanscom park, Elmwood park or Riverview park for years. Miller park is almost level and could be readily converted into a driving park, besides affording abundant space for exposition purposes. If there is any need for additional ground on either side it can be secured by the right of eminent domain through the park commission at a fair price. The probabilities are, however, that no additional grounds will be needed, except for railway approaches. The roadway from the city to Miller park is a boulevard and if it was desirable the street railway would be extended from the fort to any point adjacent to the exposition grounds. All the railroads can without a very heavy outlay extend tracks to points within easy reach.

Quite apart from the advantage to be derived from the fact that the city already owns this park and no taxes will ever be collectible thereon, there is the further incentive that all improvements can be made with a view to a permanent exposition or a zoological garden on the plan of Philadelphia and Cincinnati. That would form an attraction all the year around and justify the acquisition. In its present aspect Miller park appears to be a municipal tree nursery which can only be made an attractive park by the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

To expend money on leased ground is a reckless waste, besides being a barrier to the erection of signtly and substantial exposition buildings. The fact is every building for public use should be constructed with a view to stability and permanency. Even if Omaha should not get the state fair this project is feasible and would eventuate in an interstate exposition of the first magnitude.

The opportunity for putting the exposition idea into practical execution was presented when the session of the Transmississippi Commercial congress was about to be held in Omaha in November, 1895. This opportunity was taken advantage of and on the Sunday preceding the meeting of the congress, when many of the delegates were in the city and when the congress was the subject of much discussion, the following editorial appeared in The Sunday Bee of November 25, 1895:

A TRANSMISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION.

The construction of the transcontinental railroads gave the first powerful impetus to the development of the transmississippi country. Twenty-five years ago the population of the states and territories west of the Mississippi was 6,425,167, and the states and territories west of the Missouri were credited by the national census with a population of 1,462,866. In 1890 the transmississippi states contained a population of 15,170,315, while the population of the states and territories west of the Missouri aggregated 5,917,213. In 1890 there were only twenty-one miles of railroad in the country west of the Mississippi. Today the railroad mileage in the same region exceeds 65,000 miles, of which 37,000 miles are boasted by the country west of the Missouri.

The marvelous resources of this vast empire were only in a measure displayed at the World's Columbian exposition. In fact, the exhibits of the western states and territories were to a great extent overshadowed by the international exhibits made at Chicago. Of the hundreds of thousands of people who viewed the World's fair comparatively few carried away with them a distinct impression of the productive industries of the transmississippi states. Even people who live in this section and who have contributed to its growth do not grasp their extent and magnitude.

The inspiration for the Cotton States' exposition now being held in Atlanta doubtless lay in the conviction that an interstate exposition would go further toward promoting the development of the south than any other single agency. That the judgment of the projectors of the Cotton States' exposition was eminently sound is attested by the success that has attended this great undertaking as regards both the number and variety of the exhibits and the financial management of the venture. Not only have the people of the cotton states displayed commendable zeal in contributing toward its success with displays, but several of the Atlantic states, notably New York and Pennsylvania, are creditably represented. The Atlanta exposition has drawn hundreds of thousands of visitors from every section of the country and will be the agency by which a vast amount of new capital will be transplanted into the south.

What has been accomplished for the south by the Atlanta exposition can be accomplished for the west by a Transmississippi Exposition. With a population of 15,000,000 to draw on and a country prolific in material wealth, a Transmississippi Exposition would be an assured success from its very inception. Such an exposition would give the impetus to the westward trend of population and capital for which the people of this section have been striving. It would make known to all the world the capabilities of the west and revive activity in every branch of industry and production.

The Transmississippi congress, which convenes in this city during the present week, is the proper body to take the initiative in formulating the plans for a Transmississippi Exposition. Its recommendation in this matter would have great weight with both the state and national legislatures. Without disparaging any other city ambitious to secure the location of such an interstate exposition, The Bee believes that the citizens of Omaha are far superior to those of all other transmississippi points. Its location in the heart of the continent, midway between New York and San Francisco, makes it alike accessible to people east and west. Its railroad facilities in every direction are as perfect as those of any city in the Mississippi valley north of St. Louis. It is the center of the great agricultural belt and within a day's reach, by rail, of the mining region of Colorado, Wyoming and South Dakota, and within two days' reach of the great mining states west of the Rockies. Omaha is as near to the Puget sound country as is St. Paul and nearer by 500 miles to San Francisco and southern California.

It is hardly necessary to add that whatever is required of Omaha or pledged for Omaha to make the Transmississippi Exposition a success, the business men of this city will carry out to the letter.

WOMAN KILLED IN AN ELEVATOR.

Her Skull is Crushed and She Dies Instantly.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Mrs. Arthur Levy, wife of a member of the wholesale clothing firm of Hays, Goldberg & Co., was instantly killed tonight in an elevator at the Holland house. A party, of women of which Mrs. Levy was one, had accepted an invitation of H. C. Marks, a St. Louis merchant, to go to the Holland house, where he was a guest, and look at a display of photographs which he had gathered. Reaching the Holland house, Mr. Marks escorted the women to the elevator and gave orders to have them shown to the parlor, he returning to the hotel desk.

On entering the elevator Mrs. Levy placed her hand upon her forehead and complained of dizziness to her companions. Before they could reply the elevator boy had closed the door of the shaft, gripped his lever and the car shot up with a bound. Almost at the same moment Mrs. Levy reeled and fell with her head out of the door. The elevator was about an inch and a half from the walls of the shaft and as far as the solid wall would permit her head extended out. There was a crash and the boy, with a dextrous movement, brought his car to a stop at the first flight. It was too late. Mrs. Levy lay lifeless on the bottom of the elevator, her head crushed in as if by a heavy bludgeon. It had been struck by the slight projection of the floor into the elevator shaft.

TEMPERATURE AT OMAHA.

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	38	1 p. m.	33
6 a. m.	38	2 p. m.	33
7 a. m.	39	3 p. m.	35
8 a. m.	37	4 p. m.	37
9 a. m.	35	5 p. m.	37
10 a. m.	34	6 p. m.	36
11 a. m.	34	7 p. m.	33
12 m.	33	8 p. m.	32
		9 p. m.	31

BIG LABOR CRISIS

Gigantic Strike Impending in New England Cotton Mills.

EVERY OPERATIVE MAY BE CALLED OUT

Representatives of Textile Unions Favor Radical Action.

VOTE UNANIMOUSLY ON THE SUBJECT

On Recommendation of Gompers They Decide on a Strike.

SUCH A STEP WOULD CLOSE ALL MILLS

General Walk-Out Would Place 147,000 Operatives in Idleness and Absolutely Stop All Cotton Manufacture.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—At a meeting today in this city of fifty-five representatives of textile unions in New England it was unanimously voted to recommend that all unions call out the operatives in every cotton mill in New England.

The meeting was practically the outcome of the recommendation which President Gompers made to the Federation of Labor last Sunday, in which he urged the different unions to unite on some settled policy regarding the mill situation in New England. At that meeting a committee of four was appointed to take charge of the matter and after a conference this committee recommended that a general meeting be held to take definite action. Today the representatives of the various national textile associations assembled in the Wells Memorial hall and for four hours discussed the situation from every standpoint.

The primary object of the meeting was to devise some method of rendering assistance to the New Bedford strikers. It was pointed out today that if the strikers at New Bedford could hold out for four weeks without receiving more than 20 cents per operative per week in the way of outside assistance other mill operatives could stand a similar strain and that if all went out it would precipitate a crisis that would have to be met within a short time by the manufacturers. It was also shown that the mule spinners were in excellent condition as regards funds, that the United Textile Workers and the New England Federation of Weavers were also in good shape, but that the rest were short of funds. The situation was canvassed fully and at length the matter was put to a vote, no one being registered against the motion that the different unions should order a general strike in every cotton mill in New England until satisfactory adjustment of wages could be arranged.

It now remains for the various national unions to take action on the recommendation, but what this action will be is a matter of conjecture. If all should acquiesce and vote to strike, 147,000 operatives would undoubtedly cease work and the manufacture of cotton goods throughout New England would be at a standstill. If, on the other hand, only a few unions should vote to strike the refusal of