CUBAN COASTS AND PORTS

Notable Features Along the Shore Line of the Big Island.

WEAKNESS OF HARBOR FORTIFICATIONS

Dangers of Navigation Among th Islets and Reefs that the Spanfards Have Not Mastered -Ensy of Access.

If the Spanish fleet that has assembled in Havana bay is called upon to fight in the defense of the chief port of Cuba, relates the Detroit Free Press, there is no likelihood that the Spaniards will repeat the stupid blunder they made in 1805, when England floated her flag over the capital. That was a little before Trafalgar decided the fortunes of the war between England and Spain; and when the Spaniards heard that a British fleet was on the way to attack Havana, they prepared to defend the city in a very remarkable manner.

Three war ships were in Havana bay, but they were not destined to participate in the fight in the way war ships are usually expected to do. Before the British fleet appeared in the offing the ingenious Spaniards had knocked holes in the bottoms of their ships and sunk them in the narrow channel leading into the harbor. They accomplished one thing at least. The hostile fleet could not enter the harbor until the obstructions in the abstract had been removed; and it in the channel had been removed; and it would be a rather trying undertaking to attempt to clear the channel under fire from the gues of La Cabanas and Morro Castle. So the Spaniards thought they had put their

war ships to the best possible use.

But the British did not carry out the part
of the program the Spaniards had arranged
for them. Instead, they landed on the seaside north of the harbor entrance, scaled the heights to the rear of La Cabanas, captured the fort without difficulty, then tunneled from the fort to Morro Castle, planted a mine, blew a part of the castle into smithereens and Havana was theirs.

The history of Havana for the year that

t was England's possession illustrates in a remarkable way what an impetus is given to commerce by a government that maintains good order and fosters trade. In that time over 1,000 ships visited the harbor that had hitherto been deserted, and agriculture and trade advanced by mighty strides. The ex-perience proved how prosperous Cuba might become under the blessing of good govern-

WEAK FORTIFICATIONS.

Some of the noble harbors of Cuba are colerably well fortified as far as stone walls go, but they have peculiarities that will be borne in mind if we have occasion to knock them to pieces. One is that they almost invariably occupy high elevations and their walls are usually very high, and these features, according to war experts, are a source of weakness rather than of strength of they have to face bombardment from the guns that modern war ships carry. An-other important fact is that not even the three most strongly fortified ports, Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo, have in their armament guns of modern caliber, with the exception of the four guns which Weyler ed at Punta castle, across the channel from Morro, at the entrance of Havana har-With the possible exception of these four guns every cannon on the walls of every Cuban coast fort may be dismounted and the walls knocked to pieces by hostile war ships while they are still out of range of any cannon trained by a Spanish gunner.

This being the case it seems hardly probable that Scale will award much money in trances to many of the numerous ports, except Havana and Santiago de Cuba. would be the use, when many of the beat ports may be reduced to rubbish heaps by

Besides, many of the Cuban ports require no sunken barriers to prevent the entrance of hostile vessls, as far at least as war ships are concerned. The ports themselves are shallow and so are the entrances and our cruisers and battleships could no enter them under present conditions.

AN ATTRACTIVE POINT. One port of which we heard a great deal as long as Cuba had any commerce worth mentioning should be very attractive to us if we have occasion to look for an excellent harbor that can be occupied without much trouble or expense. This is Cardenas, some way east of Matenzas. The city lies on a specious bay and the special advantage of the port, in the event of war, is that no fortificafrom invasion from the sea. The Spaniarda have erected some rude defenses on the land side to keep the patriotic Cubans out of the town, but not a stone wall por an antiquated gun faces the sea front to give some show of possible resistance to an enemy approaching in ships. The failure to provide Cardenas with sea defenses is unaccountable, for it is the last excellent harbor and town of large tance on the north coast toward the Beyond Cardenas nearly all the industry and life of Cuba's seaboard is shifted imes of peace Cardenas does a thriving trade particularly in the export of sugar and mo-lasses. The country west and southwest of it is the most fertile in Cuba and here were most of the larger sugar chills and refineries

It was at Cardenas that Lopez landed with his party of fillbusters in 1851, when the idea of annexing Cuba and its half million slaves to this country was encouraged by the slave party of the south. Lopez expected to rally the Cubans and slaves to his standard, but he was unable to hold out more than two days in Cardenas and he had fifty of his followers

THE ISLAND EASY OF ACCESS. Even before we acquired possession of a single Cuban harbor it would not be diffi-bult for us to land on the island more guns and cartridges for the insurgents than they could carry to the field, and one of the first things to do would be to put Gomez and Garcia in a position to give us most effective co-operation on land. Spain's efforts to control Cuba's coast line and prevent the introduction into the island of any thing she chose to exclude began many years before the present war and have always been ridiculously futile. The filibustering that has supplied Gomez, Garcia and Macco that has supplied Gomez, Garcia and Maceo with supplies of munitions has been a mere bagntelle compared with the colossal smuggling that went on every month for many years after the official abolition of the slave trade in 1820. Spain had agreed with the other powers to put an end to slave stealing and slave trading, but in spite of the penalties decreed for these crimes from thirty to sixty ship loads of negroes were smuggled into Cuba every year. The Spanish officials made a great show of vigilance, but could not or did not prevent the landing of about 500,000 slaves in Cuba after all the civilized countries of the world had

all the civilized countries of the world interdicted the trade. This is one of all the civilized countries of the world had interdicted the trade. This is one of the great scandals that diversify Spanish history; and these hundreds of thousands of slaves were introduced just as guns and dynamite have been placed within the reach of Garcia. Cuba is less than 800 miles in length, but there is no coast in the world that is more difficult to trace in its outline, because it is so indented with intricate recesses and so fringed with coral reefs and marshy tracts. The great number of little islands among which the fillibusters have threaded their way to the coast, while the Spanish gunboats saw nothing, have a total of about one-twentieth of Cuba itself. Fillibustering has been a great success because the outlawed boats have experienced pilots, who can make their way through the labyrinth of islets and reefs. The Spanish have less knowledge of these shallow waters. It will be to our decided advantage, in case of war, that with the aid of Cubans we will have far greater knowledge than the Spanish ave far greater knowledge than the Span-irde have acquired of the intricate waters I that remarkable coast line, where con-

tour, with all its indentations, on Pichardo's large map, actually exceeds 6,800 miles. It is a curious fact that in all these centuries of occupancy of Cuba no Spaniard ever circumnavigated the island till 1801.

Charges Filed with the Executive at

CUBA'S FINE HARBORS. Magnificent as Havana's harbor is, one of the finest in the world, it is still surpassed as a natural port by that of Clenfuegos, and is not much superior to the barbor of Santiago de Cuba. Two causes have enabled Havana to far outetrip her rivals on the south coast. The first is that, among all the lelets and reefs that veil the coasts of Cuba, the most accessible stretch of coast is that from Matanzas to Bahia Hesda, with Havana almost midway between them; hence the Spanlards very tardily discovered that Magnificent as Havana's harbor is, one of Havana almost midway between them; hence the Spaniards very tardily discovered that Havana was most conveniently situated to be the seat of government and the business center of the ialand. To be sure the big bays on the southeast coast are as easily accessible from the sea, but their natural communications with the letterior are far interior. The second reason is that Havana is most favorably situated for commerce.

inferior. The second reason is that Havana is most favorably situated for commerce with this country, which consumes more of Cuba's products than all other nations together. One of the causes of the present war was summed up in the memorial sent by the sugar planters to Madrid, declaring that Spain's policy would lead to a tariff war with the United States, and that would meen the ruin of the island. meen the ruin of the island,

meen the ruin of the island.

If Havana had ample modern defenses none of the great harbors of the world could be more easily defended. As it is, the Spaniards might without difficulty so block the marrow channel leading into the bay that no ship could enter it for weeks after an enemy had planted its guns on the heights that command the city. Matanzas, the second city on the Island, stands at the head of a deep inlet which has become so shallowed by the sediments from the five or six rivers empty. ing into it that vessels of large draught ing into it that vessels of large draught have to ride at anchor some distance away. Its harbor is defended by one very large fort, with a more elevated site and loftier walls than those of any other Cuban stronghold. It is a large relic of antiquated fash-lons in military architecture, and the few new guns that Weyler planted on its walls, a while ago, are not up to the standard of modern requirements. The vast basin of the city of Nuevitas is no less than sixty square miles in extent, and its narrow, winding channel to the sea would give an invader more trouble than its flimsy fortifica-

OTHER HARBORS. On the southeast coast the very large harbor of Guantanamo has fortifications that would make a better show of defending the port than anything outside of Havana and Santiago de Cuba, though there is not much there to defend, for alluvium from the entering streams has choked the bay till it is almost useless for trading purposes. A little west is Santiago, the third port of Cuba, with a magnificent barbor and fortifications that are probably as strong as those of Havana. If it is attacked the blow will probably come from the sea, for the city is not yet connected with the general railroad system of the island and approach by land over the steep cliffs of the Sierra Mestra would be difficult for a large force. On the way westward along the coast to Clenfuegos is the mouth of the Cauto river, now held by the Spanish general, Pando,

though the Cuban Garcia's camp is only a few miles up the river, and he controls the whole river except its mouth. If we help Cuba this year, a prominent feature of our

ous other ports and natural harbors of Cubs today of little importance, because the tyrannical and ruinous sway of Spain so stifled the industrial and commercial life of a rich

and fertile island that even in its best days not more than a tenth of its area has ever been brought under cultivation. SETTLING POOR FARM JUDGMENTS.

Cash to Creditors. The county commissioners are actively engaged in making preparations to pay out the proceeds of the poor farm funding bonds in liquidation of the claims against the county arising from the sale of the Douglas addition lots. The claims will be included in an appropriation sheet that will be presented at the meeting next Wednesday and as soon thereafter as the warrants can be drawn the money will be paid.

The claims against the county growing out of the poor farm transaction are as follows: Unpaid judgments, \$84,147.72; interest, \$23,840.98; claims filed but not in judgment, \$87,151.63; interest, \$4,945.02; outstanding warrants, \$9,750.35; claims unfiled, \$7,000; making the total liabilities \$216. \$7,000; making the total liabilities \$216,-835.62. To meet these obligations the county has \$190,219.50, the proceeds of the bond cale; \$978 in the poor farm judgment fund, and \$500, the proceeds of the \$500 check that was forfeited by Farson Leach & Co., the Chicago parties who originally bought the bade and then backed with

bonds and then backed out. While the county commissioners realize that they have not enough cash on hand to take up all the claims, they are not in the least worried over the situation. Chairman Kierstead, in discussing the

condition of the poor farm fund, said: "A this time we lack a few thousand dollars o having enough money to liquidate all of the claims. Wednesday we will begin paying cut cash on these claims and will continue to do so until the last dollar is paid. Taxes will come to at a lively rate next month and by the first or the middle of May, we will have sufficient funds to pay all of these claims. Of course all of the claims will not come in a bunch and by the time the proceeds of the bond sale have been exhausted we expect to have enough of the collection from the poor farm levy to take care of everything that is outstanding against this thing that is outstanding against this

INSANE MAN HANGS HIMSELF

George Anderson Commits Suicide the County Hospital. George Anderson, a Dane about 65 years old, committed suicide at the county hospital Sunday night. He has been demented for some time, over the death of his wife, and has run away from the hospital and caused considerable trouble. Last January he ran away and was found unconscious on his wife's grave. He accomplished his death by tying a sheet about his neck and hanging himself from the transom. He was found dead about 5 o'clock yesterday, and his body was immediately brought to the coroner's office. Coroner Swanson is expected home from Chicago tomorrow, at which time the inquest will be held. Anderson is not known to have any relatives, and the only person who knows anything about the only person who knows anything about him is Paul Nelson of Calhoun.

Witson Goes to Springfield.

James Wilson arrested by Deputies Lewis and McDonald of the sheriff's office, has been taken back ito Springfield, Ill., where he will be required to answer to the charge of embezzlement. When arrested the pris-oner stated that he had embezzled from \$5.000 to \$10.000 from a wholesale commission firm by which he was employed. The offi-cer who came after Wilson said that the man had embezzled some money, but that an examination of the firm's books indicated that it was a much smaller sum than stated hat it was a much smaller sum than stated

Cripple Uses a Knife.
Louis Saupe, a cripple with a wooden leg
and a crutch, is a prisoner at the city jail

Charges Filed with the Executive a Lincoln Yesterday.

CORRUPT COMBINATION AND ITS RESULTS

Rule of a Year Under the Domination of Herdman and the Demorals ization of the Police Force.

Articles impeaching the members of the Omaha Board of Fire and Police Commissioners were filed with Governor Holcomb yesterday morning. The governor took the papers and said he would examine them, promising to give a reply indicating his action in a few days. Following is the text of the articles of impeachment, with the charges and specifications, and a synorsis of the testimony:

Hon. Silas A. Holcomb, Governor of Ne braska: The undersigned, a citizen of Omaha, Nebraska, respectfully represents that Robert E. Lee Herdman, James H. Peabody and D. D. Gregory of Omaha, Neb., have been acting as members of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners of said city since March, 1897, having been at that time appointed and qualified as such members by virtue of the provisions of the act of 1897, providing for incorporating metropolitan cities and defining, prescribing and regulat-

ing their duties, powers and government.
That shortly after their appointment they entered into an agreement between themselves that whenever expedient or ncessary they would unite to constitute a majority of the board and control it and exercise its powers and influence for political ends, re-gardless of the effect or influence of such action upon the welfare of the departments under their control and of the city. That from thence until the present time

the program thus agreed upon has been strictly adhered to and executed by these members to the demoralization of the police department, so that the laws and city ordinances of the city against vice and crime have not been uniformly enforced nor have the citizens of Omaha received adequate protection from the acts and depredations of the criminal classes.

That in executing the agreement and plan aforesaid the members have diregarded: Their official oaths. Grossly neglected their official duties, and

Flagrantly violated many of the most im-portant and necessary provisions of law. BILL OF PARTICULARS.

That of the many misdemeanors in office of which the said members have been guilty, the following are particularized: Specification 1. That on or about the fifth cay of July, 1897, they appointed one James C. Dahlman, chairman of the democratic state committee, and a resident of Chad-ron, Neb., to be chief of police of Omaha, contrary to section 169 of said act, which provides that all appointees to the police department shall be electors of the city of

violation of the law and of the rules the department permitted A. T. Sigwart the department permitted A. T. Sigwart to draw from the city treasury of Omaha the sum of \$100 for alleged services for the month of September, 1897, before said Sigwart was duly qualified to act as police officer, by the filing of the required bond. Specification 5. That in violation of their official oaths, not to be guided or actuated by political motives or influences, and faithfully, impartially and honestly to discharge their duties, they permitted A. T. Sigwart, chief of police, on or about April 20, 1897, unlawfully to detail Detective John H. Savage to report at a saloon to one Charles Savage to report at a saloon to one Charles Fanning, campaign manager of the demo-cratic candidate for mayor, and to execute his orders as such manager, and have since retained both of said officers on the police

unlawful act. Specification 6. That they permitted A T. Sigwart, chief of police, on or about Apri 18, 1897, unlawfully to detail Patrolman Samuel G. Hoff to report at a place of pri-vate business to one E. E. Howell, democratic candidate for mayor, and to execute his orders, and have since retained both of said officers on the police force without disci-pline of any kind for said untawful act. Specification 7. That on November 29, 1897, without any notice and without any case being on trial before them, and for

the purpose of forcing saloon keepers to pay tribute to their political organ, they passed a resolution instructing liquor dealers they would be required to advertise notices of liquor license applications in said political organ in order to procure from them licenses to sell liquor for the ensuing

PERMIT GAMBLING.

Specification 8. That for the purpose of procuring support and contributions to their political combine they have permitted the the setting up or keeping or maintaining of gambling devices and the keeping of gam

Specification 9. That for the purpose procuring support and contributions to their political combine they have permitted a violation of the laws of the state and the ordinances of the city relating to the keep-ing and maintaining of disorderly resorts. Specification 10. That for the purpose of procuring support and contributions to their political combine they have granted licenses to liquor dealers who have violated the law, and were thus debarred under the law from receiving such licenses.

Specification 11. That for the same purpose they have granted druggists' permits to druggists who have violated the law and

are thus debarred under the law from re ceiving such permits.

Specification 12. That for the same purpose they have permitted liquor dealers to sell intoxicating liquor without license, in violation of the law.

Specification 13. That for the same purpose they have purpose they have been purposed to the same purpose they are the same purposed to the same purposed they are the same purposed to the same purposed they are the same purposed to the same purposed they are the

pose they have permitted druggists to sell intoxicating liquors without permits, in vi-

olation of the law.

Specification 14. That for the same purpose they have failed to zevoke the license of liquor dealers when the licensee has been convicted in the police court for selling liquors to minors in violation of the law

Specification 15. That for the same purpose they have failed to revoke the licenses of liquor dealers in connection with whose places of business gambling resorts have

been openly carried on. JUGGLES THE RECORDS

Specification 16. Against James H. Pea-Specification 16. Against James H. Pea-body: That said James H. Peabody, on or about the 9th day of September, 1897, caused to be made by the cierk of said board a false and misleading statement, purporting to be a true copy of the board's official record, and caused the same to be published in the board's political organ as a true and certified copy of said records, for the pur-pose of creating political capital, and to the demoralization and detriment of the po-lice department.

and in police court he is charged with assaulting Louis Kohn and cutting him with a knife. The complaining witness is the proprietor of a lodging house where Saupe is alleged to have made trouble. Kohn attempted to eject him from the place, where-upon it is alleged, he used his knife.

board.

The undersigned respectfully requests that a time and place be appeared when the governor shall hear, at Omaha, testimony as to the truth or faisity of these charges, supported by the accompanying amidavits, and that he will, if said charges are sustained by the evidence, at once remove the said Robert E. Lee Herdman, James H. Peabody and D. D. Gregory, from the office of police commissioner of the city of Omaha, as required by section is of the act authorizing their appointment and removal.

Subscribed and sworn to by

VICTOR ROSEWATER.

BACKED BY AFFIDAVITS.

BACKED BY AFFIDAVITS. Accompanying the charges are sixteen ex-hibits in support of the different specifica-

The first is an affidavit relating to the

The first is an affidavit relating to the appointment and declination of Jim Dahlman to be chief of police.

The second is an affidavit setting forth various steps by which Chief Sigwart was forced to resign from his place at the head of the police department, only to be reappointed as special officer with pay of captain in accordance with a secret agreement. Exhibit three is a certified transcript of the testimony of Detective Savage and Pathe testimony of Detective Savage and Pa-trolman Hoff, given in the Cox case, in which they detail the political work they did for the democratic candidate for mayor at the last city election.

at the last city election.

One affidavit sets out the illegal resolution by which saloon keepers were forced to pay tribute to the combine by inserting their liquor license notices in the World-Herald, and the injunction issued to prevent the consummation of this lawless purpose.

Two affidavits relate to open gambling and another to the connivance of the police with the automatic gambling machines. Two more

to close the wine rooms, while another sets out the reports of the police authorities themselves upon the existence of disorderly Exhibit eleven is an affidavit relating to he liquor licenses granted over protests

the police describing the places so licensed as awless resorts. Exhibit thirteen is an affidavit setting Exhibit thirteen is an amidavit setting forth the course of the combine in granting licenses to druggists and saloon keepers in disregard of protests and testimony showing them to have violated the law. Another affidavit sets out the cases in which the board has refused or failed to revoke liquor licenses

upon showing of law violation. Exhibit fifteen sets out the action of Commissioner Peabody in procuring the publica-tion of falsified copies of the board's records, while exhibit sixteen relates to the arbitrary and unauthorized orders of Commissioner Herdman to subordinates in the police de-

partment.
The final exhibit is an affidavit giving the formidable list of the reported holdurs, burglaries and robberies since February 1,

ONE LEGAL POINT TO BE ARGUED. Contention of the Modern Woodmen

Against the Union National. Although the case of the Modern Woodmen of America against the Union National bank of this city will not come up for trial at the present special term of the federal court, an important legal question in the case will probably be argued before Judge Munger

before the term closes.

In answer to the complaint of the secret Cuba this year, a prominent feature of our program is likely to be to send Pando skedaddling, for the river, in a strategical rense, is the only very important stream in Cuba, affording, as it does, a navigable highway sixty miles into the interior.

The harbor of Clenfuegos is regarded as the best though not the largest in Cuba, and considering the commercial importance of the city, it would be astonishing that its defense had been so sorely neglected if it were any other nation than Spain that had had in its hands the making or the marring of Cuba.

It is needless now to speak of the numerous other ports and natural harbors of Cuba, the content of the city of the city of the city of captain, towit: One hundred dollars per month, in violation of section 66 of said act, which provides that no officer of the police department under the rank of chief of fact the bank did not repuddate the alleged certificate and that the order set up that the money sued for was never deposited in the money sued for was never deposited in the bank. In reply to this the order set up that the corrupt agreement.

Specification 2. That on the 30th day of August, 1897, they appointed one A. T. Sigwart, to the police force of Omaha, with full knowledge of the incompetency of the money sued for was never deposited in the bank. In reply to this the order set up that the deposit, held as proof of indebted-ness, and the police of orce of Omaha, with full knowledge of the incompetency of the when the bank did repudiate the certificate later the bondsmen had become insolvent and could not be held for the amount.

The order therefore contends that in view of the fact that the bank did not at once refuse to honor the certificate it cannot now set up the defense that the certificate was worthless and represented no money that bad been deposited. This is the question that is to be argued. It came up in the trial of the case, but the action was dismissed before it was decided.

DISMISSES THE APPEAL CASES.

Judge Slabaugh Clears His Docket of a Lot of Minor Charges. Cases in which the city prosecutes vio-

lators of provisions of the municipal ordinances had the call before Judge Slabaugh in the criminal court. The first one called was that wherein Frank Tyson, a colored man, was accused of beating his wife. The city was represented by Prosecutor Miller, while the defendant conducted his own case. Although he is not a lawyer, he convinced the jury of his innocence and the twelve men returned a verdict of not guilty.

Other cases as follows were called and dismissed and the defendants ordered discharged: Thomas Combs and Albert Banks, resisting an officer; Charles M. Sanford, assault; Lewis Bradshaw, assault and battery Frank Broglin, disturbing the peace; Wil Prink Brogin, disturong the peace; will phillips, resisting an officer; Eugene Jackson, assault; Paul Newman, operating steam boiler without a license; James J. Walker, obtaining money by false pretenses; Patrick Ford, disturbing the peace; Vina Callahan, fighting; John Harrison, petit larceny; Harry Hodges, disturbing the peace; S. D. Mercer, keeping a vicious dog; Archibald Gordon. keeping a vicious dog; Archibald Gordon, trespass; John Fitzpatrick, drunk; Charles McVey, petit larceny; John Pyle, operating a steam boiler without a license.

The case of W. W. Cox against the Omaha and Council Bluffs Bridge and Street Railway company is on trial before Judge Dick-inson and a jury. The plaintiff seeks to recover damages in the sum of \$20,000.

Last summer Cox was a passenger on on of the motor trains and was on his way t of the motor trains and was on his way to Council Bluffs. When near the postoffice in that town he, according to his version, signaled the conductor to stop the train. The conductor paid no attention to this signal and Cox pulled the bell cord. This was a violation of the company's rules and Cox was ejected from the car. A fight followed, during which one of Cox's ankles was broken. He calleges that his interies were due to the He alleges that his injuries were due to the negligence of the men in charge of the car.

Heffelfinger Asks Damages. The case of Harry S. Heffelfinger against The case of Harry S. Heffelinger against the Richardson Drug company is on trial in Judge Baker's court, the plaintiff seeking to recover the eum of \$16,000, alleged damages. Heffelfinger alleges that in April, 1896, he was charged by the detendant with obtaining goods by making false representations and that on the charges so made he was arrested and thrown into jail, where he was kept for several hours. He says that at the hearing he was acquitted. By reason of this arrest, he alleges that his reputation has been damaged to the extent of \$10,000, the amount for which suit is brought.

Kittle Owene Convicted Kittle Owens, charged with being an inmate of a house of ill-repute, has been convicted by a jury in the criminal court. She conducted her own case and put up a de-fense that astonished some of the old prac-

Judge Scott has granted divorces in the case of Williams against Williams and Clement against Clement. Descrition and failure to provide were the charges proven.

Beebes Plond Not Guilty. Dr. Charles E. Beebe and his wife, Mar A. Beebe, were arraigned in police court yesterday on a charge of trespass, to which they pleaded not guilty. Mrs. Beebe also entered a similar plea to an accusation of assault. The hearing was set for next Saturday afternoon and Judge Gordon re-lessed the defendants on their own recogni-

without the authority or approval of said OUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF

One of the Rare Relics of the Late Franch Empire.

MOUCHOIR MADE FOR EMPRESS EUGENIE

Woman's Board May Secure a Re markable Piece of Handiwork for Show at the Exposition During the Summer,

The Woman's Board of Managers has received a proposition from Miss Helen D. Williams of Nashville, Tenn., to place on exhibition at the exposition a lace handkerchief valued at \$1,500, and the women are considering the advisability of securing the precious article.

The handkerchief has quite a history. was made in Neufchatel, Switzerland, about 1850, by two poverty-stricken women whose eyesight was destroyed by the severe strain of the work. It was intended as a gift to Empress Eugenie, but after its completion it passed into other hands than those of the empress, and was exhibited at the Paris ex-

running over the cottage are shown with exactness and the shrubbery about the house is worked out in all the details. Wild and is the worked out in all the details. Wild and imals in the woods surrounding these houses are perfect in every detail, the hair on the boars and the spots on the leopards of the same going into the city station, or to do the same going into being shown with distinctness. A tropical forest extends entirely around the handkerchief, and numerous wild animals are shown running about between the trees. Banana and cocoa trees are shown in full bearing. It is said that the pattern for this wonder-ful handkerchief was made in Italy and the pattern was destroyed after this handker-chief was completed, in order to prevent a The Woman's Board of Managers is considering the matter of securing an old manu-script bible as an exhibit in the educational section. The precious document belongs to the estate of the late Dr. Louis Loewe, mem-

ber of the Royal Asiatic association, Oriental linguist for the duke of Sussex, examiner of Oriental languages to the Royal College of Preceptors, etc. The date of the ancient manuscripts composing the book is unknown, except in one instance, where it is related that the writer of the text finished his labors in 1496, but the absence of illuminated initial letters leads scholars to conclude that the manuscript is very old. The book is bound in tortoise shell covers with silver clasps and ornamentation. It contains 493 leaves and is of the following dimensions: Seven and three-quarters inches long, five and one-half inches wide and two and one-half inches thick. The arrangement of the books is different from that adopted for the modern editions of the bible.

ARKANSAS GETTING ALONG NICELY.

ceretary Mathews Writes Enthusias tically of the Prospects.
Secretary W. D. Mathews of the Arkaneae

Exposition commission writes most enthusiastically regarding the progress in exposition work that is being made in his state. He says the commission is meeting with the most encouraging responses in all quarters to its efforts to arouse the people and secure funds and maerials for exhibits and the state will be on time with an extensive exhibit in all lines.

interested the officials of the Mirsouri Pacific and the St. Louis & San Francisco rail-wasy in the Arkansas exhibit, inducing those roads to join with the state commission in making a fine showing. The railway officials agreed to this plan and gave the com-mission substantial assistance in the way of funds, thus assuring a fine exhibit by the

Mr. Dodge writes that he will have charge of the display made by the Agricultural department, which he says will be one of the finest displays ever made by that branch of

the government.

The plan of selling souvenir buttons to assist in raising funds has been adopted, and in a letter to President Wattles the secretary incloses one of the buttons. It is about two inches in diameter and the most striking thing about it is the lettering. At the top appears the word "Arkansas" and at the lower side appears "Omaha." In the center is a picture of the former residents of Albert Pike in Little Rock which has been adopted as the design for the Arkansas building on the exposition grounds. The secretary says these buttons are selling

ARIZONA MAKES A GOOD START. Exhibit for the Exposition is Already Well Provided.

Special Commissioner C. E. Llewellyn of the Publicity and Promotion department of the exposition returned Sunday from New Mexico and Arizona, where he went to arouse those sections from the apathy which seemed to have overtaken them. He met with encouraging auccess in both territories and says that both of these sections will be handsomely represented at the exposition. The governor of Arizona appointed a strong commission of representative men and has commission of representative men and has agreed to ask the legislature to reimburse subscribers to a fund for making a state exhibit. In this way it is believed that no difficulty will be encountered in raising all the money that is needed. The magnificent exhibit of minerals and other imperishable articles shown at the World's fair is still interested by stored in Phonix. This will be intact and is stored in Phenix. This will be augmented by additions in all lines and will make a splendid nucleus which will be shown together with samples of agricultural and horticultural products.

A prominent feature of the Arizona ex-hibit will be a large collection of onyx from a large mine of that precious stone owned by B. Heyman of Phenix. The stone taken from this mine is of exceptional excellence and Mr. Heyman has promised to make a special collection of samples for the state

show of Commercially Useful Fibers Charles Richards Dodge, the special agent of the Department of Agriculture in charge of fibre investigations, writes to President Wattles that he has been granted authority by the secretary of agriculture to loan to the exposition the thirty-two panels in the possession of the department which show all the commercial fibres of the world. These panels are contained in glass cases and will be shipped in their cases with the other material contained in the exhibit made by the Agriculture department in the Govern-ment building.

These panels will be displayed in the Ag-

riculture building in connection with the extensive exhibit of commercial fibre and fibre machinery which has been arranged for. This display will be under the charge of Mr. Dodge and will form a most instructive exhibit of the cultivation and uses of vari-

meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Firemen's association has been called to meet in Omaha, April 9 and 10, to discuss with the exposition authorities the details of the proposed national tournament to be held in Omaha during the summer. President Fred A. Wood of Cedar Rapids has leaved the call.

FAST TRAINS WILL STAY FAST.

Excess Fare Decision Will Not Result in Their Removal.

The new fast trains of the Union Pacific-Northwestern and of the Burlington roads will not be taken off on account of the high excess fare that will be required of all through passengers on and after Friday of this week, April 1. Such a statement is au-

thorized by the highest officials of the Union Pacific and of the Burlington railroads.

The roads that have been designated by B. D. Caldwell, arbiter, to charge excess fare on their new trains have already issued the necessary instructions to their agents.

General Passenger Agent Lomax of the Union
Pacific said to The Bee: "We have issued
the circulars notifying our men about the
excess fares that will be charged on and after April 1. We are going to give the thing a fair trial. We are quite willing to do this, but what the final outcome will be I do not know. But our new trains will not be taken off. They are on to stay."

General Passenger Agent Francis of the B.

& M. said: "The circulars notifying our since awarded contracts to two car build-

men to charge the excess fare have already been issued, so there is but one thing to do and that is to wait and note the result of the charges. But there is one thing you may depend on, we shall not take off the trains. They are on, and they are on to trains. They are on, and they are on to stay."

The decision of Arbiter Caldwell is al-

ready being shown up in local railway cir-cles as farcical. To ride in a first-class sleeping car from Chicago a man is supposed tion of 1862. It finally came into the family of Miss Williams, and was shown at the World's fair and at the Nashville exposition.

The handkerchief is eighteen inches square and the lace work is said to be of remarkable fineness and delicity. In each of the converted to Denver. The sum of the fares able fineness and delicity. In each of the converted to Denver. The sum of the fares from Chicago to Omaha, and, as the train stops here for ten minutes, getting a ticket here through to Denver. The sum of the fares from Chicago to Omaha and from Omaha to Denver is not greater than the through fare, and as he is not a through passenger when running over the cottage are shown with through to Denver. The sum of the fares from Chicago to Omaha and from Omaha to Denver is not greater than the through fare, and as he is not a through passenger when he starts on his journey he is not compelled to pay any excess fare. Another way of contracts for the building of both fraish to pay any excess fare. Another way of getting around the ridiculous ruling is to buy a ticket from Denver to a suburb of Denver. There are so many ways of break-ing through the arbiter's decision that it is now conceded that it will be very ineffectual in helping the weak lines at the expense of the strong ones, as was plainly the object

SETTLING FARE TO EXPOSITION. Passenger Men Will Hold an Important Consultation in Omaha.

There will be an important meeting of gen-

sissippi Exposition.

The meeting will be held at the Millard hotel. Those in attendance will include the turned out at the Rock Island shops. The same line will order additional fraight care. local passenger representatives of all the lines entering Omaha, and the general pas-senger agents, the traffic managers and some of the general managers of the lines here. The meeting will receive the report of th special committee, consisting of the general pissenger agents of the Union Pacific, of the B. & M. and of the Elkhorn roads. This report will recommend a low line of rates to and from all western railroads from une 1 to November 1 on account of the exposition. It is generally believed that the general meeting will adopt the report of the special committee. If it does the Transmississipp Exposition is promised the lowest rates given to any exposition in this country. Word has been received that the leading railroad men of Chicago are taking quite an interest. in the question of low rates to the exposi-tion, and a number of them will attend the meeting in this city.

Burlington's Ticket Seller. Edward A. Elmiger has been appointed assistant to Chief Ticket Agent Fonda, and after April 1 will be on duty in the present frame shed until the completion of the Bur-lington's new station, when he will be transferred there with the rest of the staff. For the last half dozen years he has been employed at the local headquarters of the B. & M. in the office of General Manager Holdrege. He is young, energetic and popular, and should make a success at his new calling. His successor at the headquarters has not been appointed.

George Haynes on His Trip. George B. Haynes, city passenger agent of the Milwaukee road, sailed from Astoria, Ore., for Liverpool, Eng., on Monday morning at 7 o'clock, and by this time is fairly started on his trip around the world. A letter just received from him by his coworkers at the Milwaukee office announced this fact. He hee sailed on the Puritan, a steamship recently built in England and just completing its first trip to Liverpool. Mr. Haynes will return to Omaha after a short trip through England and France

No Settlement of Rate Trouble. NEW YORK, March 28.-Railroad men in this city said today that they had received no word from London that a settlement of the northwestern rate war had been effected. Officials of the Trunk Line association said that they had no advices concerning the mat-ter. There is to be a meeting of the passenger agents of the lines interested in Buf-

THEIR MANIA IS FOR FORGERY

William Gibbons and H. G. Chaffee Who Write Others' Names. Separate informations alleging forger; have been filed in police court against William Gibbons and H. G. Chaffee, both of whom are said to be insane. They are prisoners at the city jail. Until a short time Express company on the Union Pacific line wheel between Cheyenne and Ogden. His mind the B began to fail, however, and this necessitated road. began to fail, nowever, and the has his discharge by the company. He has been pronounced insone by allen'sts who have teen pronounced insone by allen'sts who have the him, and when these facts are de-With the trestle work, the bridge is nearly a Work was begun December 24

forged the name of Owen McCaffrey to two checks on the National Bank of Commerce for \$5.75 each, and to have obtained thereon less check for a small amount on the man-ager of a local hotel, the sign-sture to which was a forgery. He is said to be a mono-maniac for this business, and repeatedly he has been confined to various retreats for the

nsane after raising money in small sums on forged checks. Rob a Traveling Man state warrant was filed in police cour against Annie Nelson, colored, in which she is charged with darceny from the person.

The complaining witness is James Thomas, The complaining witness is James Thomas, a traveling salesman, who alleges that while he was in the company of the woman last Saturday night in a house on Dodge street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, she robbed him of \$70 in money and disappeared. The Nelson woman is under arrest, as is also Will Nelson. Thomas has gone to Eidon, Ia., but before leaving the city he promised to return to Omaha during the latter part of the week to prosecute the case, which has been continued until then.

The Silent Cosmos club met Friday evening Miss Estella Forbes favored the club with Shakespeare's "Pericles, Prince of Tyre," which was very interesting. President Comp gave quite a resume of the topics of the times, dwelling chiefly on the disaster to the Maine and Cuban affairs. The club has dropped Shakespeare for a while. The next meeting takes place April 8 at 4600 Boulevard avenue.

NEW YORK, March 28.-Heidlebach, Ickelheimer & Co. havo \$225,000 in gold en-

ORDERS FOR NEW BOX CARS

Western Roads Adding to Their Rolling Stock Equipment.

PRESIDENT BURT LEADS THE LIST

Union Pacific to Spend Half a Million Dollars in Securing Facilities for Handling Its Growing Business.

Additional evidence of the return of prosperity to western railroads is furnished in the list of bids that are being asked by that the contracts will be awarded by President Burt this week.

The cars that are already ordered by the Union Pacific are to be delivered in this contracts for the building of both freight and passenger cars. The Union Pacific has been hampered for some time by the has been hampered for some time by the lack of adequate and suitable equipment for its freight and possenger traffic. It is the intention of President Burt to remedy this lack during the present year. Before he gets through with his car contracts it is estimated that he will have spent \$500,000 to purchasing new contents. None of the in purchasing new equipment. None of the new cars will be built in Omaha or at other shops of the company. It is stated by officers of the Union Pacific that new curse can be built much more cheaply by carbuilding companies than by railroad com-

panies. General Manager Truesdale of the Rock There will be an important meeting of general passenger agents in Omaha this morning at 11 o'clock. The object of the meeting is to consider the report of the local passenger committee appointed to recommend reduced rates for the Transmississippi Exposition.

General Manager Truesdale of the Rock Island railroad has just given out a contract for the building of eighty-five new stock care for the use of his line. These care will be constructed by the employees of the Rock Island road, and will be built at the shops of the company at Horton, Kan, and at Chicago. The new stock care are same line will order additional freight cars to be built at its own shops as eoon as the latest order is filled.

The Omaha road is also greatly adding to its freight equipment. At the shops of the Omaha road at Hudson, Wis., the shopmen are turning out an average of five new box cars per day. This rate of build-ing new cars will, it is stated, be kept up throughout the spring and summer, so that by full the Omeha line will have a supply of new box cars adequate to the demand

Railway Notes and Personals. Traveling Freight Agent Hartsough of the Louisville & Nashville railroad is in the Horace G. Burt, president of the Union Pacific railroad, has returned from New

York. General Manager Dickinson of the Union Pacific spent a few days of last week in Chicago.

The Butte, Mont., Car Service association the Iowa Central, has been appointed travel-

ing engineer of that road. Ceneral Solicitor Manderson of the B. & M., and his private secretary, Charles Marley, have returned from St. Paul.

D. J. Palmer has been appointed a member of the Iowa railread commission to fill the vacancy caused by the death of C. L. David-B. R. Brandow has been appointed master mechanic of the Leavenworth, Kansas &

Western, with headquarters at Leavenworth, The Independent Order of Railway Men has been organized and is an autgrowth of the old Switchmen's Mutual Aid association. The headquarters of the order are St. Louis. Mo. H. C. Archer has been appointed commercial agent of the freight and passenger de-partments of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf and the other roads belonging to that system, with headquarters at Galveston, Tex. George J. Lincoln has been appointed comnercial agent of the Milwaukee, with head-

quarters at 400 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Mr. Lincoln recently retired from the service of the Baltimore & Ohio, and for many years was connected with the Reading. General Passenger Agent Heafford of the Milwaukee road is keeping up with the spirit of the times by the issuance for free distribution card pictures of the destroyed battleship Maine and booklets containing the national songs.

M. K. Fleming has been appointed general baggage agent of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Guif, with headquarters at Kansas City, Mo. He has heretofore been acting general baggage agent and was formerly general freight and passenger agent of the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern.

The ten-wheel locomotive which the Baldwin Locomotive works are building for the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf is intended to be used for exhibition purposes at the Trans-mississippi Exposition. This engine is to be ago Gibbons was messenger of the Pacific a duplicate in all respects of the fifteen ten-Express company on the Union Pacific line wheel freight locomotives recently built by the Baldwin Locomotive works for the same

een pronounced insone by alien and when these facts are developed it is understood that he will be sent mile long. Work was begun December 24 and the old structure was removed and the contraction of the place without interrupting on asylum.

On March 26 Gibbons is alleged to have new one put in place without interrupting traffic. The four old spans were torn down the commerce and the five new ones put in place in five

The railroad weather reports show that the fall of snow on Sunday was heaviest in the eastern part of Nebraska. Some snow fell along the lines of the Union Pacific, of the Burlington and of the Elkhorn in Nebraska, but in the western part of the state it was quite light. The heaviest fall of the snow was rapidly melted on Monday morn-ing, and on none of the roads was traffic delayed to any extent.

It is stated that financial arrangements have been made to complete the Wyoming & Dakota road, which was partially graded feveral years ago from Bellefourhee, S. D., to Barrett, Wyo., eighteen and one-half m les, end that work will be resumed in April.

The Crouch Construction company of Chicago
will do the work. The officers are: George
M. Nix, president, Dubuque, ia.; if. S. Vincent, civil engineer, Deadwood, S. D.

Secretary Taylor, of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Guf, says of the report that his road is to build from Quincy, Ill., to Beardsroad is to build from Quincy, Ill., to Beardstown, Ill., to connect with the Baltimore & Ohio, that if such a connecting line is established, it will not be built by the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Guif. However, this line may be built by the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern railroad. The Kansas City, Pittsburg & Guif has no interest in the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern, but Mr. Stillwell is president of both roads and other Kansas City, Pittsburg & Guif people have an interest in the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern. Mr. Taylor says it is the policy of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Guif not to build east of the Mississippi, as it is not desired to go there and compete with roads in eastern territory, but rather to operate in harmony with them. with them.