THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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IN A FIRE-SWEPT CANYON

Bill Eagle's Story of an Experience on the Old Ute Trail.

HOT RUN FOR SHELTER AND LIFE

A Mad Race with Wild Animals in Which There Was No Sign of Enmity—Safely Found in a Cave.

Many and marvelous are the stories told of the pioneers of Pike's Peak, relates the New York Sun. Some are fishy and some are "ratty." Some are silly, others are strange and sad, and all are more or less interesting, for they tell in one way or another of the opening of an empire. You will find the rat tale retold in one of the autumn numbers of an English magazine. This time the story opens in a "public house" in Colorado City, once the capital of the Centennial state, now a part of Colorado Springs or Manitou, or both, and locally known as "Old Town."

They must have had a high time in the old town that night, for they drank red liquor, the historian tells us, and saw the moon come up from behind Pike's Peak. That was in the very early days. Since that time, as many of you have doubtless observed, the United States government has established a signal station on the summit, and caused the moon to rise out of the plains to the east of the old town and go down behind Pike's Peak.

However, after the moon got well up in the west, an old storm-face came in and told how he and a few others made the first trip that ever was made to the peak, and how they were all devoured by tarantulas, or rats. He said tarantulas, and the artist pictured tarantulas—acres of them, big as bulldogs—but the barkeep said rats, and so the historian leaves it open, the old man frothing at the mouth and three men holding him. It looks like snakes.

Strange and interesting as it is, this moon incident is forgotten in the fun you find in another story in the same magazine. The man this time is telling of a wreck on an English railway. The hero finds the heroine crushed down in the debris with an oaken beam on her bosom. He tries, of course, to extricate the heroine, but it's no use. "Stay," says the hero, and he hurries away for help. He has observed that she is beautiful, and he's afraid he'll lose her. There she is fast enough; she can't budge and he can't budge her, with this beam across her chest and several tons of traffic on top of the beam, so he says, "Stay, till I get an axe."

And yet there are men living who will argue that there is no such thing as English humor.

A Fish Story.

The fish story tells how a great shower of frogs and fish fell in Cheyenne canyon and furnished food for a band of famished explorers who hadn't eaten a bite since breakfast. To make the story real, the narrator usually adds that they were all mountain trout, but Ben Halliday always argued that they were suckers, and that is probably true, for Colorado in the early days, when the moon rose in the west, attracted a vast number of that family of fish.

All this has nothing to do with the fire story that old Bill Eagle used to tell in Mosquito Gulch. Old Bill had been in these hills half a century. His were among the first white feet, shod in shoe leather, to find and follow the old Ute trail that wound away from Manitou up over the shoulder of Pike's Peak and down the other slope into the Arkansas valley. At that time the trail twisted through a fine forest. Today it is dim and blurred or blotted utterly from the face of the earth. Across it in tangled confusion lie the rotten and rolling trunks of tall trees that one time flung their tousled tops to the blue above. Along this trail now screams the little locomotive that lifts the tenderfoot tenderly from the shady canyons over the Cogway to the summit of Pike's Peak. Hard by the old Ute trail they have uncovered acres of gold and builded the many towns of Cripple Creek. The Ute and the coyote have gone down the Pacific slope. The stage driver who drove them away has in turn been pushed aside by the pilot of the locomotive. Things are changed.

"We were following the trail, three of us," said old Bill, "on a warm, blowy October day. The Missourian remarked that we were walking into a forest fire, but the Dutchman, who knew better, said we were walking in the edge of an Indian summer. 'Ingin fire, ef I know my job,' persisted the first speaker, and we plugged on. 'Bout an hour the smoke got that thick we couldn't see the sky. The Dutchman wanted to go back, and while we argued the fire swept up our left flank and crossed the trail behind us. The fire seemed to have forked like the tongue of a snake and we were caught between the two prongs. The wind, that had seemed nothing more than a brisk mountain breeze, appeared now to grow to the force and speed of a wild hurricane. Fire always seems to gather wind. The fire roared before, above and back of us. Wisps of grass, bunches of leaves nad pieces of burning bark blew across the canyon in our wake and instantly the opposite hill was wrapped in flames. The fire fiends seemed to swing themselves from tree to tree as the monkeys in the Jungle Book swing through the African forest. Ever in front of the burning flood, driven by the wind, rolled huge billows of blinding smoke, and immediately in its wake there was darkness deeper than night. And behind the darkness, desolation—a forest of black and boughless trees, standing in the ashy wastes of a gray wilderness.

On the Run.

"For a moment we stood speechless, staring at each other, and then turning without a word we hurried on up a side canyon with the forked flame licking the sides of the gulch through which we hoped to escape. In a little while we passed out of the smoke and beyond the roar of the flames. In an open space we stopped to rest, for the Dutchman, who was tender, was breathing like a ferryboat.

"The canyon up which we ran had been curving to the north, and suddenly now the smoke of the forest fire blew over the canyon above our heads and we hurried on. An eagle screamed across the gulch and occasionally we caught sight of the bobbing tail of a deer, but to these things we gave little thought. Now we could hear the roar of the fire, and suddenly an antlered elk came crashing into the canyon, his wide horns stripping the boughs from the low trees. All the while the canyon grew narrower, with occasional pools of clear water, at which we threw ourselves down and drank; then struggling to our feet we hurried on. Once, when I raised up, I saw a black bear drinking from a smalll tank not fifty feet away. All day we had been on the lookout for game, but now none of us thought of shooting these wild beasts, who, like ourselves, were fleeing in a panic from the fury of the flames. We were like the unhappy hermit:

"'No flocks that roam the valley free
To slaughter I condemn;
Taught by the power that pities me
I learn to pity them.'

"Now we came to a dense thicket, where the canyon was narrow and filled with boulders that had drifted high among the trees. The Dutchman, who had long ago abandoned his pick and pan, now threw down his gun. ''Ach, Gott im himmel!' he wailed, 'I shall die yet again!' and the poor devil's face was a sight to behold. Even the Missourian, who was as fearless as a lion, turned pale at sight of it, and I, well I have never seen the like since.

"We lost so much time climbing through this thicket, that was fairly alive with wild animals—from a meek-eyed moccasin-foot to a mountain lion—that the fire had passed us again. High over our heads the blue smoke drifted, while the snapping and popping of burning pitch-pine told us that the flames were following close upon either hand. Presently the beasts that had taken refuge in the thicket through which we had just passed began to brush by us, hurrying on up the narrow gorge. It was a weird sight to see a young deer and a wild panther, a mountain lion and an antelope, galloping up the gulch side by side. I saw the Missourian shuck his outfit, and I dropped mine, all but my gun, as he had done.

"Now, the Dutchman, who was far behind, called to us to wait for him, and we waited. Not a word had passed between my companion and me for some minutes, but now, when we felt the cool air grow suddenly warm, and then hot, the Missourian looked at me, smiled and shook his head. I made no sign. I had not even the power to answer the brave fellow's smile. Putting the Dutchman in front of us, we pushed on. The smoke was blinding, the heat suffocating; but delay was dangerous and we urged the snorting, crying, coughing Dutchman on, with threats of desertion. Suddenly an unearthly roar filled the little gorge—the roar of a lion, mad with terror, for the animals dread fire. 'Gott im himmel!' screamed the Dutchman, 'der gap is closed yet.' As the smoke blew away for a moment I saw the gray walls of the deep gorge come together as the side walls of a ship meet at the bow, and my blood ran cold to the tips of my ears. The canyon had pinched out. The wild beasts that had taken refuge there, fearing us as much almost as they feared the fire, rushed by us, leaped into the flames, and perished by the score.

Battling Amid Flames.

"Others, crouching in the smoke by the canyon wall, trembled, mute, or roared with fright. Now the smoke shut out every ray of light from the heavens, and in the darkness we could see the eyes of wild beasts shining like bits of green glass in a church window. There seemed no hope for us, and now I fancy we became as wild as the animals that were roaring about us. In a little while we became separated. I heard occasionally the Dutchman's 'Gott im himmel!' but never a word from the Missourian. Gradually the yellow glare of flames drove the darkness from the sides of the canyon, and with each passing moment the heat became more and more unbearable. Suddenly the flames ran down the hill and caught a cedar tree near the bottom of the gulch, and in the glare of it I saw the Dutchman's white face. That moment he lost all control of himself, and, laughing like a hyena, threw himself upon the burning bush and began fighting the fire. I saw the Missourian leap up the side of the canyon and drag the madman down, and then the wind blew a cloud of smoke up the gulch that blinded me.

"I fought my way through the smoke and fire until I came to the burning bush where my two companions were still struggling. The wild Dutchman was now fighting the Missourian, who was striving to save the madman's life. Just as I reached them the Dutchman dealt his would-be rescuer a fearful blow in the face that felled him senseless at my feet. The Missourian's clothes were now afire, and taking off my coat I wrapped it around him to extinguish the flames. In a few seconds I had succeeded, and as I lifted the Missourian I heard the Dutchman utter a wild yell, and in the ever-changing light of the fire I saw him run just as the maddened beasts had done and leap into the flames that were sweeping across the canyon a few rods below us.

"The sight of the madman rushing to his death so horrified me that I dropped the Missourian, for it seemed to me that I must make another effort to save my less fortunate friend, but as I stood up my brain began to whirl—I grew dizzy and sank, half fainting, overcome with terror, the fire and smoke. I was still able, vaguely, to realize the danger of remaining where I had fallen, and struggled to my feet again. With what strength I could command I dragged my unconscious companion up along the smoke-choked gorge, for it was plain to me that the Dutchman was beyond human help.

"In the weird light I now saw what looked to be the mouth of a cave, but before I could reach it a yellow cloud of smoke shut off my view. Groping along the wall, I found the opening and entered, hauling the Missourian with me. Near the entrance I stumbled over a huge bear, who dragged himself respectfully out of my way. Deep in the cave I came to a pool of cold water, and with it bathed the face of the fainting man. In a little while I could tell by his movements that he was coming 'round. I spoke to him, and he asked at once what had become of the Dutchman; and, when I told him, we sat for a long time, saying nothing. Outside we could hear the roar of the passing fire. When the noise of the fiery flood had ceased we came out of the cave, and it was dark save for the stars that stood above the hot gorge, and a few tree trunks that were still burning, like great candles in the black forest. A little way from the mouth of the cave we came to a deer that had died of fright or suffocation, and a few rods down the gulch we found the charred frame of the Dutchman lying near the little stream of water stained with wood ashes."

FORTUNE HUNTERS DROWNED.

Ice in an Alaskan River Gives Way Under Them.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—A special to the Examiner from Victoria says: On Monday last the ice covering a stream in a defile near Crater lake gave way under the passing throng of Klondikers, and more than a score of men were precipitated into the water and carried to certain death. Dr. J. F. Frizelle of Los Angeles, who came down on the Al-Ki, who brings the news, passed the scene only a few hours after the calamity occurred. It was on the other side of the summit, between Lindermann and the Long lake, at a point in the canyon some fourteen miles above Stonehouse, where an ice slide over a mountain stream has been utilized as a path for sleds by the fortune seekers. A number of men were advancing in almost unbroken rank, each hauling his laden sled, when, at 8 o'clock in the morning, there was a crash. The ice opened for thirty feet or more, and in an instant twenty-two men, with their supplies, were whirled down and under the smooth surface of the stream to drown, without even the chance of battling for life. The names of the victims of the ice Captain Frizelle cannot give. There is no possibility of identifying them, he says, nor can the names be given with positiveness until the bodies are delivered by the river at the lake. Four more Montana and two California men are thought to have been among the victims, while the others included an eastern party of seven, almost all being remembered only by the nicknames which western freedom had given them.

WHERE THE VOLUNTEERS GO

One Regiment of Nebraska Men to Be Sent to Chickamauga.

OTHER WILL PROCEED TO WASHINGTON

Troops Sent to Chickamauga Are to Be the First Sent to Cuba and Washington Division Held as Reserves.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—In answer to repeated requests from all sections of the country for information as to where the various organizations of state troops, which are being mustered into the United States service are to be sent, Secretary Alger today furnished the Associated Press the following statement showing the destination of the volunteer troops. The list is subject to correction. It will be noticed that, generally speaking, three points are to receive the greater number of troops. It appears that the animating purpose of the department in making assignments was to divide the volunteer forces in such a way as to be available for three distinct purposes. The first regiments raised in each state mustered in and found ready for service are to be sent to Chickamauga to be "licked into shape" and thence sent to Tampa and other gulf ports, including Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston, preparatory to embarking for Cuba. The second division of regiments goes to Washington, where they are to form a grand reserve ready to reinforce the Cuban army at any moment, to man the coast defenses, or for other purposes. The third division is to remain for the present in the states in which the organizations are mustered, subject to call for duty in the Philippines, or for general reserve purposes. Possibly they may never be called upon to leave their native states. The official list is as follows:

To Washington, D. C.

District of Columbia, one regiment of infantry.
Arkansas, one regiment of artillery.
Illinois, two regiments of infantry.
Indiana, one regiment of infantry and one light battery of artillery.
Iowa, one regiment of infantry.
Kansas, one regiment of infantry.
Kentucky, one regiment of infantry.
Massachusetts, one regiment of infantry.
Michigan, one regiment of infantry.
Minnesota, one regiment of infantry.
Missouri, one regiment of infantry.
Nebraska, one regiment of infantry.
New Jersey, one regiment of infantry.
New York, two regiments of infantry.
Ohio, one regiment of infantry and one light battery of artillery.
Pennsylvania, four regiments of infantry and one of cavalry.
Tennessee, one regiment of infantry.
Texas, one regiment of infantry.
Virginia, one regiment of infantry.
Wyoming, one battalion of infantry.
North Dakota, one battalion of infantry.

To Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga.

Colorado—One regiment infantry.
Illinois—Two regiments infantry; one light battery artillery and one regiment cavalry.
Indiana—Two regiments infantry and one light battery of artillery.
Iowa—One regiment infantry.
Kansas—One regiment infantry.
Kentucky—One regiment infantry and one troop cavalry.
Maryland—one regiment infantry.
Massachusetts—One regiment infantry.
Michigan—Two regiments infantry.
Minnesota—One regiment infantry.
Missouri—Two regiments infantry and one light battery.
Nebraska—One regiment infantry.
New Jersey—One regiment infantry.
New York—Four regiments infantry.
North Carolina—One regiment infantry.
Ohio—Three regiments infantry; three batteries light artillery and eight troops cavalry.
Pennsylvania—Six regiments infantry.
South Carolina—One batallion infantry.
Tennesee—One regiment infantry.
Vermont—One regiment infantry.
Virginia—One regiment infantry.
West Virginia—One regiment infantry.
Wisconsin—One regiment infantry.
South Dakota—One batallion infantry.
Idaho—One batallion infantry.

To San Francisco.

California—Two regiments infantry and two batteries heavy artillery.
Oregon—One regiment infantry.
Washington—One regiment infantry.
Idaho—One batallion infantry.
Utah—Two light batteries artillery and one troop cavalry.

To San Antonio, Texas.

Texas—One regiment infantry.
Arizona—Two troops cavalry.
New Mexico—Four troops cavalry.
Oklahoma—One troop cavalry.
Indian Territory—Two troops cavalry.

To New Orleans.

Arkansas—One regiment infantry.
Louisiana—One regiment infantry.
Mississippi—One regiment infantry.

To Mobile, Ala.

Alabama—One regiment infantry.

To Tampa, Fla.

Georgia—One regiment infantry.

To Department Commanders For Coast Defense and Reserve.

Kentucky—One regiment infantry and one troop cavalry.
Louisiana—One regmient infantry.
Maine—One regiment infantry and one battery heavy artillery.
Massachusetts—Two regiments infantary and one regiment heavy artillery.
Michigan—One regiment infantry.
Minnesota—One regiment infantry.
Mississippi—One regiment infantry.
Alabama—One regiment and one battalion of infantry.
California—Two battalions infantry and two batteries heavy artillery.
Connecticut—One regiment infantry; two batteries heavy artillery and one battery light artillery.
Delaware—One regiment infantry.
Florida—One regiment infantry.
Georgia—One regiment infantry and two batteries light artillery.
Illinois—Three regiments infantry.
Indiana—One regiment infantry.
Iowa—Two regiments infantry.
Kansas—One regiment infantry.
Missouri—Two regiments infantry.
Montana—One regiment infantry.
New Hampshire—One regiment infantry.
New Jersey—One regiment infantry.
New York—Six regiments infantry and two troops cavalry.
North Carolina—One battalion and one regiment infantry.
Ohio—Four regiments infantry.
Pennsylvania—Five regiments infantry; two batteries light artillery and two troops cavalry.
Rhode Island—One regiment infantry.
South Carolina—One regiment infantry and one battery heavy artillery.
Tennessee—One regiment infantry.
Texas—One regiment infantry and one regiment cavalry.
Viriginia—One regiment infantry.
Wisconsin—One regiment infantry.
Maryland—Two battalions infantry.

GIVES OUT NO INTERVIEWS

President McKinley Denies Having Made Any Public Compliments to Any of the Yellow Journals.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Secretary Porter has made the following statement concerning the authenticity of certain alleged comments by the president on this week's war specials of several prominent newspapers:

"Inquiries have been made so frequently that it seems some official statement should be made concerning them. The quotations alluded to are bogus, not only in text, but in substance. The president made no such comments, either to representatives of the press, or private individuals.

"Since his inauguration he has held strictly to the policy of not talking for publication, and that will continue to be the invariable rule in the future. Any other course would be injudicious.

"The same applies to Mrs. McKinley, who has several times recently been misquoted as having granted authorized interviews.

"The president and the administration, of course, rejoice in all the reputable successes of American journalism, of which we have many fine specimens nowadays, but self-laudation and exaggeration detract from, rather than add to the brilliancy of these achievements. Our great papers should prize truth not less highly than boldness and push."

WILD TIME IN WHEAT PIT

Both the May and July Option Score a Big Advance and Close Almost at Top Figures.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Wheat today on the Board of Trade touched $1.21 a bushel for July, the active option, and closed within ¾ cent of the top, with an advance of 12 1-8 cents. The market opened with wild excitement at an advance of 1 3-8 cents, with sales of July all the way from $1.09½ to $1.10¾. The price advanced to $1.16, fell back to $1.11¾, and rallied again to $1.16 in the first five minutes of trading. From that time on July advanced steadily till it touched $1.21, just two minutes before the close, which was at $1.20¼. The May option, which was neglected, closed at the highest point of the session, $1.75, a net gain of 8 cents. The pit was in a turmoil throughout the day, fluctuations between trades frequently being a full cent. The advance at Liverpool, equal to 12 cents, in July wheat, was apparently the whole cause of the excitement.

NEW TRAIN TO ST. JOSEPH

Burlington Will Put on a Flyer to Accommodate the People of Missouri.

The Transmississippi Exposition is having the effect of securing for Omaha train service unexcelled by any city of the west. In addition to the new trains that have already been placed in service, the Burlington has just announced that it will put a new train to be known as "The Exposition Flyer," into service on May 29, between Omaha and St. Joseph, Mo.

The idea is to give the Missouri people a good opportunity to come into Omaha in the mornings and return in the afternoons during the exposition. Connections will be made at St. Joseph with the trains to and from St. Louis, and there will be through chair cars and sleepers on the train to run between Omaha and St. Louis. The arriving time in this city will be 11 a. m. daily, and the train will leave here for St. Joseph daily at 4:10 p. m. Four hours will be allowed for the run between the two cities.

Railroad Notes and Personals.

General Passenger Agent Lomax of the Union Pacific has returned from Chicago.

B. H. Ruger, general agent for the Burlington at Helena, Mont., is in the city.

J. H. Crosby, general freight agent for the Burlington, went to Chicago last night.

J. F. Hartsough, traveling freight agent of the Louisville & Nashville, is in the city.

Traffic Manager J. A. Munroe of the Union Pacific and wife went to Chicago yesterday morning.

Chief Engineer Berry of the Union Pacific arrived in Omaha yesterday from the west.

C. C. Carey, commercial agent of the Southern Pacific at Kansas City, is in the city.

William H. Cundey, traveling passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande, is in town.

J. B. Frowley, general agent for the Union Pacific at Kansas City, spent Sunday in Omaha.

Orders have been received at the West Milwaukee shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road to at once begin the construction of 1,000 box cars.

Ed Brandt, formerly assistant auditor of the Burlington and connected with the auditing department of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing company, was in Omaha yesterday on his way to Denver.

Bert Morrison was beating his way westward on a Union Pacific train on Sunday when he tried to change his position. He fell under the train and lost his left arm near the shoulder. His mother in San Francisco was notified of the accident, which happened near Potter.

General Passenger Agent Francis of the B. & M. went to Milwaukee on Monday afternoon to attend the Milwaukee conference of the Transcontinental Passenger association. The Canadian Pacific will be represented at this meeting, and an effort made to wind up the transcontinental rate war.

The railroads of the state are getting ready to bid on the transportation of the First regiment, Nebraska National Guard, from Lincoln to St. Louis. It will not be known whether the troops will be moved via Omaha or taken directly from Lincoln to St. Louis, until the bids are opened. The Omaha-Chicago lines would like the troops brought here to enable them to get a chance to carry them via Chicago.

There was a meeting of the Omaha committee of the Western Trunk Line association at the Elkhorn headquarters on Monday morning. Allen B. Smith, assistant general freight agent of the B. & M., acted as chairman in the absence of Fred A. Nash, general western agent of the Milwaukee. M. J. Greevy of the Elkhorn was chosen permanent secretary. It was announced that only routine business was considered.

Husband Was Hilarious.

Police Judge Gordon has been called on to settle two cases of domestic infelicity. On Saturday night W. A. Linton of Tenth and Howard streets got on a drunk, kicked in the front door of his home and celebrated in a manner obnoxious to his wife, who appeared against him in court and will have him brought to trial on Thursday. Joseph Strauser went through much the same proceeding and will also be brought to trial in a short time.

Troops Sent to Suppress Lawlessness.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, Wash., May 9.—General Merriam, commander of the Department of the Columbia, has issued an order directing Captain Bogerdus Eldredge, Fourteenth infantry, stationed at Skagway, Alaska, to proceed with one company of infantry to Fort Wrangel. This order was occasioned by reports of wholesale robberies and holdups at Wrangel by thugs and gamblers.

Bicycle Rider Killed.

TACOMA, May 9.—Saturday afternoon, while returning from Edison with a bicycle party, Secretary C. W. Mock of the Tacoma school board was run late by an unknown woman and both parties were thrown from their wheels. Mr. Mock was unconscious when picked up and has since died. The woman mounted her wheel and rode away.

LOS ANGELES SENDS A CAR

Portion of the County's Exhibit is on the Ground Already.

CALIFORNIA IS WARMING UP AT LAST

Rivalry Between the South and North and Energy of Director De Young Promises to Bring Forth a Great Display.

Frank Wiggins of Los Angeles, Cal., secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and commissioner in charge of the exhibit to be made by that county, has arrived in the city with a portion of the exhibit. This will be installed in the Horticulture building, in one of the most prominent locations in the building.

The car brought by Mr. Wiggins contains 500 packages of exhibits, including samples of about everything produced in the state. The great kiosk of dried fruits, which attracted so much attention at the World's fair, is among the shipment. Mr. Wiggins says the display of fruit in glass is the finest that has ever been sent from the Chamber of Commerce. The car also contains a large quantity of palm stocks, bamboo and California mosses, to be used for ornamental and decorative purposes. A conspicuous object in the display will be a large elephant, made entirely of walnuts. The frame for the elephant is expected daily from Chicago. A car of fresh fruit will be shipped from Los Angeles about the middle of the month, and will be timed to arrive in Omaha long enough before the opening day to allow the fresh fruit to be installed for that occasion.

The display to be made by Los Angeles county is entirely separate from the exhibit to be made by the state of California. There is a friendly rivalry between them, and the result will be a showing of California products which will be highly creditable.

The newly appointed California Exposition commission has taken hold of exposition matters with an energy and force which assure an excellent exhibit from the entire state. M. H. de Young, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle and director general of the California Midwinter fair, has been appointed by Governor Budd as director general of the state commission. The collection of exhibits has commenced and large quantities of all kinds of specimens are being received by Manager Filcher of the State Board of Trade. Steps have been taken to have the magnificent collection of the State Board of Trade, the Mining bureau and the Horticulture bureau shipped to Omaha as a nucleus for the state exhibit and it is promised that the exhibit shall cover all lines of products of the state. Plans for raising money are under discussion, but no difficulty is anticipated in raising as much as may be required.

PICTURES OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Artist Key Will Show Four Paintings of the Great Exposition.

John R. Key of Chicago, who is to have on exhibition in the annex to the Illinois building four large pictures of the World's fair, 20x10 feet in size, arrived in the city this morning. His pictures are also on the way and he expects to have them hung and in position in a week. The annex has been completed on the inside, but the outside walls have not yet been finished.

Mr. Key's object in painting these pictures is to perpetuate the great exposition. He intends to complete a series of ten and will probably spend a couple of years in the work. He devoted about a year to the four that are to be placed on exhibition. They are oil paintings and are reported to be very fine. One of the pictures give a view of the fair from the Woman's building looking south. Another is a view from the Peristyle in the Court of Honor, including the basin. Another is a scene looking north from the Electricity building, and the fourth is a picture of the Court of Honor as seen from Machinery hall. In addition to these pictures Mr. Key will have on exhibition relics from the World's fair and has arranged to place about the Illinois building some of the World's fair statuary, which has been loaned for the purpose by Hugo D. Loeb.

Art Director Griffith Comes.

Art Director A. H. Griffiths has arrived in the city and will remain here until the exposition is over. A large number of shipments of pictures and statuary have arrived in the last few days, and Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Paul Charlton, chairman of the Art bureau, are the busiest people about the exposition. The shipments will come in very rapidly for the balance of the month, and the hanging of pictures will commence just as soon as the workmen in the Art building vacate the rooms. The Art building is practically completed, and the workmen will leave the building within a few days, when the hanging of pictures and the arrangement of the statuary and other works of art will commence. Mr. Griffiths expects to occupy the building about the last of the current week. There are about 150 pictures now here and many more are on the road.

Advertising Educational Congress.

The last issue of the School Journal gives the Transmississippi Educational congress a liberal amount of space and its comments are very favorable to the merit of the undertaking. Aside from a full statement of the nature of the congress and the opportunities for improvement that it will offer to educators its first page is occupied by a very well designed cartoon illustrative of the enterprise. This is represented by a huge arch in the gate of which a female figure representing Omaha stands and extends a welcome to her visitors. The panels of the arch are occupied by portraits of Superintendent Pearse, State Superintendent Jackson, Secretary Gillan of the Omaha Board of Education and several other western educators who are prominently related to the movement.

Sandwich Islands to Exhibit.

An extensive exhibit of the industries and resources of the Hawaiian islands is now assured. The legislature of the island republic has appropriated $3,500 for the purpose and R. W. Shingle, a newspaper man from the transmississipi country who has adopted Hawaii as his abiding place, will be in charge of the government exhibit in the Manufactures building. This exhibit will include a large and complete selection of the products of the island, and it is promised that it will be a most attractive showing.

In addition to the government exhibit, it is proposed to exhibit the famous cyclorama of the volcano of Kilauea and to establish a Hawaiian village on the Midway.

Sues the Chinese Company.

Charles F. Beindorff has instituted suit in the district court against Wong Chin Foo, the Lan Hing company and Chu Hoy, its agent. He demands the sum of $2,000, which he says is the amount that he has been damaged by reason of the defendants having failed to live up to the conditions of their contract. The plaintiff says that through its agent he contracted with Wong Chin Foo to erect a $6,000 Chinese village on the exposition Midway and drew the plans for the same. Later on, the plaintiff says, the defendants backed out and left him with a lot of plans and drawings upon his hands.

Irish-American Club Organizes.

A meeting of the Irish-American Exposition club was held Sunday afternoon for the purpose of electing officers and effecting a permanent organization. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Edward Walsh; first vice president, Joseph Conner; second vice president, P. J. Barrett of South Omaha; third vice president, John Powers; secretary, T. L. McDonnell; treasurer, P. C. Heafey; board of directors, J. J. O'Connor, J. E. Riley, Peter O'Malley, Thomas Tallon and F. J. Donahoe of Omaha; A. J. Gallagher and Dr. McCrann of South Omaha; J. J. Brown and John M. Galvin, Council Bluffs.

The various committees reported favorably upon the duties assigned them and stated that they had met with great encouragement on every hand. Arrangements are being perfected as rapidly as possible for securing a larger hall, more room being needed for the large attendance. The next meeting of the club will be held in the Arlington block on Sunday, May 15, at 3 p. m. sharp.

Missouri's Final Appeal.

The Missouri Exposition commission has issued a final appeal to the people of that state to come forward with further subscriptions and add to the funds already subscribed in order that the credit of the state may be maintained and a fine exhibit assured. The call states that $14,000 has already been received and divided among the several departments. The call states that the best possible showing will be made with this amount but that a much more creditable exhibit could be made if the amount was increased. People all over the state are urged to send at least $1 to the treasurer, F. E. Marshall of St. Louis for a souvenir button to help swell the funds.

Notes of the Exposition.

The city council of Butte has appropriated $150 for a special display of the city's resources and surroundings at the exposition.

A carload of paintings for the exposition was received Saturday at the custom house. They were shipped from Detroit and are bonded for $12,000.

Percy W. Johnson of the Missouri Exposition commission and John H. Rowe, J. Newton Nind and L. C. Pryor of the Minnesota building committee are in the city.

The action of Governor Budd of California in appointing M. H. De Young of the San Francisco Chronicle as director general of the California exhibit at the exposition is meeting with warm approval from the press and people of that state.

Manager Babcock has called the attention of Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger association to the fact that June 21 has been designated as "Illinois day" at the exposition, and has requested the association to make a special rate between Omaha and all points in Illinois for that occasion.

The sale of the commutation books of admission tickets, containing fifty and 100 admissions, is proceeding slowly. No attempt is being made to canvass the city for purchasers, and the only sales made are those made in the office of the secretary to people who inquire for them. A few requests have been received by mail, accompanied by the cash.

Specimens of work done by the pupils of the Carlisle (Pa.) Indian school are being boxed for shipment to the exposition. The collection includes specimens of work from all departments of the school and is said to be the best exhibit ever made by the school. Among the features will be a unique and picturesque lounge. It will be spread with Navajo blankets and four large pillows covered with Navajo weaving.

MONEY FOR MRS. MORAN

City Council Decides to Pay the Damages Claimed by the Owner of the Elkhorn House.

At the general committee meeting yesterday afternoon the city council decided to appropriate $500 as a compromise settlement with the owners of the Elkhorn Valley house for the failure of the city to buy the property. The claim was compromised several weeks ago for $1,000, but the appropriation was vetoed by Mayor Moores, who held that the councilmen who had ordered repairs to be begun on the property in anticipation of its purchase had done so without authority and the city was not liable. It is believed that a veto of the present settlement will be overridden. The remainder of the session was occupied by unimportant matters.

Settlement with Bolin Bondsmen.

The latest proposition of the Bolin bondsmen to settle the claims of the city has not been further considered by the city officials. It was expected that the matter would be taken up at the general committee meeting this afternoon, but it is now likely to be postponed until after City Attorney Connell returns from the east. No information has been received as to when the city attorney will be back, but he is expected sometime during this week. While members of the council are reluctant to express themselves until after the proposition has been considered in committee a number of them are understood to be favorably disposed towards a settlement and there is a slight prospect that the offer of the bondsmen to pay $35,000 cash will find a majority of the members in favor of its acceptance.

In Danger of a Suit.

The city has the prospect of another lawsuit on account of the city jail proceedings. As the mayor vetoed the settlement with Mrs. Moran on account of the damages that she alleged she had sustained by reason of the failure of the city to carry out its agreement to purchase the Elkhorn Valley house property, no satisfaction has been given for the damages and there is no prospect that any will be obtainable except at the end of a lawsuit. Mrs. Moran's attorney says that no legal proceedings have been begun so far, but that his client has an excellent case against the city and will probably push it unless some compromise is reached.

Mortality Statistics.

The following births and deaths were reported at the health office during the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday:

Births—John E. Van Dorn, Fifth street and Nock avenue, boy; Egan Klein, 1917 South Eighteenth, girl; Louis Bayarsdorfield, 1311 South Twelfth, girl; Stanislaw Ach, Twenty-ninth and Walnut, boy; Maurice Kane, 1548 North Sixteenth, girl; Charles F. Berry, 2529 Decatur, girl.

Deaths—John P. Soudenburg, 76, Thirty-sixth and Miami, paralysis. Forest Lawn.

RECRUITS FOR THE THURSTONS

Lieutenant Stockham Comes to Omaha to Secure Men for the Company at Lincoln.

Lieutenant W. E. Stockham of the Thurston Rifles came up from Lincoln yesterday to enlist the recruits that are necessary to fill up the company. He was at the armory during the afternoon and evening for the purpose of receiving applications. Lieutenant Stockham expects to be able to secure the necessary number of recruits and return to Lincoln at 8:30 this morning.

Section Man's Leg Broken.

Fred Hols was brought to Omaha yesterday morning from Lexington and was taken to St. Joseph hospital. Hols, together with several other section men, was on a handcar immediately behind a moving freight train. The train stopped suddenly and the car ran into it and shook the men up badly, breaking Hols' leg.

HOLDS BOTH TO BE ILLEGAL

Judge Scott on Produce Exchange and Retail Grocers' Association.

ONE CANNOT RESTRAIN THE OTHER

Suit of Shaw & Fell for an Injunction Brings the Court Down on Two Local Trade Organizations.

The case of Shaw & Fell against the Omaha Produce exchange was called in Judge Scott's court and disposed of yesterday afternoon, the court denying the relief sought. The plaintiffs comprise a grocery firm and asked that the Omaha Produce exchange be declared an illegal organization and a trust.

In bringing their suit Shaw & Fell alleged that the exchange had failed and refused to sell them goods. They also alleged that the exchange was selling goods at retail, thereby injuring the retail trade of the grocers of the city. During the trial of the case it came out in evidence that the plaintiffs were and are members of the Retail Grocers' association. In passing upon the case Judge Scott took occasion to refer to this portion of the testimony, after which he said that he felt satisfied that the Omaha Produce exchange was an illegal organization and was a trust, created to work against public policy and good government. The Omaha Retail Grocers' association, he said, might be placed in the same class, as it was organized solely for the protection of its members, to maintain prices and freeze out grocers who were not members. The judge said that this was forcibly brought to his mind only recently, when he had occasion to visit a small grocery store in the suburban district of the city. The proprietor was closing out his stock and was preparing to leave town. Upon being questioned as to the cause the grocer informed him that he was being forced out of business by the Retail Grocers' association because he would not join the order. This man had been boycotted by the wholesale grocers and could not buy goods unless he had the cash in hand to pay for the same.

In closing the judge said that it was impossible for a court of equity to grant relief in favor of one illegal organization as against another of the same class. He intimated, however, that if the proper action were brought he would take up the matter of the dissolution of both of the organizations.

WORK IN DISTRICT COURT LAGS

Judges and Lawyers Look Forward to a Light Term and an Early Adjournment.

The indications are that the courts are to have another light week. Last week the judges found little to do and everything points to the same conditions for this week. Last week the judges contended that the dearth of business was due to the fact that it was the first week of the term and that the lawyers were not ready. Now they are not trying to explain the conditions, simply saying that they are hoping soon to reach some cases that are ready for trial.

Lawyers, speaking of court matters, express the opinion that the May term will not amount to very much. They say that matters will drag along until the first of next month and that then there will be nothing more done until fall. They say that they expect to attend the exposition and that most of their clients will do the same. In fact, they don't expect to try any great number of cases until after the exposition closes.

Harry Chaffee's Case.

The case against Harry G. Chaffee, a young man charged with forgery, has been continued until the first day of the September term of the district court and he has been released on his own recognizance.

During the last four or five years Harry G. Chaffee has been arrested at least a dozen times on the charge of forgery, but has always escaped punishment. It is contended that the young man is mentally unbalanced and that he is not responsible for his acts. The insanity commission is likely to investigate his case. He has a hobby and it runs in the direction of writing other men's names to checks for small sums.

Trial of the Kastners.

If nothing interferes, the case of the State against Joseph and Louis Kastner, charged with the murder of Officer Dan Tiedeman, will be called for trial in Judge Slabaugh's court next Monday. The witnesses are being subpoenaed and a special venire of jurors is about to be called. The county attorney does not think that the trial will consume much more than one week of time, as much of the testimony adduced upon the trial of August Kastner, convicted of the same crime, will be eliminated.

For Stealing a Banjo.

Charles DeGraff, accused of stealing a banjo, was convicted in criminal court yesterday. The jury found that the value of the property aggregated $32. Upon the return of the verdict, the prisoner was called before the court and sentenced to a term of twenty-five days in a cell in the county jail.

Louis Sapp, accused of assault with intent to do great bodily harm, was before Judge Slabaugh and pleaded guilty to assault and battery. He was sentenced to thirty days in the county jail.

Declares the Will Invalid.

The controversy over the will of the late Isabella O'Neill has been disposed of by a jury in Judge Baker's court, the verdict being that the document bequeathing the property was not the last will of the deceased. The woman died several years ago, leaving her property, some $3,000 in cash, to religious institutions. Relatives in Ireland contested and won.

PAT FORD ON MARBLEHEAD

Letters Received from Him Tell of the Cruiser's Work in Blockading Cuban Ports.

Patrick Ford, of this city, has received a letter from his son, Patrick Ford, jr., who is in the navy, aboard the United States steamship Marblehead. The letter was written from Matanzas last week, and reports the ship and the crew in good condition. He says the men are all anxious to get an opportunity to do some fighting, and will follow their commander wherever he leads. He says the men thro