THE INDIAN CHIEFTAIN.

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AFTER THE OPENING.

Work Actively Resumed at the World's Fair.

Odd Sights and Incidents of the First Day—A Few Hints for Prospective Visitors from Abroad.

[Special Chicago Correspondence.]

Now that the bustle and confusion of the opening days of the Columbian exposition are over one may draw a full breath and view with some degree of comfort the condition of affairs at the fair grounds, and without fear of being unduly crowded an enjoyable ramble among the wonders of the magic city may be indulged in. On the opening day, owing to the vast number of visitors and the bad weather, anything like an extended tour of the grounds was next to impossible, but the rush appears to be over for the present, and the weather is somewhat more propitious, making it possible to get about and observe with better advantage the existing state of things.

The temporary suspension of activity made necessary by the inaugural exercises seems to have given the work a fresh impetus, and at the rate of speed under which things are now being put to rights it will not take many days to get every detail completed. The buildings themselves may be said to have been completed on the opening day, the only drawback to a finished exhibition being in the exhibits themselves; and when it is remembered that many of them are to come from distant lands across frozen seas due allowance will be made for all delays.

TEMPLE IN MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

In the Manufactures building are a number of signs over spaces alloted to foreign countries notifying visitors of delay in the transportation of exhibits, notably those of Norway and Russia. In each case ice blockades and unfavorable weather have caused a delay of five or six weeks in the passage, thus rendering it an impossibility for them to be ready for the opening. No time will be lost in forwarding these exhibits when the roads are opened, and we may expect to find them all in place in the course of a few days.

There is, however, much to interest one even in the chaotic state which prevails in the larger buildings. In the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, which in itself is a sight worth traveling the world over to see, some of the booths and stalls are marvels of mechanical execution and artistic excellence. The department of Germany is exceedingly rich and handsome and attracts wide attention. Japan, also, has done herself honor in her exhibit, which embraces countless gems in pottery and bric-a-brac.

In the center of the building is a sort of temple the base of which forms an arch and the central dome of which towers aloft over every other structure in the great hall. A large dial on each of the four sides of this temple shows the time of day to the four quarters of the building. Surrounding this temple are some magnificent displays of architectural skill in the construction of booths, the various countries vying with each other in their efforts to carry off the palm of supremacy.

The Government building is in excellent shape for the reception of visitors, most all of the exhibits being in place, and thus far this building, whose architectual defects have been so loudly decried by the world's fair sculptors, is the center of a great deal of interest on account of its varied and extensive display. Two of its most striking features are the big redwood tree of California, a section of which rears itself thirty feet high under the dome of the building, and the biggest cannon in the United States.

THE M'DONNIES FOUNTAIN.

Among the other buildings the Fisheries is more nearly completed perhaps than any. The aquarial display is no doubt the finest ever seen in this country. In each end of the beautiful building are the tanks containing myriad forms of piscine life, among which are specimens a mere glimpse of which is well calculated to thrill the beholder with wonder. This exhibit has been thronged with visitors every day since its installation, and no wonder, for it is indeed an attractive sight to behold the denizens of the deep sporting in their native element all unconscious of their nearness to their natural enemy, man.

Affairs in the Transportation building are as yet in a very unsettled state, but there are nevertheless some very interesting exhibits exposed to public view. For instance, an immense trip-hammer in the southern end of the building towers away up to the high roof almost, having the appearance of a mountain of iron in its great bulk. This, however, is a deception, as the monster hammer is made of wood blackened over to resemble the metal.

All the buildings were thrown wide open to the world on the opening day, and notwithstanding the incompleteness of the whole affair it was one of the grandest house-warmings the world ever knew, and everybody was at full liberty to come and go at will. Outside it was not so pleasant. The unfinished grounds were for the most part a sea of yellow, sticky mud which adhered to boots and clothes and rendered walking anything but pleasant. It was no uncommon sight to see a person plastered to the knees with mud, and as for patent leather, well they were in it all over, and no help for it. But the people seemed to take it all good naturedly and trudged about apparently unmindful of the damage to boots or clothing.

The most striking objects outside of the buildings were the great statue of the Republic and the McMonnies fountain. The statue was uncovered for the occasion and in its new coating of gilt presented a magnificent sight. This piece of sculpture is undoubtedly one of the grandest in the world, and must certainly bring to Mr. French, its author, world-wide fame. The fountain which for the first time scattered its crystal sprays abroad on the opening day is a work of surpassing beauty. Mr. McMonnies, its maker, has builded so well in this effort that his name will go up high on the arch of fame, there to remain throughout all time for all we know.

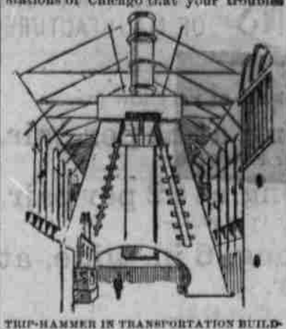
In the respect of sculpture this world's fair has brought out some master workmen and has set a new mark in the western world of progress, and its beneficial effects will be felt in our midst from this time forth. Our people will be educated, our land will be beautified and our homes will be brightened through the noble efforts of our artists and sculptors. Nothing presented at any of the previous world's fairs can surpass the works above mentioned, and Chicago has reason to be proud of her achievements in this line.

There were some queer sights to be seen about the grounds on the opening day. People in some instances had prepared themselves against the weaknesses of the flesh and the cupidity of their fellows by lugging out lunches, folding chairs, etc. They paused wherever hunger or weariness overtook them, and, seeking some out-of-the-way place, planked themselves down for a feast or a rest. Men waded about with chairs under their arms, and women and children carried baskets and parcels containing eatables of every description from Dill pickles to sugar bon-bons. They were wise, perhaps, for there were many cases of extortion reported. Exorbitant charges were made in some of the restaurants, but such a row has been kicked up in various quarters that the attention of the fair officials has been attracted and their assistance enlisted to discourage any further attempts at extortion.

When the people learn the ins and outs of the fair there will be few cases of overcharging to report. There are restaurants at the fair where meals can be had at reasonable prices, and they will profit in the long run by keeping their prices down, for they are sure to get the bulk of the patronage. In regard to transportation to and from the fair there are some things to be learned which when known will enable visitors to save much expense. A few hints on the subject may be of service at this time.

The railroads terminating or centering in Chicago have nearly all come to an agreement on rates that vary from twenty to twenty-five per cent. reduction on round-trip tickets. So many of the roads have come down to the neighborhood of two cents a mile that others will be compelled to do so in order to get passengers. There will also be frequent excursions run on all roads and the rates for these will depend on the number of people of small means who desire to come to the fair from a distance. They are not to exceed one and one-half cents a mile, however, and may be as low as one cent.

This will be easy enough to manage from the visitor's local station. It will be when you arrive at one of the railway stations of Chicago that your troubles will begin. You will be confused by the crowd and strange streets, and will have but the vaguest notion of where to go or how to get there if you do know. In the first case you can leave your trunks for twenty-four hours in the baggage-room, where they will be safe and will cost nothing for storage. Hand baggage can be left at the checking counter, which is to be found in each station, for a day for ten cents for each package. Thus relieved of bundles, you can ask a policeman how to get to a certain point on a street car or you can take a cab.



TRIP-HAMMER IN TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

The legal rate of fare for a one-horse vehicle for one mile or less for one or two persons is fifty cents. For the second and subsequent miles, twenty-five cents. If taken by the hour the rate is seventy-five cents per hour. For two-horse carriages twice this amount may be demanded for two persons and fifty cents additional for every passenger over this number. Children under fourteen are charged twenty-five cents, but those under five years are carried free. One trunk not exceeding one hundred pounds in weight and twenty-five pounds of hand baggage is also taken free of charge. All the down-town hotels are within a mile of any of the railway stations. The visitor may sto at one of these for a day for from three to five dollars and have time to secure a boarding place. It would be cheaper for you, however, to leave your trunks at the station, take a valise and umbrella and go at once to Jackson park by any one of the five routes of rapid transit.

To get to Jackson park from any point down-town take the State street or Wabash avenue cable line or the "Alley L" farther down, any one of which will take you to the fair for five cents. The Illinois Central may be boarded on the lake front or you may go by boat from the foot of Van Buren street. Either of these routes will cost twenty-five cents for the round trip; the train makes the trip in fifteen minutes, the boat in forty-five, but when time is not an object a ride on a gay steam launch with music by a band and a view of the "White City" at the world's fair from the water is by far the more enjoyable. The Illinois Central road will probably sell commutation tickets of twenty-five rides at a substantial reduction on a single ride, as they do now to suburban passengers. If your rooms are more than a mile from any of the entrances to Jackson park this item of transportation has to be considered in the expenses. It will not be wise to walk much outside the grounds, as you will have all the walking you want inside. The distance from the center of the city to Jackson park is seven miles, and the journey occupies from twenty to forty-five minutes, according to the route you take, but if your rooms are on the North or West side of the city a connecting car line will have to be taken and five cents more paid.

STATUE OF THE REPUBLIC.

All roads coming into Chicago will land a passenger in the terminal station in Jackson park for the price of one admission to the fair and ten cents in addition to the price of your railway ticket. It is by far the simplest and cheapest plan, since in the fair grounds you can transact all the necessary business incident to arrival in a strange city. In the terminal station you may check your hand baggage, have the free use of a well-equipped toilet room and get a lunch as simple or as elaborate as you wish.

Thus refreshed you can send off telegrams to friends or write letters. If you wish to do this ask a Columbian guard to direct you to your state building. This will be your headquarters while at the fair, a place in which you have a part and may feel at home.

One of the first things to be done is to deposit all money except the amount necessary for a week's expenses. It is unsafe to carry a considerable sum about you. You can deposit your checks, drafts or money on a certificate of deposit in a bank on the grounds, or rent a box in a safety deposit vault for a small fee, you having the only key to the box. Money orders may be purchased or cashed at the world's fair post office.

This attended to, return to the terminal station, where the principal office of the bureau of public comfort is located, and resign yourself to its care with entire faith.

A GALLOWS is probably put together with hangnails.—Binghamton Republican.

Up in London—the bell of St. Paul's.—Mail and Express.

AGAINST A SNAG.

A Condition, Not a Theory, Confronts Uncle Sam in Dealing with the Chinese Question.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Secretary Gresham reaffirmed yesterday his statement that he had sent telegrams to governors of western states asking them to take precaution against violence to Chinese when the exclusion act takes effect. He did not care to state how many or what governors had been asked to take action, but said that the text of the dispatch over his signature given out for publication by Gov. Pennoyer, of Oregon, was correct. The secretary declined to comment on the answer sent him by Gov. Pennoyer.

"The telegrams speak for themselves," he said. "I sent a perfectly respectful message to Gov. Pennoyer and received in reply the dispatch which has been given to the press. Representations have been made to the department that violence might be done Chinese subjects when the law went into effect, and the dispatches were sent as precautionary measures. I do not believe there is any prospect of the trouble, but the dispatches were sent, nevertheless, to allay apprehension."

The serious trouble in which the United States became involved through the conflict between state laws and treaty stipulations over the killing of Italians in New Orleans and also over the killing of seven Chinese and the wounding of many others at Rock Creek, Wyo., for which the United States made reparation, induced the administration to take every precaution to avert violence toward Chinese citizens over the enforcement of the exclusion law. Foreign governments have always required explanations from the United States with reference to the paramount authority of a state in regard to crimes committed within its borders, even in cases where the crimes were not in violation of treaty stipulations. The state department decided to give the Chinese government, in the event of trouble, assurance that every precaution had been taken for the protection of Chinese subjects as far as the advice and authority of the general government could go.

It will be remembered that President Harrison strongly recommended to congress the passage of a law giving the United States courts jurisdiction over offenses against treaty stipulations committed in the United States, but congress declined to adopt the recommendation.

The text of the order instructing United States officials not to arrest Chinese who have not registered was telegraphed from the treasury department yesterday as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The time within which Chinese laborers are required by the act of May 5, 1892, to procure certificates of residence will expire on the 5th day of May and it is evident from the partial reports made by collectors of internal revenue from the states and territories large numbers of such persons have failed or refused to make application as required by the law, but until complete reports are received the names and residences of those who have registered and procured certificates and who are therefore exempt from arrest, cannot be officially known. Collectors of internal revenue and collectors of customs and all other customs officers for the United States are therefore instructed to refrain from making arrests under the provisions of the sixth section of the act approved May 5, 1892, entitled "An act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States," until further instructions from this department.

J. G. CARLISLE.

The attorney-general has supplemented this circular by instructing United States district attorneys to defer proceedings under the act of May 5, 1892, except under order of court, until necessary arrangements for the arrest, imprisonment and deportation of persons accused can be perfected, of which due notice will be given.

WORLD'S FAIR EXTORTIONS.

The Directors Will See That They Do Not Continue.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Without notice and in incognito President Higinbotham, chairman, and Director Schwab, local member of the council of administration, made the rounds of the restaurants and partook of the viands offered to the public. In almost every instance the officials were compelled to pay extortionate prices for food, and they will at once bring the matter before the council and insist that the concessionaires shall maintain the schedule of figures agreed upon when they were granted their rights and privileges. The officials of the fair will enforce this agreement even if it involves the dismissal of every restaurant keeper from the grounds, for they are determined to protect the public and the guests of the exposition from outrageous prices for eatables.

AN INSURANCE CASE.

The Printers' Protective Fraternity Mulcted in $500.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 5.—The suit to recover a death claim by Mrs. A. J. Baker against the National Printers' Protective fraternity was tried before Judge Henry and a jury in the fourth division of the circuit court yesterday, resulting in a judgment for the plaintiff for $500, the full amount of her claim.

The plaintiff's husband, John D. Baker, died August 23, 1891, having been initiated into the fraternity in local fraternity No. 12, of St. Louis, in January, 1887. The defense was that the claim had not been paid, as fraternity No. 12 was suspended according to the national constitution for non-payment of dues, and thus Mr. Baker's death benefit could not be paid under the by-laws. But Judge Henry did not go much upon by-laws, and instructed the jury to find according to the statutes.

Will Not Go to Kansas.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Senator Vance, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, stated that it was not at all probable that the sub-committee charged with investigating the claim of Mr. Ady to the seat now occupied by Mr. Martin, of Kansas, would go to the state for the purpose of taking testimony. He has called upon the contestant and contestee for a statement and says that he understands the facts in the case are not disputed. The question then resolves itself into one of law, a question, Mr. Vance says, that can be settled in Washington fully as well as in Kansas.

Letters of Recall Presented.

PARIS, May 5.—Hon. T. J. Coolidge, the retiring American minister, presented his letters of recall to the French government yesterday. Hon. James B. Eustis, the newly-appointed American ambassador, will present his credentials on Saturday, accompanying them with a speech that will be something more than the formal address customary on such occasions.

LONDON, May 4.—Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, the retiring United States minister, traveled to Windsor yesterday afternoon to present his letters of recall to her majesty.

KAISER WILLIAM.

His Sensational Address to Officers of the Guards.

CHAGRINED AT CAPRIVI'S DEFEAT.

Will Stake Much on the Army Bill—Comments and Forebodings Concerning the Speech in Germany and France.

BERLIN, May 10.—After the review of the troops on the Tempelhofferfeld yesterday Emperor William commanded the highest officers of the guards to gather round him and addressed to them these words:

"Since we last met, the situation created by the army bill has shown peculiar changes. I could not look forward to the rejection of the bill. On the contrary, trusting to the patriotism of the reichstag, I hoped for the unconditional acceptance of it. The result has caused me deep disappointment and sorrow. I regret that the patriotic men, who were in the minority, did not succeed in defeating those who were indifferent to the welfare of their country. During the last few days passionate words, which might better have remained unsaid among gentlemen, have been spoken.

"I was obliged to dissolve the reichstag in the hope that the new reichstag would pass the bill. I am determined, in case this hope also be disappointed, to stake all in my power to obtain the enactment of the measure, for I am too thoroughly convinced of its necessity as a guarantee of the peace of Europe to allow it to be finally defeated.

"We are hearing much about the excitement of the masses just now. I do not think that the German people will allow themselves to be excited by irresponsible meddlers. On the contrary, I know that I am in sympathy with the princes of the federal states, the people and the army. I thank you, gentlemen, for your loyal interest. My desire was to express to you my views concerning the bill, as I did when the bill was introduced."

The speech created excitement and possibly an exaggerated view exists. The correspondent of the Associated press was assured officially that the emperor did not wish his speech to be read as a menace to the reichstag or as a challenge to conflict.

"On the contrary," said the informant, "his majesty desires the most scrupulous adherence to constitutional forms. He feels strongly, however, the urgent need of reform in the reichstag. He cannot govern with a reichstag split into ten political parties, among whom, through chance or partisan agreements, majorities are constantly forming against the government on vital issues. His majesty does not wish to rule absolutely. He is willing to rule conditionally—even to allow the parliamentary majority a share in the government—but what imperial cabinet could work with Bebel, Lieber and Richter? Not one of them has under his control a positive working majority; not one of them can get together a majority combination. Few things would please the emperor better than a consolidation of the parliamentary factions into two or three large parties with whom he would be able to reckon in determining his policy. Then he would be happy to govern in harmony with the parliamentary majority."

Prince Bismarck's Hamburger Nachrichten protests against stigmatizing as unpatriotic the deputies who voted against the army bill. The majority, it says, differed from the government only as to the amount of the increase. The Freisinige Zeitung, edited by Eugene Richter, says that since the time of Frederic William IV. parliament has not before been criticised on the parade ground.

The government has great hopes regarding the results of the Freisinige party split and calculates that by adopting a policy of conciliation the government will be able to secure the support of the Richter section to the army bill in the new reichstag. It is further believed that the expected accession to the strength of the socialist party will compel the centrists to reconsider their position and prefer the acceptance of the bill to the unknown dangers of a revolution democracy. Another reason for the government's hopefulness is that both the social bill of 1878 and the army septennate bill of 1887 were carried by increased majorities after dissolution.

Advices from Paris say that the feeling of elation there at the defeat of the bill is tempered by the fear that should the reichstag reject the bill the kaiser will precipitate events by calling upon France and Russia to disarm, with the alternative of an immediate declaration of war, thus ending the competition in increased military burdens. Another probability discussed in certain quarters in France is that Chancellor Caprivi may seek to obtain the necessary support for the army bill by creating a frontier incident with France during the election.

An English Opinion of the Fair.

TORONTO, Ont., May 10.—Sir James Long, proprietor of the Sheffield (England) Telegraph, who visited the world's fair last week, says the Chicago show is the greatest ever had, the most extensive, the most costly, and, architecturally, the most imposing. It was a question of money, and never before had so much money been contributed for such a purpose. The buildings were much ahead those of Paris. The fair, he said, would not be fully ready for visitors for six weeks. He did not think it would be a financial success.

Caravels to Go to Chicago.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The reproduced Columbus caravels will sail from here to-morrow under escort of the United States warship Chicago for Chicago by way of the St. Lawrence river. They will be on permanent exhibition at the world's fair.

The long drought in Austria has ended.

NATURE'S CURIOSITIES.

A FARMER in Lamar, Mo., has a beard seven feet long.

THE Greenland whale has a heart a yard in diameter.

EYELESS fish are numerous in a subterranean lake at Ashland, Mich.

SUGAR beets weighing sixteen pounds each have been grown in Floyd county, Ga.

A CALF with a wing growing from its shoulder blade may be seen on the farm of A. M. Calhoun, near Hecla, S. D.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

Office-Seekers Somewhat Put Out by the "Official Quarantine" Established.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—President Cleveland's quarantine against the office-seekers has created more excitement than anything that has been promulgated in an official way since the new administration began. The crowds which throng the capital at present are not so much interested in the questions of finance and revision of the tariff as they are in the allotment of offices.

The effect of the order on the office-seekers was not manifest at the White house for Monday has, according to a rule of the president, been reserved for public business, and the office-seekers have been excluded from the White house. The first of the week has come to be termed "blue Monday" in the parlors and lobbies of the hotels. There are a few of the more prominent office-seekers who seemed disposed to insist upon seeing the president in the future anyhow, and take the risk of being turned down. There are very few of this element, however, for the larger portion of them, when seen, had packed their valises and were preparing to depart by the first train. They had nothing to show for the months of weary waiting in Washington except expressions of blank astonishment and a big hotel bill, some of which were receipted and others that are subjected to some financial arrangement with the home congressman or senator before being paid.

President Cleveland's order is something decidedly unique and original to the eyes of politicians. It is a precedent in the history of the White house. A change of administration is always the provocation for a grand rush for office. President William Henry Harrison died a month after his inauguration as the result of the importunities of men who sought office, but he never, as a matter of self-preservation, closed the door against men who wanted office.

Senator Vance, who called at the White house for a moment, indorsed the president's new order. He said it would relieve the president and senators from a great deal of pressure upon them exerted by the office-seekers, which, while it consumed valuable time, did not benefit the applicant, for personal interviews rarely amounted to anything at a time like this when the president sees so many persons in the course of a day.

HARRIS EXECUTED.

Carlyle W. Harris, the Youthful Wife Poisoner Dies in the Electric Chair at Sing Sing, N. Y.

SING SING, N. Y., May 9.—Carlyle W. Harris, who, while a medical student of New York, poisoned the young woman to whom he had been secretly married, who was convicted on circumstantial evidence, and whose fight for life has become part of the criminal history of the country, died by electricity in accordance with the law of the state at 12:40. The current of death performed its work swiftly, but surely. The doomed man was wonderfully composed to the very last.

C. W. HARRIS.

With his very last breath Harris calmly exclaimed: "I am absolutely innocent."

Harris was up early and looked over the manuscript to be given to the press by his relatives after the electrocution. At 8 o'clock he ate a light breakfast. At 8:20 Warden Durston and Mrs. Durston arrived from the hotel where they had breakfasted, but Mrs. Durston was left.

There were twenty-seven witnesses—seven physicians, ten newspaper men and the others were state officials and friends of the warden.

HILLMAN INSURANCE CASE.

The Chief Conspirator Found—Said to Have Confessed.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Times says: John W. Hillman, the hero and chief conspirator of the famous Hillman insurance swindle of Kansas has been arrested. For fifteen years relatives have been trying in the courts to prove him dead in order to collect about $40,000 insurance on his life. During all these years the insurance companies holding the policies have resisted the claims on the ground of fraud and conspiracy, alleging that Hillman was not dead at all. The face values of the policies have been more than consumed in the costs of litigation, and the case has come to rank as one of the most remarkable and romantic in the history of life-insurance frauds. The insurance was written in Kansas, and all the litigation has been carried on in that state, but the companies concerned are all located in the east and the contest has been directed from this city.

The first indication by which the fraud was finally traced was obtained from Charlton T. Lewis, attorney for the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of this city, which, with the New York Life and the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., carried the $40,000 taken out by Hillman on his life in 1878. "We have at last found Hillman, alive and well," said Mr. Lewis, in speaking of the case, "and know exactly where we can lay hands on him. After a search extending over fifteen years he has been finally traced to the Pacific coast and he has made a clean breast of the whole affair."

Home Rule in Committee.

LONDON, May 9.—In the house of commons to-day Prime Minister Gladstone stated, in reply to Joseph Chamberlain, that he would propose that the ninth clause of the Irish home rule bill be retained without alteration. This provides for the retention of Irish members in the imperial parliament. The house went into committee on the home rule bill, when Joseph Chamberlain moved to postpone clause one of the bill, which simply provided that on and after the appointed day there should be a legislature in Ireland. After some contention the amendment was rejected.

Whitecappers Weep.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—The Picayune's Brookhaven, Miss., special says: The whitecaps pleaded guilty and were sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. There was a most affecting scene in the court room. The prisoners broke down completely and wept, and begged the judge to show them as much mercy as he could. One wife of a whitecapper held a small baby up to the judge and begged him to spare her husband. The judge held the baby a moment and soothed its mother, but could not spare the father. The scene in the court room was most affecting.

STRIP DELAY.

The Seventy Allotments Proving a Source of Annoyance.

BUSHYHEAD TO SELECT HIS OWN.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Willing Enough to Aid Settlers, But Hampered by Snags Placed by Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Chief Harris of the Cherokee nation and his colleagues, who have been here over two weeks to perfect the sale of the outlet, and arrange to place the contemplated loan of $6,000,000, are becoming restive at the delay which, however, seems unavoidable attending the settlement of the preliminaries required by the act of congress before the strip can be opened to settlement. The trouble seems to have its origin in the regulations to be prescribed governing the seventy-one allotments to be made by the Cherokees located on the strip and the allotment to Chief Bushyhead. Exceptions were taken to the regulations originally approved by Secretary Hoke Smith, on the ground that they operated to the disadvantage of the preference right given by the agreement to the wives and children of the allotters, and Assistant Attorney-General Hall, to whom this question is referred, is expected to render his opinion on this matter to-day. It is believed that some change will be made in these regulations and that Chief Bushyhead will be allowed to select his own allotment of 160 acres, an allotting agent having been appointed.

The commissioner of Indian affairs is ready to press the allotments to a speedy conclusion so that the same may be approved by the secretary of the interior and published for the information of the settlers as required by law.

Serious complications, however, are likely to arise over the fact that about 200 applications have already been filed for the seventy allotments and the settlement of this question will further delay matters. It is understood that the Cherokee authorities have not yet completed negotiations for the $6,000,000 loan. They are waiting until the contract deeds for the sales of the strip shall be signed and accepted before negotiating the loan, for which lively competition is being made among New York capitalists. They state that so far they are absolutely uncommitted as to the parties with whom the loan shall be placed.

A Union Pacific Cut.

OMAHA, Neb., May 10.—The Union Pacific railway, tired of waiting for an adjustment of the rate trouble in Colorado, took a hand in the matter to-day and made its first slash in rates. Orders were issued this morning to sell tickets from Utah common points to Colorado common points for $13 and for round trip $26. The prevailing rates have been $25 and $55.

Dropped Dead from Heart Disease.

SEDALIA, Mo., May 10.—John Steele, 44 years old, and a resident of western Kansas, dropped dead yesterday morning in Dresden, 8 miles west of this city. Mr. Steele was on a visit to old friends and was in apparent good health. He arose from the breakfast table, and walking a few steps fell dead, dying from heart disease.

Labor Parade at Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 10.—The parade of labor unions held yesterday afternoon in honor of the presence of the delegates to the international convention of boilermakers was one of the largest that has ever been seen here. A drizzling rain fell during part of the afternoon, but this did not seriously interfere with the demonstration.

Runaways Caught at Sedalia.

SEDALIA, Mo., May 10.—James Smith and Wallace Brooks, two lads 16 years old, were arrested here by the police. They had run away from home in Fayette and were on their way to Arizona when apprehended. They will be returned to their parents, who are prominent citizens of Fayette.

Wrecked by a Broken Rail.

SEDALIA, Mo., May 10.—Missouri Pacific freight No. 125 struck a broken rail two miles east of Holden at 3 o'clock and the engine and ten cars were ditched. The wrecking crew were engaged for six hours in clearing away the wreckage. None of the train crew was injured.

South Dakota Earthquake.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 10.—A Madison, S. D., special says: A slight shock of an earthquake, accompanied by a loud explosion, was felt here about 5 o'clock this morning. The vibrations were from northeast to southwest and lasted several seconds.

Rained All Day.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., May 10.—Rain fell nearly all yesterday and from reports received here the rain has extended 75 to 100 miles west of here. The wheat in this county is all right and indicates a larger yield than last year.

Cigar and Tobacco Stock Burned.

WICHITA, Kan., May 10.—A fire, which did but slight damage to the building, destroyed upward of $13,000 worth of cigars and tobacco in Stahl & Cathers' cigar factory. The goods were partially insured.

One of Fifty.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Indian Commissioner Browning stated that he had decided to appoint G. F. C. Carl, of Wier City, trader at Osage agency. There are over fifty applicants for the place.

Prohibition Law Constitutional.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 10.—A Dispatch Bismarck, N. D., special says the supreme court has decided the prohibition law to be constitutional and valid.

The case of Engineer Lennon, of the Lake Shore, fined by Judge Ricks for refusing to haul boycotted Ann Arbor cars, will be heard on appeal before the United States supreme court next October.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

TORTOISES have been known to live 500 years.

THE largest mammoth tusk yet dis covered was 16 feet.

AT THE equator the average annual rainfall is 100 inches.

THE cost of a one-man sea-diving apparatus for a depth of 300 feet is $575.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE has been janitor of a Kentucky church for 30 years.

A MULE owned by residents at Crowden Creek, N. C., is reported to be nearly half a century old.

TEN KILLED.

Fearful Accident on the Big Four at Lafayette, Ind.—Failure of the Air Brakes to Work Results in an Awful Fatality.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 5.—One of the most horrible wrecks in the history of railroading occurred on the Big Four road in this city yesterday morning as a result of which ten men are now dead and many more injured. The train was the eastbound passenger leaving Chicago at 9 p. m. The accident was caused by the failure of the air brakes to work. The engineer undoubtedly discovered this before reaching the cut beyond the Wabash river, as vigorous whistling of the engine for brakes could be heard when the train was still a mile west of the city. The engineer's desperate efforts to stop the train was shown by the large amount of sand thrown by him on the bridge through which the train came just before the fatal crash.

The engine dashed out of the bridge over the Wabash river at a speed of not less than sixty miles an hour, crashing into the depot building and carrying off a portion of the depot and train sheds several hundred feet. The engine when it left the track, followed by the baggage car, two postal cars and express car, was piled in one promiscuous mass, a total and complete wreck, burying a score or more of victims in the awful pile. The trucks of the first day coach were dragged out and the side of the car knocked into fragments, but no passengers in this car were injured. The chair car and two Pullman sleepers remained on the track. The wreck was a most complete one, the engine and cars being torn to pieces and piled up together with their contents. To add to the consternation fire broke out from the stove in the baggage car, but the city fire department speedily extinguished the flames.

A large crowd of citizens gathered very quickly at the scene of the disaster and assisted in rescuing the victims, and a large force of local physicians gave the necessary attention to the wounded. Several victims of the wreck were persons standing in the depot waiting for the train, among them a hackman, a mail cart driver and some passengers. The dead are:

Michael Welch, engineer, Indianapolis.

Fireman McInnis, Indianapolis.

Ed Myers, Logansport, mail clerk.

M. C. Mahon, Cincinnati, express messenger.

A. R. Chadwick, Cincinnati, mail clerk.

Charles Meyers, Lafayette, hackman.

John Lennon, Lafayette, mail cart driver.

Jesse Long, Lebanon, Ind., mail clerk.

Charles Schapill, passenger, just bought a ticket to Indianapolis.

Otto Gesselson, Alhambra hotel, Chicago, passenger going to the train.

All were frightfully crushed and mangled, limbs being severed in several instances, and heads and bodies terribly disfigured.

The damage to property destroyed will be fully $50,000, while the subsequent losses, which will grow out of the disaster, will make the total a very large sum.

The accident, it has been stated, was caused by the failure of air brakes to work properly.

BY THE PRESIDENT.

An Order Forbidding Any Further Personal Solicitation.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The following has been issued by the president for publication:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 8.—It has been apparent after two months' experience that the rules heretofore promulgated regulating interviews with the president have wholly failed in operation. The time which under these rules was set apart for the receipt of senators and representatives has been almost entirely spent in listening to applications for office which have been bewildering in volume, perplexing and exhausting in their iteration and impossible of remembrance.

A due regard for public duty which must be neglected if present conditions continue and an observance of the limitations placed upon human endurance oblige me to decline, from and after this date, all personal interviews with those seeking appointments to office, except as I, on my own motion, may especially invite them. The same considerations make it impossible for me to receive those who merely desire to pay their respects except on the days and during the hours especially designated for that purpose.

I earnestly request senators and representatives to aid me in securing for them uninterrupted interviews by declining to introduce their constituents and when visiting the Executive mansion during the hours designated for their reception. Applicants for office will only prejudice their prospects by repeated importunity and by remaining at Washington to small results.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Persian Ministry and Many Consulships Filled.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The president has announced the following appointments:

Alexander McDonald, of Virginia, minister to Persia.

Wallace S. Jones, of Florida, consul-general at Rome.

Stephen Benzal, of Maryland, secretary of legation to China.

Alfred D. Jones, of North Carolina, consul-general at Shanghai, China.

James H. Taney, of West Virginia, consul at Belfast.

Charles T. Lyons, of New York, consul at Zanzibar.

Hervey Johnson, of Georgia, consul at Antwerp.

Benjamin Lenthier, of Massachusetts, consul at Sherbrook.

Harrison R. Williams, of Missouri, consul at San Jose, Costa Rica.

Ralph Johnson, of New York, consul at Fort Erie.

Henry P. Dubellett, of Texas, consul at Bluefields.

James C. Monaghan, of Rhode Island, consul at Chemnitz.

Charles Schaefer, of Kansas, consul at Vera Cruz.

River Disaster.

CAIRO, Ill., May 8.—One of the worst catastrophes which has occurred in this region for years took place on the Mississippi river at Wolf island, twenty-four miles below the city, at 7:45 yesterday morning. A rear end of one of the boilers of the steamer Ohio, a Cincinnati and Memphis packet, blew out, filling the deck cabin with steam and boiling water. Several of the deck hands and deck passengers, who were eating breakfast at the time, were literally cooked alive and a large number received serious burns. Over Twenty were scalded, ten fatally.

Collapse of the Revolution.

HAVANA, May 8.—In the eastern portion of the island 4,000 troops have been mobilized to suppress any further revolutionary uprising. The government officials announce that opposition to any revolution has developed in all parts of the island. Another bulletin has been issued confirming those originally issued announcing that seven columns of troops are in pursuit of the revolutionists. This has been followed by still another government bulletin reaffirming the news of the capture without bloodshed of the Paticion brothers and twenty-nine of their followers.