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GOSSIP OF THE FAIR.

Some Scattering Notes from the Columbian Exposition.

Amusing Things Seen and Heard in the Crowds—An Irishman's Cordial Reception on the Warship—Dumb Show on the Plaisance.

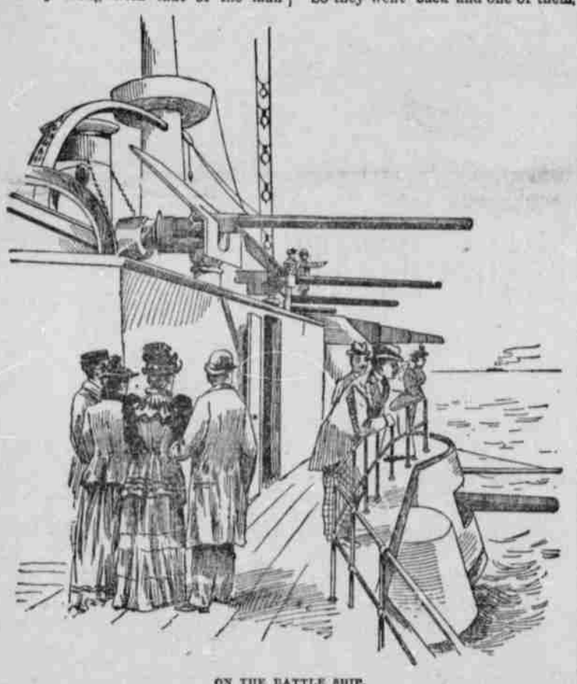
[Special Chicago Correspondence.]

NO one who has his eyes and ears about him there is more than a little amusement to be derived from a study of the throngs of sight-seers about the highways and byways of the world's fair. Pause but a moment where you will, and if something doesn't turn up to afford you at least a smile something is wrong. It is either a muggy day or you are out of sorts, it is the weather or yourself that is to blame, for the fun goes on unceasingly for those who are in the mood to enjoy it.

There are numerous stories and jokes in circulation about the queer actions of out-of-town visitors at the fair, some of which are very laughable. For instance, the one about the man who "took in" the "exit." It is said that the individual referred to caught sight of the sign above one of the exits from the fair grounds, and, not being up on the definition of the word, supposed it to indicate some sort of a side show. He accordingly entered the "exit," and it cost him fifty cents to get back into the grounds. This story smacks just a little of the improbable, but others equally as amusing are told which are vouched for by reliable people.

A certain hardware merchant from a country town was doing the fair and was looking for a mammoth stove in the Manufactures building about which he had heard a great deal. He tramped about until he was too tired to stand alone, so he leaned up against what he thought was a post, for a moment's rest. Just then a guard came by and the merchant inquired the whereabouts of the great stove. Pointing to the post against which the merchant was leaning, the guard said, with a sniff of contempt: "That's it you're leaning against." Looking up the merchant discovered that the supposed post was one of the legs of the stove, which towered above him.

Of course, the story of the woman who inquired which building the lagoons were in has passed into ancient history along with that of the man



ON THE BATTLE SHIP.

who was curious to know where they kept the "Plaisance." But there is a new one on a fellow who visited the Wooded Island the other day. He mistook the little glass globes which are used in the illumination of the island for cuspidores and was putting one of them to use when halted by a guard.

A jolly Irishman was visiting the naval exhibit one day recently and was greatly interested in the warship, which evidently was an entirely new thing to him. At every step he interrogated the guards or sailors as to the uses of different objects about the ship. He descended into the "basement" of the vessel, as he termed it, and was much pleased at the treatment he received at the hands of the sailors, who in turn thoroughly enjoyed his dense ignorance of things nautical. Pat was much interested in the imitation cannon which occupy the great turrets of the warship, and when told that they were only "dummies" replied:

"Ah ha! Dhey do be ony to sckare dhe inimy, I shuppose."

This same warship, by the way, is a very interesting feature of the great exposition, and is much frequented by visitors from inland precincts who have never had an opportunity of visiting the large cities of the seacoast. Everything on the ship is spic-and-span, and every detail of naval life is demonstrated by the crew who are assigned to its charge.

There is more fun to be had in Midway Plaisance than in all the rest of the fair put together. A recent order of the fair management, to the effect that side-show oratory to attract patrons must be abandoned, caused great consternation for a few days; but the ingenious foreigners have surmounted the obstacle very cleverly. Instead of shouting themselves hoarse they now employ dumb show or pantomime to engage the attention of the public. The recommenders or bawlers of the various theaters, bazars, etc., now beat upon drums, ring bells, make signs, shake rattles or rap on their stands to attract notice, which once gained they hold by all sorts of nonsensical gestures, grimaces and antics, all calculated to lure the sight-seers into their shows. Judging from the crowds which pour into these places the order of the management has not caused any abatement of business.

The chilly weather of the past few days has had a bad effect on the children of the orient, who are accustomed only to warm weather and sunshine. It can be seen that many of them are suffering, for they look blue and glum.

The other evening in the Cairo street a huge ball of blankets and rugs was observed perched upon a chair at the entrance of one of the bazars. Upon being poked the ball moved sufficiently to reveal the shriveled features of a swarthy son of the Sahara who was trying to keep himself warm with a cigarette which he was smoking under his wrappings. When asked what ailed him he pointed outdoors and in a piteous voice shivered out: "Oh, o-o-o-o-l-l-d!"

Many of the Turks, Arabians and other natives of the far east are packing up and departing for their distant homes, as they are afraid they will die if they remain longer. Some of the camels have died from the effects of the climate, and those that are left look as if they were willing to go to the camel heaven at any moment. Judging from the amount of annoyance they have suffered at the hands of merciless riders, they could not well feel otherwise. It is enough to make any sensitive camel want to die to have to carry about such specimens of wrong foot humanity as have daily hounded these patient animals along the Cairo street.

SLAPPED THE GUARD.

Real and Dummy Policemen Confused in the Mind of a Stranger.

The dummy figure that sits in the doorway of the Moorish palace, in the Midway, was recently the cause of some excitement and the arrest of a stranger within the gates.

The dummy is dressed to represent a Columbian guard. As it sits in the shadow of the awning it looks exceedingly natural, and to make the effect more realistic a mechanism works the thing so that every ten minutes the head moves from one side to the other. At other times its eyes stare straight into the eyes of visitors with that inquisitorial, severe and knowing air so common to the constabulary of the fair.

Two men who had been drinking too freely of Midway beer accosted the figure and asked him some questions about the palace. He stared straight at them and never uttered a word. Another question was put to him in a louder tone of voice, but he deliberately and coldly turned his head away. The two friends walked away a little distance and reasoned together. One said:

"I've heard of the impudence of these guards and I've a mind to go back and slap him."

"That's right," encouraged his friend; "let's go back and slap him, and then if he says anything we'll hit him so he'll feel it."

So they went back and one of them, with his open palm, gave the figure's face a stinging slap. They were not long in sneaking away and getting out of that crowd. In the course of time, as is the custom toward dark, the figure was removed inside. Soon after the two friends came that way again, of course laughing at their own mistake. "I am going to show you how you did it," said the one who had not done the slapping. A figure was in the chair. The second stranger approached and gave it a ringing slap on the side of the face. His surprise can be imagined when the figure, a sure enough Columbian guard, rose up and came back at him.—Chicago Post.

THE BANNER MONTH.

September's Record Brings the Total Up to Nearly Fifteen Million.

September's close showed a total of over 14,000,000 paid admissions at the fair since May 1. The total would have been about 200,000 bigger but for the execrable weather for the last day. Not including the last day of the month, when the attendance for the only time during the month fell so low, the total for the month was 4,561,923. That is considerably above the million-a-week gait which the attendance struck in August. Of course the figures make September the banner month of the fair so far. The big days in September were not so big as those of August, but there were more of them. Four days in the month the figures went above 200,000—Pennsylvania day, transportation day, railroad day and Knights of Honor. Ohio, Iowa, Indiana and the odd fellows each pushed their days' figures to within a few hundred of the mark. Transportation day, which came September 9, and which was also grand army, California and Utah days, showed the biggest figures—231,523. Sunday, the 3d, was the lightest day, only 25,950 paid admissions being registered.

THE San Francisco papers, working up enthusiasm over their midwinter fair, say they will have the Midway Plaisance among their attractions. It is interesting to note that this name, which designated a certain rural driveway in our park system before the fair was dream of, is becoming to indicate a collection of all that is cosmopolitan, gay and irresistibly amusing.

MAY—"Well, she's a perfect enigma, anyway." "What is her latest?" May—"Why, she actually has cried for two or three days because her rich uncle died."—Inter Ocean.

SUSPICIOUS.

A Vessel Arrives at New York with Suspected Cholera Cases.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The Atlantic liner Russia of the Hamburg-American line of ships, which arrived at quarantine yesterday morning, has been detained by order of Dr. William Jenkins, health officer of the port. The Russia came into the harbor flying the yellow flag and on being boarded by the health officer, Capt. Schmidt reported that six deaths—some of which were accompanied by choleraic symptoms—had occurred on the voyage. The Russia sailed from Hamburg for New York on September 23, and had on board nearly 500 passengers, of which twenty-seven were saloon, the balance being steerage passengers.

Capt. Smith makes the statement that when a few days at sea a female infant of twelve months old died after a short illness. Before her death she was subject to vomiting and diarrhœa. Five deaths occurred subsequently, four of them being steerage passengers and one a saloon passenger. The latter was a young girl named Augusta Thomas, 20 years old. Her death was not accompanied by choleraic symptoms. Her brother states that she was subject to disease of the heart, and believes that was the cause of death. She died October 3.

The Russia's doctor, Dr. Huanneman, is of the opinion that all the deaths were from natural causes and none of them attributable to cholera. The infant, he says, died from cholera infantum and one of the four steerage passengers' deaths was caused by erysipelas in the leg. One of the steerage passengers is at present in the ship's hospital suffering from vomiting and diarrhœa. The steamer will be thoroughly disinfected.

M'CURTAIN'S SHORTAGE.

It Keeps Growing Larger as Investigation of His Books Proceeds.

TUSKAHOMA, I. T., Oct. 9.—Ex-Treasurer Green McCurtain has not been heard from since he left here Saturday morning. It now turns out that his shortage in the Lease district fund alone is over $100,000. The treasurer of the United States turned over to him $1,545,600. There were 13,749 Choctaws, registered to draw $108 per capita. Out of this number something near fifty failed to draw. If they had all drawn it would have taken $1,416,147 to pay them, leaving a balance of $129,453. To this he has a credit of $24,727, but it will take about $5,000 from it to pay the balance of claims that are registered. There is $104,727 unaccounted for.

No one knows how he stands on the general fund, as the committee has not examined the books yet. Some of his political friends are trying to explain the matter and ask that public opinion be not expressed until further investigation.

The Locke men are loud in denouncing him and a number of the Jones men denounce him. His bond is only $30,000. His shortage may reach $140,00 or $150,000.

Eight Lives Lost.

DEER PARK, Mich., Oct. 9.—A disaster on Lake Superior, in which not less than eight lives were lost, came to light when a drifting fishing boat was picked up by the crew of the Muskalon life-saving station. The boat was found yesterday morning.

The crew put out in their boat and found the wreck just west of the station. The craft was a fishing boat which had left White Fish Point October 6 for Au Train, 100 miles west. There were on board a crew of at least five men and W. H. Carpenter, his wife and one child.

It is reported that Carpenter had two children on board, but this rumor cannot be verified. No one was found on the wrecked boat, and there is not the slightest foundation to believe that any escaped.

Bay State Republicans.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—The republican state convention met at Music hall. Mayor William A. Bancroft, of Cambridge, was chosen president. Attorney-General Pillsbury, who was a leading candidate for the nomination for governor and who withdrew in favor of Frederick T. Greenhalge, was cheered when he appeared to make the nominating speech for Mr. Greenhalge, who was nominated for governor by acclamation. Lieut.-Gov. Wolcott and Secretary of State W. M. Olin were renominated and W. J. Kimball was named for auditor, all by acclamation. For state treasurer, Col. H. M. Phillips, and for attorney-general, H. M. Knowlton, were renominated.

The Vigilant Defeats the Valkyrie.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Bowling along under a fair wind, the American cup defender, Vigilant, crossed the line at Sandy Hook lightship at 3:40 Saturday afternoon, a winner in the first of the international races for the America's cup. The Valkyrie arrived home almost eight minutes later and both were at once taken in tow by their respective tenders and hurried to their places of shelter off Bay Ridge. It was a magnificent contest from every point of view and demonstrated for the day, at least, the superior construction of the centenboarder over the cutter, as well as the superior yachtsmanship of the men who handled the English boat.

The Louisiana Calamity.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—This city has raised a relief fund of about $75,000 in all, and steamers, luggers, skiffs and trains have been sent in every direction to extend relief. The only new development is the intelligence from Bayou Sandress leading from Grand Isle district that there are 500 deaths along that section, making about 1,600 deaths between Cheniere and Bayou Cook. It is safe now to number the deaths at 2,000 and over, but the loss in property will be many millions. It will now take several hundred thousand dollars to repair the shell road to the resorts in the Mississippi sound.

Nashville Safe Deposit Company Fails.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 9.—The Safe Deposit Trust & Banking Co., of this city, made an assignment late Saturday night. The cause of failure is due to the fact that they could not realize on their assets. It is thought creditors will be paid in full.

A Disastrous Tornado.

CAMDEN, Ark., Oct. 9.—The tornado in Union county, Friday night, proved to be a disastrous one. Many houses were destroyed, twenty-two women were killed and two fatally injured. The tornado was several miles wide, and left a dreary waste.

CONGRESS.

The Week's Proceedings in the Senate and House.

WHEN the senate met on the 36 there was a lively time getting a quorum but it was finally secured. A communication was received from the secretary of the treasury giving a detailed statement of the export of silver for the months of July and August. Mr. Morgan (Ala.) offered an amendment to the silver repeal bill declaring the act of January, 1887, to be in force. Mr. Dolph then concluded his remarks in support of the bill. Mr. Palmer (Ill.) also favored the bill. The debate was continued (in "running" order) until adjournment.... The house continued debate on the federal elections repeal bill. Mr. Northway (O.) opposed in a lengthy speech. Other speeches for and against the bill kept up the interest until adjournment.

WHEN the senate met on the 4th only seven members were present. A quorum was soon brought in, however, and Mr. Morgan reported from the foreign relations committee a bill making appropriations to enable the secretary of the treasury to enforce the Chinese exclusion act. After other routine business debate on the repeal bill was resumed. The only feature of the debate was the speech of Senator Blackburn (Ky.), who made a long argument in defense of silver, but announced that he would not enter into any filibustering scheme to defeat a vote on the bill. Mr. Call (Fla.) held the floor against the bill at adjournment.... In the house, after routine business, the federal elections repeal bill was further debated and was under consideration at adjournment.

BUT little was done in the senate on the 5th. When the repeal bill came up Mr. Call had the floor, but yielded for an executive session which continued until adjournment.... The house passed a bill putting the secretary of agriculture in the line of presidential succession, and also a bill disqualifying United States judges from sitting in cases where they had been interested as attorners or by ties of consanguinity. A bill restoring property of the Mormon church now in the hands of a receiver to the church in accordance with the Edmunds-Tucker act, also passed. The federal elections repeal bill was then debated until adjournment, the speech of the session being made by Mr. Murrar, the colored member from South Carolina, in opposition.

IN the senate on the 6th Mr. Blackburn (Ky.) submitted an amendment to the silver repeal bill striking out the Voorhees substitute, leaving the bill as it passed the house and then providing for the free coinage of silver of American production, the secretary of the treasury to establish the seigniorage each month, which seigniorage is to be sold for gold to be used to maintain the parity of gold and silver. Debate on the bill was then resumed, Messrs. Call (Fla.) and Butler (S. C.) speaking in opposition to it. Mr. Peffer's resolution for a committee to inquire into the banking system was discussed and referred, and Mr. Morgan's resolution of inquiry as to whether any of the provisions of the coinage act of 1837 are in force was agreed to.... The house put in seven hours debating the elections repeal bill, a number of members speaking for and against it.

IN the senate on the 7th Mr. Voorhees gave notice that on Wednesday he would ask that the senate remain in continuous session until the repeal bill was disposed of. Mr. Wolcott offered a resolution, which went over, directing the finance committee to report a bill for the coinage of gold and silver, in accordance with the policy of a bill reported August 28, 1893. Mr. Harris offered a resolution appointing a committee to investigate the Ford theater disaster. The repeal bill was then further debated. Mr. Roach (N. D.) spoke against unconditional repeal, although he favored repeal with limitations in favor of silver coinage. He favored an international conference. Mr. Allen (Neb.) held the floor against the bill at adjournment.... There was a very small attendance in the house. Debate on the elections bill was continued and at times was quite animated.

WHEN the senate met on the 9th Mr. Harris (Tenn.) replied in caustic terms to the resolutions of the Memphis exchange criticising the action of Tennessee's senators on the repeal bill. Mr. Wolcott (Col.) spoke on the financial question, incidentally against the repeal bill, and Mr. Voorhees replied. When the repeal bill came up Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) spoke at length in opposition. Mr. Dolph (Ore.) offered a resolution calling upon the secretary of state for information as to whether China has requested an extension of time for the registration of Chinamen. Adjourned after an executive session.... The election repeal bill brought out a warm debate in the house, during which Mr. Boutelle (Me.) and Mr. Springer (Ill.) had a personal tilt that at one time looked serious, but finally quieted down. Debate on the bill occupied the day.

A PRETTY PICTURE.

But Not Realistic the Least Little Bit in the World.

Such romantic pictures as one sees in art galleries of demure, Watteau maidens strolling through the loveliest meadows in costumes fit for a reception or ball! The artists quite revel in satin and silk, tinted slippers, elbow sleeves and falls of lace and it makes the rabid individuals who go in for realism almost foam in helpless rage.

"Look at that picture! Look at it, I say!" shouted one of these indignant critics one day, pushing me in front of a poetical dream from some aristocratic brush. "Isn't that enough to make a person lose faith in his fellow-mortals? Why, that artist ought to be 'skied' clear through the roof up to the starry canopy for preaching such a lesson of extravagance to the women—who look at his work! What if they all rush off and array themselves in flowered rose brocade, Venetian point, dancing slippers and silk hosiery and then prance through a country meadow? Why, great Scott, the bank failures would not be in it! If country meadows were all as Moquette-carpet-like and clean as this painted one, it would be all right, but trailing over wet clover was never known to improve brocade, and the wreck those pink slippers would be in after a half-acre jaunt, quite shocks me.

"Brambles have no more consideration for point lace than if it were fivecent cotton, and while torn flags of flounce waving from various mullein stalks might be considered ornamental by the cows, their appreciation is not quite educated enough to warrant such extravagance. It's absurd—pooh!" the enraged critic spluttered. "And do you suppose any right-minded girl, with hands as soft and snow-like as this piece of folly, would expose her arms to her elbows in the sun to be freckled and tanned? Why, you know she's have on long gloves an inch thick, now, don't you, and a broad hat and a veil, and a sunshade and a powder-puff in her pocket, and be trying to remember that splendid recipe for sunburn. Oh, I want to go off and die hard when I run up against a picture like this—it disturbs my uttermost soul!" And the desperate person walked hurriedly off to a still-life study of brass kettles.

But, oh, it was such a pretty picture, girls, anyway!—N. Y. Recorder.

FARMING IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE increase of Russian grain exports to countries in the Mediterranean, particularly to Spain, has been noteworthy.

IN New Zealand there has been exceptionally wet weather, unfavorable for stock, though prices have been fairly maintained.

IN the south of Spain, wood, pasture lands and fields with growing crops have been devastated by fires, and farmhouses destroyed.

OWING to a sharp frost early in July, the buckwheat crop of western Russia was entirely destroyed, and potatoes were also frost-bitten.

A TRIAL shipment of oranges from Queensland arrived in London in splendid condition, but in one of pineapples the fruit was too ripe.

THE wheat harvest in Italy yielded very satisfactory returns. Maize, olives and vines promised good crops, and fodder crops were benefited by late rains.

DURING the first half of the present year, the United Kingdom imported 93,000 tons of hay, as compared with 25,000 tons during the first six months of last year.

A CENT A MILE.

Western Railroads Perceive a Prominent Fact.

SORRY THEY DID NOT SEE IT BEFORE.

They Have Lost an Immense Amount of World's Fair Travel in Consequence—Enormous Numbers Carried Lately.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The lines of the Western Passenger association have finally seen a great light. Some of them saw it long ago, but others did not, and those who saw reaped no benefit because of their clearer vision. The enormous amount of travel brought on by the one cent per mile rate (for Chicago day) has been without parallel in the history of railroading, and all the lines now see that low rates bring the people, bring them in swarms and droves, bring them so that it is all the railroads can do to haul them.

This state of affairs the roads naturally desire to keep up until the close of the fair, and at yesterday's meeting of the Western Passenger association, action was taken which means that the 1 cent rate will be continued for the remainder of the exposition. The resolution making the rate was introduced by the Burlington road. It provided the rates from western, southwestern and northwestern points within the territory of the Western Passenger association made for Chicago day at the fair be continued for the balance of the exposition, sales of tickets to be resumed October 11 to continue to October 31, tickets to have a final return limit of November 15. The resolution provoked a lively discussion, the Wabash declaring that one fare for the round trip was enough, and the Rock Island asking that a ten-day limit be used. The Burlington resolution made the cheap tickets good on all trains and in all cars.

The meeting split on the all-cars provision and finally rejected the original resolution, but agreed that all roads could, by giving five days' notice, put in the Chicago day rate for the balance of the fair. They all gave the notice and the sale of tickets at 1 cent per mile will be resumed October 15. The tickets will be good on all trains, but in coaches only. The holders will not be entitled to sleeping or dining car privileges. This resolution, however, bids fair to be removed within a short time.

Chicago roads have never before done such a business as during the last four days. The Burlington brought into Chicago during the time Chicago day tickets were on sale 65,000 people; Milwaukee & St. Paul, 75,000; Northwestern, 70,000; Michigan Central, 45,000; Atchison, 48,000; Lake Shore, 45,000; Erie, 48,000, and other roads' amounts varying from 10,000 to 30,000. Nothing like it was ever known before, and the railroads expect that it will be long before they see it again. The Illinois Central did the greatest business. It carried to the fair grounds Tuesday over 40,000 people.

ODD FELLOWS AT TOPEKA.

A Thousand Delegates at the Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 11.—About 500 delegates arrived to take part in the annual meeting of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows which began to-day. The night trains are expected to swell the number to 1,000 as the assemblage includes the delegates to the Rebekah branch of the order.

The reports of the grand officers were made public, showing 404 working lodges with a total membership of 22,973, an increase of 2,354 during the year.

The order has $483,315.48 invested in real estate, bonds and other property and has paid out for relief $49,503.82. An interesting history and description are given of the Odd Fellows Orphans' home constructed at Silkville, Franklin county. There are forty rooms, accommodating seventy-five children. In connection with the home is a farm, from which there was a large crop harvested this year, the cash receipts from this source being $16,000.

The building is incomplete and an appropriation of $10,000 is desired from the grand lodge to finish it. The delegates will make an excursion to Silkville on Thursday to view the structure.

Great Fire at Hannibal.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—A special from Hannibal, Mo., says: Fire broke out in a house owned by the Standard Oil Co., near this city, yesterday afternoon, destroying property of the value of about $20,000. During the progress of the fire five tanks, four of coal oil and one of gasoline, exploded. No one was hurt. The fire originated from a spark from a passing Missouri, Kansas & Texas engine.

Missouri Presbyterian Synod.

MARSHALL, Mo., Oct. 11.—The sixty-first annual session of the Missouri synod of the Presbyterian church met in this place last night. There are 150 delegates present, and they are here for earnest Christian work. Dr. A. W. Millster, the retiring moderator, preached the opening sermon, after which Rev. Joshua Barber administered communion. The regular work will begin to-day.

To Reimburse Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Senator Martin has introduced a bill to reimburse the state of Kansas for money expended in the adjustment and settlement of the claims of citizens for property captured and destroyed by confederate forces during the war. This bill as estimated would reach claims amounting to $2,000,000 or $3,000,000.

Kansas Militia.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 11.—State warrants will be issued this week for the payment of expenses aggregating $8,911.71, on account of the military department as follows: State encampment, $3,843.73; Weir City strike, $1,267.98; the court martial of Col. Hughes, $1,700; pay roll, $3,000.

LITERARY CLIPPINGS.

THE Harpers are said to have on hand more than fifty thousand dollars' worth of accepted manuscripts.

COWPER loved pets, and had at one time five rabbits, three hares, two guinea pigs, a magpie, a jay, a starling, two canary birds, two dogs, a "retired cat" and a squirrel.

IBSEN'S deepest regret is that he does not speak English, and cannot, therefore, reach the hearts of the people. Nearly all the other dramatic writers seem to be trying to reach their pockets.

CHICAGO DAY.

The Lake City Puts on Her Sunday Clothes to Receive the World—A Great Demonstration at the Fair.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—At day break there were scores of people about the gates of the world's fair grounds, and when the ticket takers went to their places the scores had grown to thousands. All morning at all the entrances it was next to impossible to gain admission, so dense was the crowd. It is thought 400,000 paid for admission.

It was 10 o'clock when the Chicago hussars, under command of Capt. Brand, entered the grounds at the west end of Midway. As the company made a tour of the grounds, Battery D, under the direction of Lieut. Russell, was firing a salute on the lake front. Flanking the grand basin and stationed on the peristyle, administration, manufactures, and agricultural buildings, trumpeters in heralds' uniform played a short fanfare of peace, and then in unison, "Peace on earth, good will to men."

Combined bands numbering several hundred musicians, played the air of "All Nations." It was a grand spectacle. The height of enthusiasm was reached, however, when a chorus of 2,000 voices under the direction of Prof. Tomlins, sang "The Star Spangled Banner." The refrain was taken up by thousands of people, and as the singers executed the notes the united bands swelled the volume to an extent rarely heard. Then the choir sang southern airs including "Dixie Land," "Maryland" and "Kentucky home." "Columbia, Gem of the Ocean" was then sung, and the united bands marched from the grand piazza to the west entrance of the administration building. Here eight hundred voices, directed by Prof. Tomlins sang "Die Wacht Am Rhein," "The Marseillaise" and other airs. The morning exercises were closed by an exhibition drill in the stock pavilion by the Chicago hussars.

The court of honor presented an imposing scene in the afternoon. There was a grand reunion of states represented by youths and maidens, all attired in appropriate costumes, symbolic of the states which they represented. Chicago's guard of honor was comprised of youths representing the thirty-four wards of the city, each bearing a huge shield on which was inscribed the word "Welcome." Following them were thirteen pretty misses, representing the thirteen original states of the Union. They carried state shields and olive branches and each wore a crown which was surmounted by a large gilt star. Then followed the different states of the union with shields on which were the name and motto of the state and the day of its admission to the union. Flags, sheaves of wheat and flowers galore were carried by the children.

"Chicago in Her Growth Welcoming the World," was the title of the night pageant in celebration of Chicago day. The sentiment portrayed in the parade was the growth of Chicago from the time of the first white settlement to the present period. Eight floats were designed and prepared under direction of a special committee appointed by the city council of Chicago. The first seven of these embodied all stages of advancement made by the city from 1812 to 1893. Each event that stands forth was made a chapter in the spectacular array.

The following is a brief description of the floats:

First float—The genius of music surrounded by a select chorus of fifty ladies, under Prof. Kaltenberger's direction.

Second—Chicago guided by love and liberty and surrounded by all the states of the union welcoming all peoples of the globe. At the four corners music, sculpture, science and literature.

Third—Chicago in 1812.
Fourth—Chicago in war.
Fifth—Chicago in peace.
Sixth—Chicago prostrated.
Seventh—Commerce.
Eighth—Columbus at the Court of Isabella.
Ninth—Great Britain's early discoveries and first settlers.
Tenth—Sweden, the Vikings and Valkyries in Walhalla.
Eleventh—Germany, in art, science and industry.
Twelfth—German-Americans of the United States, 1776 and 1861.
Thirteenth—Ireland, St. Brandon, the first discoverer.
Fourteenth—Ireland, the genius of Erin.
Fifteenth and sixteenth—Bohemia, art, science and agriculture paying homage to Bohemia.
Seventeenth—France, Grand Hermine.
Eighteenth—France, Marquette landing in Chicago, 1673.
Nineteenth—Denmark, Dahlia.
Twentieth—Norway 1,000 years ago.
Twenty-first—Norway at present.
Twenty-second—Poland, Washington, Kosciusco and Pulaski.
Twenty-third—Poland, Sobieski, the duke of Poland, before Vienna.
Twenty-fourth—Poland, adoption of the constitution of Poland, 1791.
Twenty-fifth—Poland, Copernicus.
Twenty-sixth—Electra, representing the genius of electricity.

The evening fireworks display was devoted to Chicago. The large piece was entitled "The Burning of Chicago," and covered 14,000 square feet and was produced in four scenes—the first, Mrs. O'Leary's cow; second, the kicking over of the lamp; third, the fire starting from thence, giving a realistic view of the burning of the city; fourth, the picture of Chicago in ruins.

Indebtedness Wiped Out.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The indebtedness of the world's Columbian exposition, regarding which such dire forebodings were made at the opening, has been wiped out. The check calling for $1,503,310 has been signed by A. F. Seeberger, treasurer, and countersigned by William K. Ackerman, auditor.

Gladstone Criticised.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Lord Randolph Churchill, in a speech at Huddersfield last evening, took occasion to criticise the speech of Mr. Gladstone, recently delivered at Edinburgh. He characterized Mr. Gladstone as a common quack, and said that the liberal-unionist party had not tried to secure the amendment of the home rule bill, because the measure was of too harebrained and insane a character to be possible of improvement. The speaker declared that if the house of lords had not rejected the bill, he himself would have worked for the abolition of that body.

Senators Condemned.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 10.—At a large and representative meeting of business men here yesterday, resolutions were adopted expressing the belief that the alarming condition of the country arises from the operation of the Sherman silver act. The resolutions adopted charged the Tennessee senators, Harris and Bate, with being unfaithful to the great trust confided to them in that they have blinded their eyes to the interest of their constituents and following in the footsteps of demagogues, they have placed their hope and desires for political preferment above duty to their state.

WRONG SIGNAL.

A Fort Wayne Train Jumps the Track.

SEVERAL OF THE TRAINMEN KILLED.

Particulars Hard to Obtain—World's Fair Excursionists On Board Thought to Have Escaped Injury.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 11.—The first section of train No. 8, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway, while coming through Whiting, a station about eighty miles west, jumped the track. Several people were killed, those from Fort Wayne being Engineer Christie and Fireman Warren. Conductor Breen, also from Fort Wayne, is seriously hurt. The accident occurred at Whiting, seventeen miles out of Chicago.

No. 8, fast passenger train, due there about 4:30 yesterday afternoon, ran off the derailing switch. The exact cause is not known, but it is learned that signals indicated that it was all right for the train to pass, but that there was a defect in the switch which caused the engine and postal car and two sleeping cars to leave the rails. George Warner, fireman, was instantly killed.

Particulars are meager, but it is reported that Engineer J. S. Christie is scalded and burned very badly and is seriously, if not fatally injured. Conductor Breen, also of this city, had an arm and leg broken and received other injuries. It is thought no passengers are hurt. Warner resides in this city, and leaves a wife but no children. The cars were loaded with world's fair excursionists.

PENSION FIGURES.

Commissioner Lochren Answers the Inquiries in the Lacey Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Secretary Smith has sent to the senate the reply of Commissioner Lochren to the inquiries in the Lacey resolution.

The number of pensions granted during the period ending September 1, 1893, was 55,244; of these 9,187 under the general law and 41,037 under the law of 1890. The number rejected was 56,702—6,359 being under the general law and 56,702 under the law of 1890.

The average monthly award to each of the classes of the claimants was, under the general law, $7.17, and under that of 1890, $9.43.

The number of suspensions during the period given by months, as requested by the resolution, shows that from September 1, 1892, until May, 1893, there were no suspensions under the act of July 27, 1890, but that they rapidly increased from that time until September, 1893.

Under the general law the suspensions from September, 1892, to April, 1893, inclusive, were: September, 31; October, 35; November, 42; December, 34; January, 52; February, 69; March, 102; April, 136.

The total suspensions under the general law for the year was 1,598, and under the act of 1890 for the four months, 10,782.

Commissioner Lochren says that it is proper to add that under the act of March, 1893, the pensions of 3,856 persons residing outside the jurisdiction of the United States have been suspended since July 1, 1893. Also that of the 18,782 cases suspended under the act of 1890, payment has been resumed in 6,072 cases up to October 7, 1893.

DISSOLVED THE ATTACHMENTS.

Judge West Renders an Opinion Concerning Private Banks.

MOUND CITY, Kan., Oct. 11.—Judge J. S. West, of the Sixth judicial district, rendered an important decision regarding the power the state bank commissioner has over private banks.

Hood & Kincaid were partners doing a private banking business at Pleasanton, this county. They had received a certificate and had for some time made the required reports under the banking law. In July the deputy bank commissioner reported the bank insolvent. The bank commissioner took charge. The attorney-general applied to the probate court for a receiver and O. E. Morse was appointed, the bank appearing and consenting to the appointment. Attachments followed.

After an argument of seven hours length by J. D. McCleverty and Daniel Rich for the receiver, and R. W. Blue, J. T. Pringle and J. D. Snoddy for the creditors, the court decided that the legislature has the power to regulate the business firms carrying on banks of deposit and discount, and cannot say that the regulations of this law are beyond the power of the legislature to make, and therefore the receiver's motion to dissolve the attachments was sustained.

A DAM FOR THE KAW.

Representative Curtis Gives Reasons for One at Topeka.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Representative Curtis appeared before the committee on rivers and harbors yesterday in support of his bill to permit a company to construct a dam across the Kansas river at Topeka. He stated that whenever anyone wanted a bill of this kind passed some member would insist that it would interfere with navigation. Also that whenever appropriation was asked for to improve the Kansas river it was claimed that it was useless, and that it was impossible to ever navigate that stream. He thought that one of the claims should be abandoned long enough to pass the bill he had introduced for the benefit of his town. The committee disposed of the matter by referring the bill to the secretary of war.

Mennonite Orphans' Home.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 11.—The secretary of state has granted a charter to the Mennonite Orphans and Children's Aid society of Halstead, Harvey county. The object of the society is to establish an orphans' home at Halstead.

Clippings.

One of the most affecting reunions during the recent encampment of the Grand Army at Indianapolis was that of Gen. Lew Wallace and his men of the Eleventh Indiana regiment. About 225 of the members were present. Gen. Wallace was their first colonel and the one who made the regiment.

Laws in England provides that no person under 18 years shall be employed about a shop for longer than seventy-four hours, including meal times, in any one week.

About 10,000 gross of pens are turned out from a ton of steel.

FREE SILVER.

Close of the Convention at St. Louis—The Resolutions Adopted.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—The last day of the Pan-American free silver convention opened an hour late. The committee on resolutions presented a supplemental report unfavorably passing upon a proposition by Thomas W. Harren to take action looking to indorsement of the removal of the national capitol further west; also favoring the printing and circulation of the address by Walter N. Allen, of Kansas, upon the "exception clause" of the silver law. The report was adopted without dissent.

The question then came upon the adoption of the report of the committee on resolutions. Delegate Waterbury, of Kansas, moved an amendment to the report by the addition of a proposition presented by H. M. Taylor, of Mexico, favoring the increase of the volume of currency by the issue of legal tender notes secured by land values.

Delegate Cochrane, of Missouri, opposed the motion, and to any and all efforts to say or do anything in this convention upon the money question other than fully and entirely indorse the free coinage of silver.

Mr. H. M. Taylor, of Mexico, replied in defense of his proposition urging that money based upon such security was as safe as the money based upon the honor of our government, as are the $846,000,000 greenbacks.

Delegate Waterbury, upon a text of $571 per capita, public and private debt, pleaded for an increase of the volume of currency with which to meet it by the means proposed in the minority report.

For the majority of the committee on resolutions, Gov. Tillman, of South Carolina, spoke briefly.

After further debate the minority report was withdrawn, the majority report adopted and the convention adjourned.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The producing, manufacturing, mercantile, financial, transportation and other business interests of the United States are paralyzed by a patent and universally confessed lack of sufficient actual money to meet the requirements of legitimate trade; and,

Whereas, We believe in giving full and equal legal tender power to every dollar bearing the stamp of the government which alone gives a money value; and,

Whereas, The gold and silver produced in the mines of the United States are necessary for the requirements of the country for coin, it is essential that congress take such action relative to the coinage of the two money metals, as will restore silver to the position it held in 1873; and,

Whereas, The present deplorable condition of the producing and all other industrial and commercial interests is the legitimate fruit of a vicious financial system, established by and maintained in the interests of a plutocracy which threatens our liberties; and,

Whereas, United action is necessary between the parties to any common interests to secure important and lasting results; and,

Whereas, By geographical position, diversity of God-given agricultural, industrial and other natural capabilities and resources, the western and southern states and territories of the United States are happily fitted for mutual intercourse and dependence, responding alike to the same beneficent or detrimental influences and effects, whether legislative, financial or commercial, it is the sense of this convention that in view of these facts and of the continued flagrant disregard of the vital interests of the great producing states by the dominant influences in national centers, financial and political, that a closer alliance between the inhabitants of the west and south is imperatively demanded for the purpose of mutual protection and advancement along all legitimate lines. We assert that while this is true of the southern and western states, it is also true that the manufacturing states of the east cannot enjoy prosperity while the south and west are depressed and are not provided with the money with which to purchase the product of their factories; and we declare that in all material matters which affect the general prosperity of our country, the several states are and must of necessity be inter-dependent; and,

Whereas, The coinage of silver upon the basis herein demanded has repeatedly been invited and is conceded to be necessary to the upbuilding of trade relation of incalculable magnitude between the United States and our sister republics of North and South America. It is, therefore,

Resolved, That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the established ratio of 16 to 1, giving to such coin equal legal tender powers with gold.

Second—That we are unalterably opposed to the repeal of the so-called Sherman law, except by the passage of a law providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the established ratio of 16 to 1.

Third—That our representatives in congress instruct the chief executive to issue a call for an early convention of all nations interested in and