THE FORT WORTH GAZETTE.

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IMPUDENT CHILI.

Harrison, Blaine and Their Advisers Don't Like the Reply.

HOW STAND THE PEOPLE?

Shall the Dignity and Honor of This Country be Maintained

Or Shall the United States Wait and Wait and Permit Chili to do as She Pleases With Our Sailors and Citizens?—Wants to Know.

Can Be Ready in a Week.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—There are no signs of preparation for hostilities at the Brooklyn navy yard. The Chicago is undergoing a few needed repairs. The Philadelphia is taking in stores. The Atlanta, Bennington, Petrel and Miantonomah are all under repairs and could be got ready in a week in case of necessity. No orders were received from Washington this morning. Officers do not believe there will be any trouble and think the junta will qualify their answer to what is considered a very proper demand by the United States.

Force Must be Displayed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Naval officers say difficulties with Chili can only be settled by a display of force. Secretary Tracy will probably order the Chicago and Newark into the Yorktown, and later on will order other vessels to their support, and if necessary the North Atlantic squadron, now about ready to sail.

Admiral Gherardi has suggested that he be ordered to Valparaiso with the Philadelphia and consort at once, but no orders have yet been issued to that effect. British interests in Chili are large, and it is asserted that the presence of an American fleet at Valparaiso would bring a large British fleet there.

Getting the Newark Ready.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 30.—The board of survey examined the cruiser Newark at the Charlestown navy yard and the vessel was towed into the dry dock at once. Repairs will require six weeks and cost $15,000.

The Sentiment in Chili.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Private letters from an officer on the Baltimore says that at a dinner recently given by the intendente of Valparaiso the toast "Destruction to the North American Republic" was proposed. Although no Americans were present, Englishmen refused to drink and the toast was withdrawn.

Our Warships.

The Chilian episode is the chief topic in naval circles. While the possibility of war is perhaps remote, it is argued that before a final settlement of the Valparaiso affair the American fleet in Chilian waters will be materially strengthened, and a brush with the big cruisers of that power is not an impossible contingency. A well-informed officer of the navy, in discussing the matter, says: Unless Chili can find some country to assist her in immediately increasing her naval establishments the United States would have no occasion to hesitate in making a naval demonstration, even with our present fleet of cruising vessels. In her present crippled condition, as a result of her recent revolution, Chili is in no condition to cope with the naval forces we could send there within the next ninety days. With proper enterprise on the part of the administration there would be nothing to prevent a concentration of a fleet of at least a dozen modern cruisers and gunboats in the South Pacific, not to mention transport and other merchant vessels that Yankee ingenuity could promptly muster into service.

The Philadelphia, Kearsarge and Concord, comprising Rear Admiral Gherardi's squadron, the Chicago, Atlanta and Bennington of Admiral Walker's squadron; the Newark, lying out at Boston for the South Atlantic, the Petrel, at New York, could all, if the emergency demanded, be sent from the home station to Valparaiso within ninety days. These with the Baltimore, already at Valparaiso, the San Francisco at Callao, the Boston and Yorktown en route to Valparaiso, the Yantic en route to Monte Video and the Thetis, Ranger and Mohican at San Francisco would give a fleet of sixteen serviceable ships. All of the number are modern except the last four, and the majority of these are superior to the best ships in the Chilian navy, with the exception of the Esmeralda, which compares favorably with the Baltimore.

In one respect, however, the Chilian navy is strong where are weak, and that is in torpedoes and torpedo boats. Besides the Almirante Condell and Almirante Lynch, the two latest torpedo gunboats of 750 tons each, Chili has eleven first-class torpedo boats similar to our little Cushing. It is there our cruisers would have the greatest cause to fear for, being without topedo nets, they have no protection against these deadly weapons, except rapid fire guns that must do their work well to prevent serious damage from this source.

In addition to the torpedo vessels, the Chilian navy comprises three armored and seven unarmored vessels. Of the former class the Almirante Cochrane is an iron vessel of 3,000 tons, built in 1875. She has a armor belting of nine inches and battery armor of eight inches. She carries four twenty-inch and two seven-inch Armstrong breech-loading rifles and eleven rapid firing guns. The most formidable armored vessel of the Chilian ship list is the Capt. Prat, a steel-sheathed and copper vessel of 6,900 tons, now in process of construction in France. This craft is of similar type to the cruiser Maine, building at New York, and when completed will be the most powerful vessel they have. She is heavily armored and carries her four ten-inch guns in barbettes. She is designed for a speed of nineteen knots. The Huascar, an 1800-ton armored cruiser, carries two ten-inch muzzle-loading guns and some obsolete weapons of smaller caliber.

Pure Speculation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Following the publication in the morning newspapers of the text of the minister's cablegram from Santiago, there was naturally a good deal of speculation among department officers as to the next step to be taken in the matter. The calmer judgment of the day was reflected in a general belief that a peaceful solution of the difficulties that have arisen between the junta and the government of the United States will be reached. It is a matter of remark that in their reply to Minister Egan the junta officially stated that two separate inquiries (by administrative and judicial authorities) have been instituted by them into the matters of which he complained. So, while there is reason to question the spirit in which Minister Egan's communication was received by the junta, it appears that the first point aimed at by the United States government, namely, a promise of investigation, has been conceded. As to the second point, reparation, if the facts are as reported, it can hardly be expected that this will be pressed in advance of the conclusion of the official inquiry.

There is every reason to believe that in the treatment of the case the United States government, while preserving its dignity and the rights of its citizens, whether civilians or sailors, will act with that degree of intelligence that is becoming in a case of a great power looking for justice at the hands of a smaller and less wealthy nation. It is borne in mind that the junta is a temporary form of government; that internal affairs in Chili are still more or less disturbed, and that the mass of the Chilian people are still elated at their victory over Balmaceda's forces. These considerations may operate in shaping the course of the government of the United States, and it is probable that the incoming administration in Chili which will take the place of the junta in a short time will be glad to manifest its desire for friendly relations with the United States by a speedy adjustment of the pending case, provided it is not disposed of in the meantime.

Egan to be Recalled.

Special to the Gazette.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Patrick Egan is to be recalled as minister to Chili immediately after the November elections, not on account of the Baltimore episode, but on the demand of the Chilian government, according to the statement of a gentleman in this city who is in the confidence of the present Chilian government, and who is in constant communication with Valparaiso, Santiago, Lima and other South American ports in Chili and Peru. The circumstances are as follows:

Immediately on the accession to power of the junta after the downfall of Balmaceda, that body cabled to Senor Pedro Montt in Washington, directing him to assume charge of the Chilian legation at Washington as soon as the government of the Congressional party in Chili should be recognized by the United States. Neither the state department nor the Chilian legation of Balmaceda at Washington would recognize the cable credentials of Senor Montt, but told him that when duly written instructions were received from Chili the legation and the department of state would then receive him (Montt) as Chili's representative in the United States. The fact of Montt's appointment as Chilian minister at Washington was also communicated to Minister Egan in Santiago with the request that the latter inform the department of state by cable of Montt's status in the United States, as Montt had cabled his government that he would be obliged to await his autographic credentials.

It is not known that Egan ever cabled this to Washington so that Montt had to await the receipt of his formal credentials as minister of Chili until their arrival by the Colon via Panama a few days ago, and he lost no time in presenting them to the state department on Wednesday last. At the same time that Senor Montt was cabled to regarding his appointment as minister he received instructions through the same channel to demand in Chili's name the recall of Minister Egan as a person non grata to the present Chilian authorities.

This request of Chili was also shelved to await the arrival of Montt's credentials, and it is believed in Chili as well as in Washington that Egan knew that the Chilian government did not want him and used the slow process of mail to inform the state department of Montt's appointment as minister. It is now stated on the same authority that Chili has again demanded Egan's recall and that the state department will reply to the Chilian government after the elections have taken place, according to Chili's request.

As Chilians Tell It.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Senor Pedro Montt, official representative of the Chilian government at Washington, has just received the following dispatch from the Chilian minister of foreign affairs:

"SANTIAGO, CHILI, Oct. 30.—An investigation was instituted immediately, and continues with all diligence, and is not yet finished. The trouble began in the street and it became a tumult. At 6 p. m. regular soldiers, police and the special guard of the intendente restored order. Of the combatants, thirty Americans and eleven Chilians were committed before the judicial authorities. They fought with knives, stones and everything they could lay their hands upon. There was one killed and several wounded. It is estimated that there were 160 sailors from the Baltimore on shore at the time of the tumult."

It is suggested by a Chilian friend of Senor Montt that the disparity between the numbers of arrests of Americans and Chilians was perhaps due to the readiness with which the latter would find concealment, whereas American sailors, wearing uniforms and being strangers, were readily apprehended.

Blaine at Work.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—At 11 o'clock this morning Secretary Blaine and Assistant Secretary Wharton arrived at the state department. They engaged in preparing an answer to the defiant reply of the Chilian junta. It is not at all certain, however, that the reply to Chili will be framed at present, or, if it is, that it will be given out at Washington. Secretary Blaine finds himself in a very embarrassing position, and this fact is not concealed by department officers, neither is any attempt made to discredit the impression that the administration regards the Chilian situation as very serious, not altogether because of the danger that a declaration of war may become necessary, but because negotiations have taken such a turn that even the diplomatic shrewdness and ingenuity of Secretary Blaine are hesitating to find a way out.

The secretary and president and all of the official advisers are indignant at the reply of the Chilian minister of foreign affairs and regard it as impudent in the highest degree. Still they are at a loss to know what course to pursue. The demand for an apology for the insult to the United States is met by an impudent refusal as yet. According to the state department officers, and recorded precedents there is but one of two courses to pursue, either to grant the Chilian government time to make an investigation as Blaine compelled Marquis Rudini to do during the Italian controversy last spring, or repeat the demand for immediate reparation backed by a threat of war in case of refusal.

What Blaine now wants to find out is whether the sentiment of the country is to support him in a bullying jingo policy towards Chili or whether he had better take the advice of some of his really good friends, and withdraw Egan from Santiago under the pretense of offended dignity, thus getting rid of a thoroughly bad appointee whom Republicans here discountenance as strongly as Democrats, and starting with a fresh page when diplomatic relations are resumed, as they will undoubtedly be as soon as the Chilian feeling of irritation caused by Egan's retention is allayed.

It is assured that any demonstration by the United States would be watched with concern by a British fleet, and that if a determination to shell the city was reached by this government, the lives and property of the subjects of Great Britain would have to be considered. The suggestion of British intervention is not likely, however, to deter the United States from following a course that will compel respect for our flag, and an expression of regret for taking the lives of men wearing the uniform of the United States. If Great Britain is influential in Chili it is believed that its power could be exercised beneficially to bring the Chilian authorities to their senses soon.

Testing Armor Plate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Navy department officials evidently have no expectations of the immediate outbreak of war. Secretary Tracy with a few friends and naval officers left the navy department before the close of office hours, boarded the Blake and steamed down the river to the proving ground at Indian Head. The party will remain there over night and all day tomorrow to witness tests of armor plate. The assistant secretary will leave Washington to-morrow morning for the same place on the Vesuvius. Commodore Ramsay, in charge of the navigation bureau, without whose knowledge not a naval ship moves, said that so far as he knew there had not been a single order issued bearing on the Chilian situation during the past week. Naval officers in charge of the various bureaus in the navy yards also stated that there were no unusual preparations going on in their respective departments. Altogether, there was an air of serenity and every-day humdrum about the state and navy departments which, more than denials, afforded an emphatic contradiction of any sensational reports of war-like disturbances.

Worse and Worse.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Oct. 30.—It is generally admitted here by the supporters of the government and by Americans and those in sympathy with them that the situation of affairs as regards the dispute between the United States and Chili has not improved. In fact, the anti-American feeling is growing in bitterness and all American officials in Chili are apprehensive that further trouble is brewing. The exact nature of this trouble they are unable to define, but they see little prospect that an amicable settlement of the Valparaiso incident will soon be reached, and the signs of increasing popular animosity toward the United States has given ground for apprehension and indignation. It is not intended by these statements to create a feeling of alarm or even anxiety as to the final result of the diplomatic negotiations now in progress, but from all one can see here to-day the relations between the junta and the United States government are dangerously strained. United States Minister Egan, Capt. W. S. Schley, of the Baltimore and William P. McCreery, United States consul at Valparaiso, were in close consultation throughout the day, and though it is not possible to obtain any definite statement from them for publication regarding the nature or result of their long deliberations, it can be said that they all consider the reply of the junta to Minister Egan's note asking for a proper explanation of the Valparaiso collision as decidedly insulting to the United States government. It is also known that they regard the situation at present as being serious. The reply of the junta they think means practically that Chili is indignant at the demand made by the United States government and that she will take her own time to consider the matter and that when the junta reaches a conclusion that the government will settle the matter without reference to the views of the United States on the subject. The reply of the junta, they further say, fails to express any regret for the murder of the Baltimore's men, nor is there in that document any expression of regret as to the conduct of the police in using their bayonets in arresting the Baltimore's men. Several of the latter it will be remembered were more or less severely wounded with bayonet thrusts. While United States officials here are justly indignant at the terms in which the reply of the junta is couched, their indignation is nothing compared to that felt by the American residents in Chili. They do not conceal the fact that they are looking for further and more serious trouble, possibly in the near future, be- Chili and the United States. It is learned to-day that the United States cruiser Baltimore is prepared to enforce, if such a course is found necessary, proper treatment for her officers and sailors who may be compelled by the necessities of the service to go ashore. It is not meant by this that Capt. Schley will in any way irritate the Chilians by sending men or officers ashore when it is evident that they are not welcome there. On the contrary, everything will be done by the Baltimore's commander to avoid any trouble. But for marketing, provisioning, watering, interchange of messages between the commander and the United States minister, and other necessary duties, men and officers have to go ashore, and the captain of the United States cruiser does not intend to be prevented from attending to such duties. But as the virtual boycott placed upon the Baltimore continues, Capt. Schley, if he finds it necessary, will send armed men ashore and will take other steps to enforce their protection. It is just learned that there is another feature of the Valparaiso outrage which demands explanation. The municipal and government officers of Valparaiso who made the investigation of the attack upon the sailors of the Balimore compelled the United States men-of-war's men who were confined in prison to sign a statement written in Spanish, exonerating the police from all responsibility as to their arrest. As these papers had to be signed as one of the stipulations for the release of the blue-jackets, the men naturally did as they were requested. Another point which is not serving to allay ill feeling, exciting it in fact, is that no courtesy of any kind was shown to the United States naval officers or men upon the occasion of the funeral of Turnbull, the second mate of the Baltimore's crew, who died from the effects of injuries received during the riotous attack made upon the blue-jackets. Under these circumstances it is but natural that the feeling of uneasiness is increasing and that further trouble is anticipated.

Will Have to Surrender.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Still another naval officer said: "We have before us a demonstration of the wisdom of Washington's maxim, 'In time of peace, prepare for war.' Some of those who are now arguing for vigorous and warlike demonstrations are men whose care it should have been to prepare us for such an emergency. The navy department has been trying to impress upon congress the importance of providing coaling stations in both the Atlantic and Pacific, but nothing has been done and we are now without means of coaling our vessels in those waters. We have neither coaling stations nor dry docks in that vicinity. In case we go to war with Chili all countries between here and Chili will be neutral. They will have a line of vessels from San Francisco to Chili. Our vessels cannot long remain in those waters without getting their bottoms so foul that all their speedy qualities will be destroyed and if the Chilians could cut off our coal supplies, we would soon be in bad condition, moreover it would be necessary for our vessels to sail back to San Francisco to have their bottoms cleaned, and the only thing to do would be to capture a port and coaling station."

"Should there be hostilities," said one of the diplomats, "and I do not easily see how they can now be avoided, you need not look for any great naval engagement in Chilian water. Your enemy seeks loud-sounding glory, and would send one or two of his ships to your Pacific coast. No one would know whither they had gone until they appeared in San Diego or San Francisco harbor, and then there would be trouble. You do not think men who are not ignorant can be so foolish, but you do not know these Chilians. Their bravado is something wonderful. Insane, I grant you, but nevertheless wonderful. Such a conflict could have but one result. Chilian arrogance would be laid in the dust, but these hot-heads would have caused considerable damage to some of your coast cities, for you have no fortifications worthy of the name. You have many fine war ships, though, and to us who know the desires of your antagonists it would not be surprising if a naval engagement in one of your California harbors were to take place within sixty days."

Senator Edmunds called on the secretary of the navy, and in response to an inquiry he said he had not followed Chilian affairs and was not sufficiently conversant with the case to express an opinion as to the present situation. He said, however, that he was sure that this government would be firm and just and do the right thing, and in the right way. He hoped the Chilians would be reasonable enough and sensible enough to act properly.

A reporter saw Senator Cullom after he had had an interview with Secretary Tracy. Speaking of Chilian affairs, the senator said:

"The situation looks very ugly. Those little chaps down there are very saucy, and I think we shall be obliged to give them a lesson. If they do not change their tactics at once the only thing for us to do is to send our warships down there and give them the mischief."

Jail Guards Indicted.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 30.—In its final report rendered this morning, the grand jury found an indictment against Jail Guards Fitzgerald and Walsh for alleged complicity in the jail delivery which occurred October 2. The jailer is censured for bad management of the prison, and it is strongly urged that the practice of passing money, whisky and jail-breaking implements into the cells be discontinued, as well as the intimacy existing between prisoners and some of the guards. Fitzgerald and Walsh were arrested, and both furnished bonds.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Two large prairie fires are raging north and west of Bismarck, N. D.

Robsten, a Switzerland village, was visited by fire. Thirty houses were burned.

Clinton, Hunter county, N. J., was visited by fire and nineteen buildings were burned. Loss, $100,000.

The epidemic of influenza at Melbourne shows no abatement. A number of prominent men and old residents have died.

At Brazil, Ind., the turnbuckle factory, owned by the Brazil steel and iron company, burned. Loss $40,000. Fifty hands are out of employment.

At Nashville, Tenn., fire yesterday destroyed the building adjoining the Vendome theater. Loss $40,000. The theater had a narrow escape.

BI-METALISM.

BANKER SELIGMAN IN GERMANY ON THE SUBJECT.

He is Favorably Received—Mexico to Make a Great Spread at the World's Fair. Central American News.

Gold and Silver.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—Mr. Jesse Seligman, the well-known banker, has been in the city recently, furnished with credentials from the United States, for the purpose of making inquiries among foreign financiers in regard to the possibility of arriving at some international agreement in the interest of bi-metalism. Mr. Seligman has received much attention in this city. Seligman, upon leaving Berlin, seemed to have the highest hopes that matters, so far as Germany is concerned, are progressing toward an international conference on the subject of bi-metalism.

Poor Old Ireland.

DUBLIN, Oct. 30.—The National Press of this city is responsible for the report that there was a plot on foot to murder Mr. O'Brien. The same paper stated that there was a plot to assault, if not kill, John Dillon, according to a sensational story circulated, which the police of this city, many of whom have carefully investigated the matter, declare to be unfounded. A woman, who was returning from a political meeting at Mayfield, heard four men plotting to kill Mr. Dillon as he and a number of his followers were returning from the meeting. The woman's report stated she made such a loud outcry as Dillon and his party approached as to warn them of the proximity of would-be murderers, and the latter hastily decamped. The affair has caused a sensation.

The Canadian Trouble.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 30.—An Ottawa, Ont., dispatch says: Premier Abbott yesterday afternoon informed Secretary of State Chapleau that he would accept the latter's resignation rather than accede to his demand. Mr. Abbott sent to Montreal for Col. Quimet, speaker of the house of commons, and offered him a position in the cabinet as one of the four ministers from the Province of Quebec, now held by Chapleau, which Quimet declined until he could confer with his friend, the secretary of state.

Yaqui Indians.

GUAYMAS, MEXICO, Oct. 30.—Information has reached this city of the burning of the Mexican village of Santa Rosa, and the massacre of several of its inhabitants by Yaqui Indians on the night of Monday, October 19. Santa Rosa is an interior village with perhaps 200 inhabitants living in thatched jacals or huts. The Indians came down from the mountains and suddenly fired the village and killed several Mexicans who failed to escape. A detachment of soldiers was immediately sent in pursuit, but none of the Indians have been captured, and it is feared that they are carrying on depredations in other parts of Sonora.

Mexican News.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 30.—Late dispatches from Mexico say it is given on authority of President Diaz that the $750,000 granted for the World's Columbian exposition by congress is only for preparatory expenses, and that another appropriation later on will be made for expenses in Chicago, while the different states will make liberal concessions for their separate displays and a national display will be made besides. Mexico will outdo herself and make a fine exhibit. President Diaz himself is taking special interest in the Chicago fair.

Lieut. Baker, World's fair commissioner, has gone to Guanajuato.

There is considerable feeling being displayed here because money is being raised by Mrs. President Diaz for the benefit of the victims of the floods in Spain, whilst victims of scarcity of provisions in several of the states of Mexico are dying of hunger and no aid has yet been sent to them.

United States Consul Guenther and James Matthews have settled their difficulties, so far as proceedings for criminal libel of the former against the latter are concerned, and the court has dismissed the case.

Madagascar Bandits.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—A dispatch from the island of Madagascar says eleven native French soldiers, the escort of Dr. Beziat, chief medical officer, were attacked on the Belsiboka river while on their way to Majunga by Madagascar bandits. The native soldiers behaved bravely, but were at a great disadvantage as the bandits were under cover. Dr. Beziat was among the first wounded, and as he was falling received a second shot and tumbled into the river where he was dispatched by the bandits. Eight of the escort were also killed. A detachment of troops are in pursuit.

Central American News.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Oct. 30.—The steamship City of New York arrived to-day from Panama. She brings news from Guatemala, under date of September 25, stating that work on the Matangua canal has been abandoned. It is estimated this work cost Guatemala $100,000.

San Salvador advices of September 22 say that the damage from the recent earthquake was not very great. The government is vigorously prosecuting the work of interior improvements.

The Wounded.

CORK, Oct. 30.—The number of wounded in the infirmaries here now is ninety-two. Nearly all are wounded on the head by blackthorns. A large number are being treated at their homes.

Will Protect Him.

CORK, Oct. 30.—Rumors prevail this morning of a plot by the Parnellites to murder William O'Brien. The police disbelieve the rumor but say they will protect him.

Massing Policemen.

CORK, Oct. 30.—A number of McCarthyites were fined this morning for stoning a Parnellite meeting. The constabularly from all outlying precincts have been ordered here on account of the disturbed state of affairs.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Convention of Lady Managers of the Texas Association.

MRS. POTTER PALMER PRESENT

And Delivers an Address to the Ladies—President and Secretary Elected.

World's Fair Association Directors Take No Action on the Resignation of President Hurley—Meeting of the Exhibiters.

Special to the Gazette.

DALLAS, TEX., Oct. 30.—This has been World's Fair Day in Dallas, and much interest in the movement was taken. The general convention of the lady managers of the Texas World's fair exhibit is one that will long be remembered by all who were present.

Mesdames Bowser, Gannon and Waters, who were intrusted with the supervision of the stage decorations, excelled the highest expectations. Palms, pomegranates, oleanders, Southern moss and chrysanthemums were the selections, and they were so tastesully arranged that the whole made a bower so unique that it would have been a becoming spot for the hammock of a fairy queen. On a table in the middle of the stage rested a floral globe, studded with carnations and tea roses, emblematic of the grand object of the meeting.

Mr. T. J. Hurley of Fort Worth, president of the Texas World's fair exhibit, called the meeting to order at 11 o'clock.

Bishop Garrett read a paper, after which all joined in a song.

Mr. Hurley then announced that Mrs. Potter Palmer would address the meeting, and requested Mrs. Ryan to escort her to the stage. When the two ladies appeared upon the stage there was a burst of applause. Mrs. Ryan introduced Mrs. Palmer, who, when quiet reigned once more, delivered her address, reading from the manuscript. Mrs. Palmer is not only a beautiful woman, but she possesses a voice so sweet and so full of magnetism that her audience was perfectly charmed. In her thesis she set forth the great task in hand and the best way of accomplishing it. While her essay was very exhaustive of the subject in hand, the listeners were not wearied with any unnecessary details. Bright minds always have the tact of lopping off insignificant details. She described the ladies' World's fair building as clearly and comprehensively as Gibbon would the seven hills of Rome. Mrs. Palmer said the prime object was to show the world what women have done and are doing now.

When Mrs. Palmer finished, Mrs. Tobin of Austin, was elected temporary chairman, and Mrs. Sidney Smith, secretary.

Mr. Hurley was asked to stay on the stage and assist.

Several ladies then arose and as many motions were made.

Mr. Hurley said: "This is a business meeting, strictly business. We have to get through here in three-quarters of an hour to give the managers of the opera house time to prepare for the matinee."

Mr. Hurley announced that there would be a World's fair meeting in the music hall at the fair grounds at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The next announcement was that nominations for a president were in order.

A motion was carried to elect by ballot.

Mesdames J. C. Terrell of Fort Worth, W. F. Ladd of Galveston and W. H. Tobin of Austin were placed in nomination.

The ballot was done by counties and was very long and tedious, and when the election was about over, some one got dissatisfied and another start was made. Though there were several interruptions, when it looked as if another start would be made, the ballots were counted. The vote stood as follows:

Mrs. Tobin, 105; Mrs. Ladd, 97, and Mrs. Terrell, 87.

When the vote was announced, Mr. Hurley arose and said that Mrs. Tobin had been elected.

Several ladies arose and said that the winner had to have a majority of all the votes cast.

"Oh, no," said Mr. Hurley, "a plurality elects."

Mrs. Sidney Smith was elected secretary by acclamation.

While the votes for president were being counted, Mr. Hurley asked Mr. O'Leary, city editor of the News, who was present, to assist the secretary in counting the votes.

A lady arose from her seat and said, "We are running this."

Mr. O'Leary didn't assist.

As the time was now up the meeting adjourned to come together again late this evening in the music hall at the fair grounds.

The World's fair association directory met this morning. The resignation of Col. T. J. Hurley as president was not acted upon, nor will it be for the present, and he will continue to act as chief executive for the present. His report is as follows:

FORT WORTH, TEX., Oct. 26, 1891.

To the Board of Directors of the Texas World's Fair Exhibit Association.

GENTLEMEN—In presenting this, my first report to your honorable body, covering the period between May and this date, I find ample justification for congratulation upon the progress of the work intrusted to the executive department.

As you are aware, the movement for Texas being properly represented at the World's Columbian exposition originated with the Houston commercial club of the city of Houston, which resulted in a state convention being held in that city on the 10th of last December, with an attendance of about one thousand delegates representing every industry and profession in the state. For, except by name, and by virtue of her pretentious position upon the map, Texas has hitherto been unknown at any of the great national or international expositions which have occurred in this or other countries, excepting at the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, when she had a bale of *cotton* and a *horned frog* to *represent* her interests.

That convention, direct from the people and fully appreciating the importance of a proper representation of our resources, by a rising vote unanimously agreed to a resolution petitioning the legislature for an appropriation of $1,000,000. The committee to whom was intrusted the work of petitioning the legislature called on that honorable body and were informed that owing to an inhibition in the constitution no appropriation for such a purpose could be granted. The Hon. J. N. Browning offered a bill for an appropriation through the agricultural department, but that, too, was defeated.

The progressive and patriotic people of the state determined to make one more effort to have the state represented at Chicago, and, through the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, called a second convention. The delegates to that convention assembled on the 12th day of May. The convention was thoroughly representative in its character, for not only many of the best people of our own state participated in the work, but the leading officers of the World's Columbian exposition, headed by Director-General Davis, attended, it being the only state convention they have ever attended in their official capacity.

The convention after a two days' but harmonious session unanimously resolved to go before the people of the state with an appeal for $300,000, and appointed the following directors to manage the collection and distribution of funds: Col. H. B. Andrews of San Antonio, Col. R. B. Parrott of Waco, Col. Joseph S. Rice of Hyatt, Col. John T. Dickinson of Austin, Hon. W. C. Connor of Dallas, Hon. J. N. Browning of Clarendon and Thomas J. Hurley of Fort Worth. Papers of incorporation were taken out and the first meeting of the directors was called at Waco, where an organization was perfected. Thomas J. Hurley was selected as president, Col. Henry B. Andrews as first vice-president, Col. Joseph S. Rice as second vice-president, and an executive committee consisting of Col. R. B. Parrott, W. C. Connor and J. N. Browning. W. T. Watt was elected treasurer and requested to file a $300,000 bond, which he has done. The Provident national bank of Waco was made the depository with the understanding that they were to pay 4 per cent on daily balances.

The directors then proceeded to Austin and called in a body on Governor Hogg to know if they could rely on his aid in the work. The governor said that he would give it any assistance in his power. He did so in a practical manner, subscribing the first 100 shares the association received. Some of us visited other portions of the state on that trip endeavoring to arouse enthusiasm in the great work.

The next meeting was called for Dallas, at which all of the directors were present excepting Messrs. Andrews and Rice, both being ill. At that meeting Dudley D. Bryan of Galveston was elected secretary and I. A. Stein of San Antonio assistant secretary. In August the resignation of Mr. Stein was accepted and the office abolished. At that meeting the president was instructed to procure offices, books, furniture and the necessary help. He was also instructed to commence at once soliciting subscriptions and issuing stock for the same, and at any time that he had funds on hand in excess of $500, to remit the same to the treasurer.

Believing in the patriotism and good faith of our people I took up the work, not only not a dollar in hand but with a limited number of people in the state who knew or cared for the World's fair. In order to get started I was obliged to contribute from my own means and make myself liable for many obligations for ordinary expenses, for the payment of salaries, etc., Col. Parrott joining me in one loan to the association.

Some idea of the magnitude of the undertaking can be gleaned from a brief resume of the work so far performed by the state association. The first step taken was to correspond with each of the county judges of the 205 organized counties in Texas, and every leading citizen of the state, asking the judges to name World's fair committees in their counties and the leading citizens to voice their sentiments regarding a movement fraught with such interest to the state. Senators, congressmen, legislators, judges, present and ex-state officials, lawyers, doctors, bankers, farmers, capitalists, those reputed to be representative of their several callings, were all asked for an opinion regarding the feasibility of the movement, and upon their universally encouraging replies was predicted its success.

Our correspondence grew to such proportions that we at once found it necessary to employ three stenographers and typewriters. Out of the 205 organized counties in the state, the county judges of 159 have appointed World's fair committees, consisting as a rule of five men and two women, with all of whom, and the sub-committees appointed by them, the state association has been in active and constant correspondence. This besides the auxiliary committees and boards of lady managers from each city in the state.

As an advisory board to the board of directors, there has also been created a senatorial committee of one member from each of the thirty-one senatorial districts of Texas. These, with the county and city committees, boards of lady managers, chiefs of departments and sub-committees that the county committees are creating in their various precincts, make the very pretentious aggregate of at least 3000 citizens, of whom about 700 are ladies, now actively engaged in Texas in World's fair work.

All this is independent of the school work, of which Texas is making a distinctive feature. At the inception of the movement the directors conceived the idea of giving to the 600,000 school children of Texas and their 12,000 teachers the honor of erecting the Texas building, by permitting them to raise all they could of the fund of $300,000. As an incentive to the work among the schools, the association has offered magnificent prizes, embracing four years' scholarships in any American universities to the male and female pupils who would dispose of the most stock; a number of handsome gold and silver medals for less effective results, and free trips to Chicago of from two to four weeks' duration to the superintendent and to the teachers in whose schools in each of the eleven congressional districts the best results should be accomplished. Promoting the school work has necessitated an active correspondence with about 350 school superintendents and 12,000 teachers.

Branching out in other channels in soliciting aid from every organized source, the Texas association has corresponded with the mayors of each city, the postmasters, every lodge, social and benevolent organization in Texas, every prominent business man, manufacturer and capitalist, and every traveling man in the state; thus not less than fifty thousand citizens of Texas have been reached by direct personal appeal, involving the sending out from the Texas headquarters, since the first of June, 1891, up to the present time, not less than one hundred and fifty thousand pieces of mail, and this not including the weekly letter sent out from the press department, under the direction of the secretary, to 550 papers of Texas, constituting a liberal, progressive press which has extended its generous aid to the movement with no hope of reward save the encouragement of a worthy, laudable enterprise, and one having for its object the promotion of the best interests of Texas.

We also carried on an extensive correspondence with the seventy-five architects of the state which has resulted in seventeen of the leading men presenting plans for our Texas building, which you are to pass on to-day. I would suggest that each of the contestants whose plan is not accepted be requested to frame his drawings and that they be hung on exhibition in a room in our building to be known as Architects' room.

In July Secretary Bryan and myself visited Chicago, and with the assistance of John T. Dickinson, formally arranged for the sites of our building, the most eligible of any on the grounds, being to the right of the main entrance. The director-general waived our filing a bond, stating that he fully believed in the patriotism of Texas, and did not fear but that she would erect her building.

In the selection of chiefs of the various departments to be represented at Chicago, it has been my effort to secure ladies and gentlemen of well-known ability and capacity for the work to be performed, and to recognize as far as possible the different sections of the commonwealth, to the end that the state character of our exhibition might be faithfully maintained.

The first appointment was that of the chief of the educational department, Mrs. Ed F. Warren of Fort Worth, who was unanimously recommended for the position by the State teachers' association. Her work has been intelligent, painstaking and laborious. I think the appointment a most fortunate one for the state and our association. She has given all of her time to the work of this association since the first of July last.

The next appointment was that of Col. Richard L. Coleman, president of the New Birmingham iron works, as chief of the mineral and mines department. The next that of Col. Ike T. Pryor of Austin, chief of the livestock department. The next W. Goodrich Jones, a prominent banker of Temple, as chief of the department of forestry and forest products and of the horticultural, floricultural and viticultural department, J. W. Howell of Dallas chief of the horticultural society of the state. On railroads and machinery Michael L. Lynch of Fort Worth, of the railroad firm of Hurley, Tierney & Lynch And for the agricultural department most important department, I have appointed a representative of the Farmers' Alliance, Mr. E. S. Peters of Calvert. The heads of the departments of manufactures, fish and fisheries and fine arts, are yet to be appointed. I trust that these appointments will meet with your approval.

We also established a department of soils and promotion, the idea being to have from each county in the state at least twenty jars of earth, showing depth and strata of soil, with analysis of the same; also to look after the solicitors in the various counties. For that department we selected Mr. C. S. Hardy of Waco, who for some time has been acting as secretary of the Texas real estate association. He has given his constant attention to our work for the last thirty days. There are no salaries attached to any of these positions, excepting in the educational department and in the department of promotion, as in both they are giving all of their time, and as to the amount to be paid these two department chiefs it is for the directors to determine. We find it impossible to get any one to enter this work and give all of their time without proper remuneration.

We have organized committees, through the county judges, in 159 counties, as follows: Aransas, Archer, Armstrong, Atascosa, Austin, Bandera, Bastrop, Baylor, Bee, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Bosque, Bowie, Brazoria, Brown, Burnet, Caldwell, Calhoun, Callahan, Castro, Carson, Cass, Chambers, Cherokee, Childress, Clay, Coke, Coleman, Collin, Colorado, Comanche, Concho, Cooke, Coryell, Crosby, Dallas, Deaf Smith, Delta, Denton, DeWitt, Dickens, Donley, Duval, Eastland, Ellis, El Paso, Erath, Falls, Fannin, Fayette, Fisher, Floyd, Fort Bend, Franklin, Freestone, Galveston, Gillespie, Goliad, Gonzales, Grayson, Gregg, Grimes, Guadalupe, Hale, Hall, Hamilton, Hansford, Hardeman, Hardin, Harris, Hays, Hemphill, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Howard, Houston, Hunt, Irion, Jack, Jasper, Jefferson, Jeff Davis, Johnson, Jones, Karnes, Kaufman, Kendall, Kimble, King, Lamar, Lampasas, La Salle, Lavaca, Lee, Leon, Liberty, Limestone, Lipscomb, Live Oak, Llano, Martin, Mason, McLennan, Medina, Menard, Midland, Milam, Mitchell, Montague, Montgomery, Navarro, Nolan, Nueces, Oldham, Orange, Panola, Parker, Pecos, Polk, Potter, Randall, Red River, Reeves, Refugio, Rockwall, Runnels, San Jacinto, San Patricio, San Saba, Sherman, Smith, Somervell, Starr, Stephens, Stonewall, Sutton, Swisher, Tarrant, Taylor, Titus, Tom Green, Travis, Trinity, Tyler, Uvalde, Walker, Waller, Washington, Webb, Wharton, Wichita, Wilbarger, Wilson, Wise, Wood, Young.

We have active committees at work soliciting funds in sixty-seven counties, all of which have raised money and are still at work endeavoring to complete their quota, although 101 counties are represented by subscription. They are Armstrong, Austin, Bastrop, Bee, Blanco, Brown, Burnet, Caldwell, Castro, Cass, Carson, Cherokee, Clay, Childress, Coke, Coleman, Collin, Concho, Cooke, Dallas, Dickens, Donley, Duval, Eastland, Ellis, El Paso, Fisher, Galveston, Gonzales, Grayson, Grimes, Hale, Hardeman, Hardin, Harris, Hemphill, Hill, Hopkins, Houston, Hunt, Jasper, Johnson, Kendall, Lamar, Lavaca, Leon, Limestone, Martin, Mitchell, Navarro, Nueces, Parker, Potter, Rockwall, Runnels, San Saba, Sherman, Smith, Somervel, Tarrant, Tom Green, Walker, Waller, Webb, Wichita, Wilbarger, Wood. Of this number we are informed that about six counties have about completed their subscription, Run