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THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 1893.

SENATOR STEWART has discovered a blind beggar in Washington who was a fellow miser of thirty-five years ago.

THE Evening Call, at Frankfort Ky., calls upon W. C. P. Breckenridge to resign his seat in Congress.

THE Mining Index says there is an unbroken procession of penniless men heading across the continent to winter in California.

PROTESTS are being made by Democratic Congressmen and others that Republicans now fill all the departments in Washington.

SENATOR TURPIE of Indiana said in a recent speech in the Senate: "What an unconscious but strange bias there is in law and language toward the side of those who have much."

ABOUT 100 years ago Rothschild began loaning money in a small way under the sign of the red shield.

THE oldtime superstitious beliefs that human beings should sleep with their heads toward the north is now believed to be based on a scientific principle.

A DISPATCH from Des Moines, Iowa, says the greatest political sensation in the Iowa campaign of this fall was sprung last week.

It is stated that of the \$9,000,000 of silver used annually in the arts in the United States more than one-fourth is manufactured into solid spoons and forks.

THE Denver News does not take any stock in the scheme to annex Utah to Nevada.

ONE of the Carnegie mills in Pittsburgh, Pa., shut down last week in all departments.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, October 2, 1893.

"Upon what meat doth our Caesar feed, That he is grown so great?"

Well may this question be asked concerning the man who at this moment

thinketh himself an American Caesar, and whose dreams are doubtless filled with

pictures of his future greatness and power. The most autocratic royalty of

Europe is not surrounded with more rigid exclusiveness than Mr. Cleveland now

cloaks his most august presence with. He deems it beneath the dignity of the

American Caesar to touch the hands of plebeians; therefore he has abolished the

long established custom of holding public receptions in the White House.

Being applauded by the Fitz-boodle press for that step towards royalty he has now

gone further and issued a ukase that no person, excepting members of his cabinet,

shall be admitted to his presence until they shall have stated their business to

his private secretary and secured the consent of that functionary.

Think of a dignified Justice of the Supreme Court, a Senator or Representative who was

prominent before Grover Cleveland was heard of outside the circle of his Buffalo

chums having to state the nature of his business to Mr. Thurber and get his

approval before being allowed to enter the office of the President. Could

flunkiesism go farther under a Republican form of Government? Some people say

that this sudden exclusiveness on the part of Mr. Cleveland arises from the

morbid fear that he is in danger of assassination. Fear is not a thing which

Americans are in the habit of attributing to their Presidents, nor is it a quality

they admire in any man.

The intense excitement over the bill for the repeal of all Federal supervision

of elections, which Democrats expected to accompany the debate on the bill in

the House and relied upon to unite the factions of their demoralized party, has

not materialized, owing to the good sense of the Republican leaders in the House,

who wisely decline to assist the Democrats to "get together," contenting themselves

with opposing the bill upon high constitutional grounds, and taking advantage

of the debate to visit the World's Fair.

Senator Chandler made one of his slashing speeches—he isn't an orator, but he

is an application plain talker—in favor of his resolution calling on the Secretary of

the Treasury for his authority of appointing the Fairchild commission, now

engaged in an alleged investigation of the Appraiser's office of the port of New

York. After showing that the appointment of this commission, as well as numerous

other acts of the administration, was unconstitutional, Mr. Chandler remarked

that it was entirely fitting that its members should receive their pay—\$10

a day and expenses—from what is known as the "fraud fund" of the Treasury.

The time in the Senate over the Voorhees bill is to be continued under the

present arrangement—seven hours talk a day—for another week, unless a compromise

is sooner reached. Nearly everybody has now settled down to the belief

that it must be compromise or nothing, and if the compromise isn't reached by

the 16th of this month that it will be nothing, as it is regarded as probable that

Congress will take a short recess about that time.

No legislative body was ever more sensitive to anything having the appearance

of outside dictation or even interference than the U. S. Senate. Even if the

proposition of Mr. Wharton Barker, which has been endorsed by many prominent

Pennsylvania business men, to make a combine between the friends of silver

and those of protection, met with the approval of any considerable number of

Senators, which it does not, the manner in which it has been brought to the

attention of the Senate would almost certainly have been fatal to its prospects of

adoption. Mr. Barker is a man of wide political experience and it is surprising

that he did not proceed differently. Had the proposition come from some Senator

first and then been endorsed by the Pennsylvanians, Mr. Barker's trip to

Washington might have had a different result, although the chances were against

his proposition anyway.

A poor crazy man was arrested in the White House the other day and ever

since those who justify the employment of private detectives to protect the President

have been "filling up" gullible newspaper correspondents with the details

of the narrow escape of the President and the bloodthirstiness of the would-be assassin.

Its all poppy-cock; a poor devil who is half witted walked into the White House, and because of

his rambling talk was arrested. He had no weapon of any kind and could not

possibly have hurt anybody had he been so inclined.

The party whip is being brought into use to force Democratic Senators into

voting to confirm the nomination of Mr. Van Allen to be ambassador to Italy,

notwithstanding the general belief of the charge that he bought the nomination

with his \$50,000 contribution to the Cleveland campaign fund.

WHO WILL BE GOVERNOR?

The Lyons County Times says even at this early day there is quite a buzzing

going on in regard as to who shall be our next Governor. Many names are men-

tioned, and among them are a few who were afraid to get in line with the Silver

party last year. These men have the gall of an ox, but they will undoubtedly

land in the soup. The Silver party of Nevada will hold a convention next

summer into which no goldbug had better poke his saffron-colored plum. The

people want a State ticket next year composed of men who have been tried

and not found wanting.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder. The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonium Compounds Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Correspondence of THE RECORD.

CHICAGO, October 5, 1893.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand special tickets for Chicago day have

been delivered to Horace Tucker, superintendent of admissions. They are

designed as souvenirs of the great day. Each card of admission bears a coupon

which will be torn off at the gate, leaving the ticket itself in the possession of

the purchaser as memento of attendance. The superintendent of admissions

is sanguine enough to believe that every one of the 750,000 tickets will be

sold before the close of Chicago day, though he does not pretend to predict

that all of them will be presented at the gate. He says, moreover, that he will

not be surprised if the record showed an attendance of 50,000 children. He

figures that the employers who have already agreed to send all their

employees to the grounds on that day will swell the attendance of children to

the largest total since the opening. Arrangements are being made to

handle any number of the little ones in safety, and the transportation lines

have been asked to make special preparations for their safety and comfort.

Extra guards will be on duty at the railroad stations and about the grounds

wherever there is apt to be a congestion of the crowds. The ambulance corps

will be doubled for duty and the entire force of the Columbian guard will be in

active service to see that the crowds are handled comfortably.

Forty Turks shook the exposition dust from their trousers and started

Thursday noon on their 7,000-mile journey back to Constantinople. The

brigade included the Sedan chair men whose high rates and grasping dispositions

made their business a total failure.

Manager Levy of the Turkish village gave the homesick voyagers a farewell

dinner, and the prayer in the mosque sought special favor at the great Prop-

phet's shrine for the homesick crew. Each man was simply hilarious over

the prospect of again soon walking the muddy, sloppy and otherwise terrible

byways of their capital.

Children's day is to be a noted one at the Woman's Building. They are to

have on that occasion all the infant prodigies to perform for the benefit of

the multitude. Their will be two pieces by the boy chorister, Lavis, a

soprano of Grace church choir, and other attractions as great.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand d'Este, heir presumptive to the throne of

Austria-Hungary, the probable future ruler of 40,000,000 of people, is a visitor

at the fair.

The Prince and his suite will stop a few days in Chicago, and will

then continue a tour of the world, which is being made quite as much for

purposes of education and enlightenment as for royal pleasure.

Cadet Seeley, Conrad and Bash, the West Pointers who were recently court-

martialed for absenting themselves without leave from the military camp

at the World's Fair during the visit of military academy corps to Chicago,

have fared badly. The President has acted on their cases and decided to

allow Seeley to resign and suspend Conrad and Bash for one year, subject

to any mitigation the Secretary of War may see fit to give. Seeley has the

additional charge of breaking his parole resting against him.

Any visitor to the fair who loves to dwell on the historic associations of

those wide, old-fashioned fire-places, with their high mantels, which helped

to make life endurable in the seventeenth century, will do well to study

the numerous examples to be found in the various state and foreign buildings

at the fair. Since the chilly mornings and evenings of autumn have come

and started a shiver down the spine of the thinly clad, cheerful wood fires

have been started in many of these fire places and groups of men and women

are constantly gathered about enjoying the old-time comforts. Some occupy

the old-fashioned chimney corners or angle nooks, as the poets prefer to

call them; others lean against the high mantels, and if not very tall may in

some cases stand under the arch or ceiling of the fireplace close up to the

blazing logs; still others sit in dreary attitudes on the old-fashioned wicker

chairs and settees scattered about.

In the Massachusetts State building you may see the finest example of an

old colonial fireplace. The mantel is red-corniced, and across the front in a

row are hung old-fashioned leather fire buckets of ante-revolutionary days.

Old china teapots and sugar bowls adorn the mantel shelf. This is the

inscription on the Massachusetts mantel: "Euse petit placidum sub libertate

quiescent." The entire room in which this fireplace is constructed is in

keeping with the mantel.

The Indiana State building has two or three old-fashioned wood fireplaces

and a fire burning in one, around which Hoosiers stand to warm their backs.

In the reception room the wide fireplace has fine brass-knobbed andirons, and a

mantel is constructed of antique oak and beautiful tiles of blue and gold. A

large mirror runs up and above the mantel to the ceiling. Anyone looking

for a fire-place to copy in the construction of a new house will find it profitable

to study the state buildings at the fair. There are special examples in the

Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Maine and other structures, some of them

very beautiful in design. In the New York building portraits of Governor

Flower and Chanancy M. Depew are placed above wide mantels and

fireplaces. The Pennsylvania ladies' reception room is as follows: "Art

Sanctifies the Sorrows of the World."

The Kentucky State building has a splendid example of an old-fashioned

fireplace of antebellum days in the south. In one of the chimney corners

in a frame is hung a copy of Henry Clay's great speech delivered at Lexington

in 1847.

Victoria house has a fine old angle nook with a baronial-looking terra

cotta fireplace and archway, and an oak-paneled mantel. There are, of

course, many others equally worthy of mention.

"Can you direct me to the Midway Pleasance?" queried a tall, stout man

dressed in tourist's tweed of the Columbian guard in front of the Maine building

at noon the other day.

"Yesir. Follow your nose down this street till ye come to the fence and

then turn to your left and ye can't miss it," replied the guard, whose

application papers bear the endorsement of a national commissioner from

Kansas.

The tall, stout man once ruled the House of Representatives with a rod of

iron. Just before he interrogated the guard he had made the following entry

in the visitors' register in the Maine building:

Thomas B. Reed.

Mrs. S. K. Reed.

Kittie Reed.

The ex-czar declined the offer of Executive Commissioner Mattocks, of

Portland, for an escort about the grounds. When interrogated by a

newspaper man he said he had seen just enough of the White City to begin

to realize its vastness and its beauty. They first stunned him and when the

shock wore off the beauty dazzled him. He had visited none of the exposition

buildings and he guiltily admitted that he was headed for Midway and recreation.

Mr. Reed's visit to Chicago is for the sole purpose of seeing it in his

own way. The architectural and landscape effects impress the big man from

Maine more forcibly than any other of the countless marvels of the fair.

Chicago day at the World's Fair, Oct. 9, will be celebrated by wiping

out the entire debt of the World's Fair company—bonded, floating and interest.

It will just take a little over \$1,900,000 to do this. Calculations by

members of the finance committee have shown that the income of the

exposition to Oct. 9, added to the funds already in the treasury, will quite

reach the required amount. After Chicago day the net income of the

remaining twenty-one days of the exposition will be devoted to the interests

of the stockholders. This net income should average not less than \$100,000

a day. The finance committee unanimously recommended that the

remaining thirty per cent on the bonded debt of the corporation be paid on Oct.

9. It is anticipated that the floating debt will be practically wiped out at

the same time, thus enabling the corporation to then stand free from

debt. The payments to be made include: Interest on the bonds, \$230,000;

thirty per cent payment on bonds, \$1,230,350; floating debt, including

running expenses, \$325,000.

Directors are sanguine that the 20,000,000 mark will have been passed

when fair closes at noon of Oct. 31.

THEY WILL BE REMEMBERED.

Powderly's paper, the Journal of the Knights of Labor, sends this editorial

greeting to Washington. It means political death for some men at the next elec-

tion: "If the members of Congress who have taken the shilling and, allowing

the professions of a life-time, consented to vote against free coinage, would only

be good enough to stop casting about their devotion to labor they would not

excite the disgust they are doing. They decide no one. Workingmen know they

have been betrayed and their true interests bartered for federal patronage, and

they will remember their betrayers."

A locomotive is being constructed in England to run 100 miles an hour. It is

2,000 horse power, the driving wheels 12 feet in diameter. The three cylinders

are 40, 28 and 18 inches in diameter with a 30 inch stroke. The boiler pressure is 200

pounds.

Union Pacific System. The Great Overland Route. The SHORTEST LINE.

TO ALL PRINCIPAL POINTS.

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS: Effective Sept. 11, 1893.

Table with columns for SOUTH BOUND and NORTH BOUND, listing train numbers, destinations, and times.

Rio Grande Western. STANDARD GAUGE. CURRENT TIME TABLE, IN EFFECT APRIL 1, 1893.

LEAVE SALT LAKE. No. 2—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE. No. 1—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East.

Through Fare each way, \$12.00. Reduction on round trip tickets.

Freight at reasonable rates. For particulars call on N. P. DOOLEY, Pioche Agent.

Pioche and Helene Stage Line.

Semi-Weekly Trips between the two places. Leave Helene on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 a. m.

Fare Each Way, - \$5.00. Packages and small freight carried safely and delivered promptly.

J. A. DENTON, Prop'r.

Nevada Stage & Transportation Co.

From Eureka to Ely, Taylor and Pioche.

Carrying the U. S. Mails and Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express.

GOOD STOCK & QUICK TIME.

Stages of this line leave Pioche Mondays and Fridays, arriving in Taylor in 26 hours.

Fare from Pioche to Taylor or from Taylor to Pioche, \$12. Round Trip, \$20.

This line connects with line from Taylor to Eureka, and from Eureka to Taylor, which runs daily.