AID FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR

It Was the Subject of Much Debate in the House Yesterday.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST GIVING IT

Covert of New York Objects to Extending Further Congressional Assistance-Henderson's Strong Plea for Chicago-Senate Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.-The World's fair appropriation bill was the subject of debate in the house today, but, as usual when it is known that a vote will be reached, the speakers were not complimented by large attendance. At no time during the day were more than 100 members present and the galleries could not muster the usual number of *pectators. The press galleries were deserted, and the press gallery is the thermometer of the house. When business is brisk the press gallery is crowded. When it is dull the "printers," as Mr. Culberson of Texas terms them, are absent. They were absent today.

Sundry Civil Bill.

After routine business the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Lester of Georgia in the chair, on senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriations.

Mr. Taylor of Illinois offered an amendment, which he said he would hereafter call up, providing that if the World's fair be kept open on Sunday, no machinery shall be rup, or any labor not absolutely necessary performed, and that a ball shall be provided for the conduct of religious services by min-

isters of all denominations. Mr. Hopkins of tilinois earnestly urged the adoption of the senate amendment, making an appropriation of \$5,000,000. No pleage, he said, made by the city of Chicago, had been unfulfilled. The house should follow the lead of the senate and say to the people of congress would patriotically and ungrudgngly aid them in making this the grandest

exposition ever held.

Mr. Livingston of Georgia denied that the proposed appropriation was a question of patriotism. By a private contract the lia-bility of congress was limited to \$1,500,000 for the government exhibits, and there was no precedent for the government going into partnership with a private enterprise.

Henderson Favors the Appropriation. Mr Henderson of Iowa said that the house was called to face a question which touched the reputation and honor of the American people and their great government, was but one question involved in this debate—the honor of the American republic. He did not care whether the \$5,000,000 was a lcan or a gift. The only question was, "Shall we make a success of the great exposition to be given under the American flag?? For the particular form in which the appropriation was made, he cared not. This was not a party question, and he was proud of his country, and he was able to say that a decided majority of both parties was in favor of the exposition. If the exposition was a success every nation would honor the flag that flowed over this capitol. This was a common interest, and be prayed that congress would lift it outside of the narrow channels of partisan debate.

New York is Not Jealous. Mr. Covert of New York, referring to a re-

mark made by Hopkins of Illinois that New York was lealous of Chicago, entered an em-phatic denial to the statement. Imperia phatic denial to the statement. New York did not entertain a feeling of jealousy towards any municipality on this continent. But New York stood today jealcred compact, sacredly and solemnly entered into. New York had no word except that of sindness towards Chicago, but on behalf of Name on behalf of New York said that Chicago, having assumed the obligation of making the fair a success and of doing all necessary in the way of financial sig, the compact should be adhered to and the contract should be kept. [Applause.] If it were true that the government agents in charge of the exposition had gone beyond their authority it would be a dis-henor to bolster up what they had done in violation of law. The time had come to put the stamp of disapproval on these attempts at speculation. The next thing would be congress would send a committee to partake in the speculation there. He failed to see how the honor of the government was assailed when it refused to become a partner in a stock speculation. The function of the government was to give exact stice to all and special privileges to none. [Applause.]

Other Speakers on the Subject, Mr. Atkinson of Pennsylvania offered an

amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the fair grounds except for medical, mechanical and scientific purposes, and he spoke in favor of the adoption of his Mr. Dolliver of Iowa (favoring the appro printion) welcomed the opportunity to do what should be done to make the fair a great

national success and to give the management the encouragement which it required. Mr. Chipman of Michigan senate proposition to close the fair on Sun day and Mr. Atkinson's amendment to prevent the sale of liquor on the grounds. After further debate the committee rose and the house adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Deficiency Appropriations Occupy the Time -Almost a Row.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.-The last of the appropriation bills-that to supply the deficiences for the fiscal year ended June 30. 1892 - occupied about half of today's session of the senate. All the amendments reported by the committee on appropriations were acted upon and the bill was then offered for general amendments. Only a few such, however, were offered, and the bill went over until Monday.

Among the committee amendments was one requiring the secretary of the treasury to pay to the Pacific railway companies the sum they should find due to them for government transportation. The amount earned on the nided times is to be paid into the treasury on account of the indebtedness of the companies and the amount earned on the unaided os is to be paid to the companies. jection was made to the amendment and it was agreed to without question

Money for Indian Depredations.

An amendment was also agreed to appro priating nearly \$500,000 to pay judgments of the court of claims in Indian depredation

The only other important amendment offered was a provision for payment of the judgments in the French spoliation claims. These, it was said, aggregated about \$1,000,000 and were spread over forty pages of the bill; but action was deferred until Monday on about half of them, on the ground that they had been referred to the house committee on claims, which committee had not yet reported. All theitems for the claims of in surance companies were struck out.

Just before adjournment there was, in re lation to a district railroad bill, a display of angry feeling between Senators Harris and Sanders. The threatened storm, however, passed over without any serious couse After a short executive session, the senate

MRS. HARRISON'S HEALTH.

Secretary Halford Denies a Cruel Report-Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16 .- Today Private Secretary Haiford was shown the Washington dispatchi na Philadelphia paper to the effect that Mrs. Harrison is aying of quies consumption, and that her friends have abandoned hope of her recovery. He said the report was cruel and contrary to all information received from the attending physician and others who are new with Mrs. Harrison. The president received reports from Leon lake every day from Dr. Gardner and relatives with his wife, and they were all of a favorable and encouraging character.

The president will join Mrs. Harrison in the mountains soon after the adjournment of congress. This action is in accordance with original plans and is in nowise due to any unfavorable change in Mrs. Harrison's condition. The fact that President Harrison and Private Secretary Halford left here this afternoon for Cape May is, in itself, very positive evidence that Mrs. Harrison is not

dangerously iii Resolutions Introduced in the House. In the senate today Mr. Jones of Nevada from the committee on contingent expenses reported back a resolution (which was agreed to) instructing the committee on immigration to inquire into the workings of the laws on the subject of immigration from foreign countries, the importation of contract

labor and the laws and prevailing methods of naturalization since the year 1890. Representative A. C. Hopkins today introduced a resolution in the house asking the attorney general what steps, if any, have been taken to indict and punish the members of the American Sugar Refinery company of the Sugar trust and the Wholesale Grocers Association of Pennsylvania and New Jet sey, recently organized as an adjunct of the trust, and thereby, says the resolution, formng an lilegal combination to raise, control nd arbitrarily regulate the price of an ar

Confirmations: E. E. Johnson, receiver of public money at Del Norte, Colo.; R. W. Boggs, register of the land office at Neligh,

NEBRASKA'S FINE CROPS.

Dundy County Prospects Better Than Ever

Hefore Known. BENKELMAN, Neb., July 16 .- (Special Tele gram to THE BEE. | - Dandy county crops are lourishing. They never have looked so well since the settlement of the county as they do this year. Wheat harvest will open in full blast next week. There are thousands of acres of wheat in this section that will sell for an amount equal to double the market value of the land on which the crop is growing. Corn promises to do splendidly The tassels in some fields are already—begin ning to show. The quantities of old corn that can be seen in the farmers' cribs and the growing crop of chiefly young porkers which adorn the barn yards is tangible evi ence that the man who staid by this county s now reaping his reward.

The esteemed and effective boomer here L. Morse, suggests to The Bee correspond ent that the general passenger agent of the B. & M. railroad immediately arrange a ser-ies of harvest excursions. He further advances the opinion that one-half of those who would be brought to this country by such as excursion would never return to the land o mud, but would locate here and write for their families to come as soon as possible Dundy county offers grand inducements to home seekers and they should avai them-selves of the opportunity before it is too late. Land will advance in price rapidly during

the coming year.

LEXISOTON, Neb., July 16.—[Special to THE BER.]—Splendid rains have fallen throughout Dawson county the past fortyeight hours, making an immense wheat yield

a certainty.
Reynolds, Neb., July 16.—|Special to Till BEE,]—The wheat crop is being harvested and is the best ever raised in the county and the largest acreage. Corn will be below the average as a whole, while some fields are reported as extra good. All other crops are in good growing condition. There will not be over one-fourth of last year's fruit crop. BLUE HILL, Nob., July 16.—[Special to The Bee.]—There was a good rain yesterday morning. Corn is somewhat late but is doing finely and prospects are good. Fall wheat is good, also rye and barley. Oats and spring wheat will be light generally. except where seed has been plowed in, or sown with a press drill. Fields so planted are doing well. NEWMAN GROVE, Neb., July 16 .- [Special

to THE BEE. -Yesterday was the warmest of the season, the thermometer registering at 12 m. 1122 in the shade. There were some indications of rain. Crops not suffering. There never were better prospects of a bounteous harvest than now

GANDY, Neb , July 16. [Special Telegram to The Bre. |-Logan county was visited by three hours' rain last evening. Small grain crop is assured.

WENT ON AN EXCURSION.

Delegates to the Baptist Young People's Convention Enjoy Themselves.

DETROIT, Mich., July 16 .- This morning's session of the Baotist Young People's union convention opened with an open parliament on local methods conducted by Rev. S. A. Northrup of Fort Wayne, Ind., and participated in by many present. Following this there was a general discussion of various subjects. Rev. David Spencer of Racine. Wis , followed with an address. Questions from the question box were read and answered, and Rev. D. D. MacLauren of New York city spoke on the 'Baptist Young People's Union of America."

After the ununimous passage of the follow-ing resolution, an adjournment was taken to enable the delegates to go on an excursion to Lake St. Claire

Lake St. Claire.

Resolved. That the Baptist Young People's Union of America, in convention assembled, most earnestly calls the attention of the Christian beone of America to the importance of closing the World's Columbian exposition on Sunday, and requests the house of representatives to pass the senate bill containing the provisions for closing the fair on Sunday and prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on the ground.

Of Scientific Interest.

Chicago, Ill., July 16.-The active sun spot in high south heliographic latitude, which crossed the sun's central meridian on July 13, was the seat yesterday of a very remarkable phenomenon. A photograph taken with the spectro-heliograph of the Kenwood observatory at 11 o'clock July 15 showed nothing remarkable in the foculæ around the spot. A photograph taken about 11:13 (central time) showed, however, an intensely bright hook-shaped form extending across the bridge in the spot. In twenty-seven minutes later the brilliant mass had become very complex in form and at 1:34 it had practically disappeared. This phenomenon is a very extraordinary one and possesses considerable scientific interest, centering chiefly in the question what effect will be shown in the daily records of terrestrial magnetic disturbances secured at various observatories throughout the world.

Alcohol from Molasses. New Haven, Conn., July 16,-The Old Colony Distillery company, which went into insolvency about a year ago, is reorganizing and will soon start the plant for the purpose of distilling alcohol from raw molasses, or

'black strap " The distillery first started distilling liquor from grain, but owing to high freight rates was driven out of the market by western distillers. The raw material will now be brought here direct from the West Indies in tank boats. The new company will start with a capital of \$30,000 and will have among its members several well known New York capitalists.

Consolidated Their Interests. ALBANY, N. Y., July 16 .- The Pough keepsie Bridge company, under a certificate filed with the secretary of state, is organized under the name of the Poughkeep ie Bridge and Railroad company, with a capital of \$5,000,000. The reorganization agreemer contemplates that the New England & Wes ern Italiroad company will be consolidated with the new corporation. An agreement attached to the certificate of incorporation shows that the Reading road is to control the properties of the consolidated companies.

Raising the Price of Fruit. San Jose, Cal., July 16 .- Owing to the sportness of the fruit crop, especially apricots, prices have gone up considerably in the last few days, and orchardists who held their fruit are netting good prices. Apricots, which were selling a few days ago at 15 cents per pound or \$30 per ton, now bring \$60 per ton: prunes which sold for \$30 per ten now bring \$50, with corresponding in crease in prices for other varieties of fruit.

Heavy Electrical Storm.

CINCINNATI, O., July 16. - Electricians in the Western Union telegraph office here report an unusually heavy electrical storm passing over the country from east to west-it was observed first about 10 a. m. on the New York wires, later on wires to Atlanta and then at St. Louis. If it were night the storm would be visible in an unusually bright aurors display.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES' PLANS

Preparing to Secure Safety Appliances for All Trains.

THEY WILL MEET IN CHICAGO SOON

Procts Will Re Made to Have the Uniform Coupling Bill, Now Before Congress. Passed-Other Devices to Be Discussed.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTS STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16,

At the just annual meeting of the Railway Yardmasters association, held in the city of Lincoln, Nep., June 8, 9 and 10 last, a committee of three members on safety appliances was appointed. Augustus D. Shaw of Indianapolis was selected as chairman of this committee and was authorized to ask for a committee from each of the following organzations: Order of Railroad Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Brotherhood of Railway Conductors and Brakemen's Mutual Aid association.

Shaw said this evening: "The purpose of this action on the part of the yardmasters is that these representatives of various organizations named should be called together as soon as possible, and take some action relative to the bill now before congress, which relates to the equipment of all railroad cars and engines used in interstate ommerce with a uniform draw bar and air

All Deeply Interested.

"This certainly is a matter that all are deeply interested in. I therefore request that the railway employe organizations name! appoint their committees without delay to meet in the city of Chicago at 10 o'clock a. m. September 15, 1892. The subject matter to be discussed is, first, what are the most practical and satest devices for use on all railroad cars and engines! This is a matter that concerns us so much that we should interest ourselves in it. We demand a voice on a subject that concerns the rail road employe to the extent of life and limb. Mr. Shaw says that if the railroad om-ployes will only bestir themselves at this time and take an interest in the Chicago meeting the uniform car coupling bill will be passed by congress and, where needed, legislation for the protection of life and limb will be had by congress.

Republicans Well Satisfied,

With perfect satisfaction the selection in New York today of Thomas H. Carter of Helena, Mont., to be chairman of the repub-lican national committee, and Chris Mages, editor of the Pittsburg Times, to be secretary to succeed the former, who was selected secretary by the national committee some days ngo, were received by republicans in Washington. They are unanimous in the belief that the work of the executive committee could not have been improved upon if it had had the entile republican field to select from. Both are young, vig-orous men, with a wide range of experience in political management besides being to the manner born politicians They are something more than politicians and political managers. They are statesman and have the power of creating issues. They will introduce new life into the campaign management, and under their direction there will not only be harmonious action, but real republican ability exercised. The election was made entirely upon the judgment of the executive committee members, who used their best judgment in choosing the character of ability specially desired to secure success

for the party.

It was believed here that either L. T. Michener of Indiana or Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin would be chosen, but Mr. Michener has all along insisted that his professional and other engagements forbade his acceptance and the sacrifice would be for him personally too great unless the vital inests of the party seemed imperiled, which event be would have ac-sted. Mr. Payne is at the head cepted. Mr. Payne is at the head of a syndicate which has recently purchased the street car systems of Milwaukee and is now engaged putting in an electric system under his personal supervision and so his reasons for not taking the chairmanship were upon business grounds and good

How the Plan Will Work. No man has declined to serve upon the committee except for some ample reason not connected with politics. Mr. Michener said this evening of the new officers chosen today;" In my Judgment the party is to be congratulated on the selection or Mr. Carter as chairman and Mr. Magee as secretary They were earnest and prominent friends of the president in the management of his campaign at the Minneapolis convention where each achieved deserved distinction in the field of convention politics. Mr. Carter's experience in congress and as commissioner of the land office has given him a wide acquaintance with public men and a thorough knowledge of political questions

and issues. He is cool, cautious, brave and a man of excellent judgment. "Mr. Magee is conceded to be one of the best politicions in the country. shrewd, tircless, easy to approach and has a marvelous faculty for rightly reading human nature. Both the chairman and the secre tery are strong and active men of good habits and will prove themselves capable of standing the heavy nervous and physical strain which awaits them."

Funds Properly Expended. Replying to Senator Pettigrew's resolu ion calling upon the secretary of the interior for information as to what disposition he has made of the moneys appropriated to pay the scouts and soldiers of the Sisseton, Wanneton and other bands of the Slova Indians, etc., Secretary Noble today sent to the senate a statement upon the subject from Commis sioner Morgau. The commissioner says that from the appropriation of \$126,620, appropri ated for these Indians, \$2,250 was deducted to pay necessary expenses incident to preparation of the rolls, embracing 138 acouts and soldiers, which gives each \$901, which amount Special Agent Elrod is presumed to have paid to the claimants themselves. He says further that Elrod was no instructed to make any deduction for at torneys' claims and that none had bee made, although three or four such claims had been filed in the court of claims and 10 per cent had been withheld till the question of payment of attorneys' fees was deter

Indian Depredation Claims.

The first fruits of the legislation secured largely through the efforts of Senator Pad-dock during 1890, in the passage of the act to provide for the adjudication and payment ciaims arising from Indian depredations were realized, so far as the senate is con cerned, today by the adoption of the amend-ment of the committee on Indian depredations, presented and in the charge of Senator Paddock to the general deficiency bill, appropriating \$478,252, in payment of judgment rendered by the court of claims for a large number of such claims, the first ones taken up and adjudicated by the court. The northwestern senators are naturally greatly pleased with the action of the senato Senator Paddock managed the matter in his usual quiet and effective way, secured the adoption of the proposition Senator Chandler of New a short contest. Hampshire has been a firm and most valuable friend throughout all this legislation. Senator Shoup, chairman of the committee of Indian depredations, has been a most faithful guardish of all these interests in charge of his committee. The deductions under sec-tion 6 of the indian depredation act are the amounts which may be charged to funds in the treasury belonging to tribes that committed depredations which can only be charged when in the judgment of the secretary of the interior the requirements for money for educational purposes, etc., for the tribec affected will admit of it. This is to be immediately ascertained by the secretary of the interior and deductions, if any, cerrified to the secretary of the treasury and judgments paid as soon as possible.

Miscellaneous. Walter Irving Stout of Friend, Saline county, has been recommended by Senators Paddock and Manderson for the naval cadet-ship at Annapolis, to fill the vacancy caused by the failures of appointment being made in the Third district by want of applications, Young Stout is the son of a Friend editor. Assistant Secretary Chandler today dismissed the contest of Isaac Enes against Lewis Alien from Rapid City, S. D. E. Clemons was today appointed post-master at Pine Mills, Muscatine county,

Iowa, vice H. Rehbeyn, resigned.
A. C. Pancoats of Ash and, Neb., is at the St. James.
The nomination of Frank W. Boggs, register of the Neligh land office, was confirmed by the senate today.

In the case of Ossa J. Bell, from Black-foot, Idaho, the assistant secretary modified

the commissioner's decision and directed that there be a readjudication. Should Bell full for furnish necessary proof his declaration will stand cancelled, 72 P. S. R. NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Complete List of Changes in the Regular Service. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16 .- [Special

Telegram to THE BEE. |- The following army

orders were issued today: Leave of absence from August 1 to include November 30 was granted Captain Richard Vance, Ninteenth Infantry, A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at the presidio of San Francisco for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to deteromeers as may be ordered before it to deter-mine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the board: Colonel William R. Shufter, First infantry; Colonel William M. Graham, Fifth artillery; Lieutenant Colonel Francis L. Tower, surgeon; Major Charles Beentzoni, First infantry; Captain Leonard Wood, assistant surgeon; First Lieutenant John McClellan, Fifth artillery, recorder, The following named officers will report in person to Colonel William R. Shafter, at such time as he may designate for examination by the board as to their fit ness for promotion: Captain David H. Kenzie, Fifth artillery; Second Lieutenant John E. McMahon, Fourth artillery; Second Lieu-tenant Gustave W. S Stevens, Fifth artilery. First Lieutenant Christopher W. Har cally disqualified for the cuties of a captain by reason of disability incident to the ser-vice, is retired from active service as a captain of artillery. The transfer of Second Lieutenant Frank A. Barton, Twenty-fourth infantry, at his own request, to the cavairy arm, with the rang there, from June 1, and his assignment to the Tenth cavairy are an-

sounced and he will proceed to join his troop (H), at Fort Buford, N. D. Leave of absence on account of disability, granted Captain Thomas F. Quinn, Fourth infantry, February 15, is extended three months on surgeon's certificate of disability. Leave of absence for ten days, to take effect about August S, is granted Captain Henry G. Sharpe, commissary of subsistence. First Licutenant En D. Ferryle, Second artifiery, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Riley, Kan., for assignment to duty August I as adjutant of the light artillery battalion at that point to relieve First Lieutenant Alexander B. Dyer, Fourth artillery, of that duty. Lieutenant Hoyle will be entitled to the pay and allowance of a mounted officer while serving as battalion adjutant, his duties as such requiring him to be mounted. First Lieutenant Stepnen M. Foote, Fourth artillery, is relieved from duty under the Intercontinental Railway commission appointed under the act approved July 14, 1890, and will join his proper station. Leave of absence for one month with permission to ap-

ply for extension, is granted First Lieutenant Stephen M. Foote, Fourth artiflery. Captain Hugh G. Brown, Twelfth in-fantry, will visit the camps of the Missouri National guard at Carthage during the week commencing July 17, and at Brookfield dur ing the week commencing August 4. Cap-tain Edward J. McClernand, Second cay alry, will visit the several companies of the militia of Arizona territory at such tim as may be designated by the governor of the territory. First Lieutenant Aleck D. Schenck, Second artflery, will visit the camp of battery A, St. Louis Light artillery, at Merimae Highlands during the week commencing July 16 for such duty as may be required of him by the governor of Missouri

Among Military Men. General Brooke and Captain Avers left yesterday for a tour of the posts in the west

ern part of the department. Captain P. H. Ray is demonstrating the fact that Indian soldiers know now to shoot. Although his company has been organized only about one year, he has six men who have earned the distinction known as sharpshooters. In all probability some of the In-dian soldiers will be among the distinguished

marksmen at Bellevue next year.
"Indians are naturally good marksmen at short range," said a prominent officer at the department headquarters today. "They are accustomed to shooting with guns that have fixed sights and then they guess at the distance. They are very accurate at estimating distances but they have never learned to manipulate the adjustable sights on our modern rifles. They can't do much with the long range guns with adjustable sights they may learn in time to handle th When they do learn the proper use of the ad-justable sights then the paleface soldiers will have to look to their laurels in the department of marksmanship." General Brooke was asked yesterday if he

thought the striking miners and the soldiers in Igaho would have a clash of arms. "That depends very largely," "upon the amount of whis tv those miners hold of. Whisky under stances can make a great deal of trouble."

Will Report Next Week, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.-The con mittee on the Homestead troubles will report next week and ask leave to investigate the

Pinkerton system during recess.

Want New Directors Appointed. GRAND FORKS, N. D., July 16 .- The Cham ber of Commerce met last evening and instructed a committee to memorialize Governor Bourke to appoint a new board of World's fair managers to succeed the board resigned. Other cities and towns in the state will be urged to unite in the memorial Similar action was taken by the North Da-

kota Millers association now in session here

Auxious for a Race. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 16.-The Mc-Bridge Bros., the owners of the steam vacht Yankee Doodle, have issued a challenge to any boat in the world for a race on the Delaware river, one or two miles, for any prize or purse that may be offered. In the meantime they claim the championship of America of the record of the Yankee Doodie for one mile in 2:01 3-5.

Another Effect of the Tariff. MAYNARD, Mass., July 16.-Notice was posted in the mills of the Assabet Manufacturing company this morning notifying the operatives that on and after July 11 their pay would be the same for fifty-eight hours as heretofore for sixty hours, and that wages for piece work will be advanced 13

The tax rolls of the city and county of New York for 1891 shows a total real estate valuation of \$1,504,904,603, and of personal property, \$423,350,672, The total valuation, real and personal is \$1,828,264,275, which is an increase of \$42,406,497 over the assess-ment of 1891. The tax rate which is to be fixed for the year on the first Monday of September will be but \$1.85. Last year it

An English scientist has made a calculation about the time it will take to fill the world with all the people it will hold. The present population of the globe is supposed to be about 1,467,000,000, and he estimates that the maximum of the inhabitants that can be sustained upon the entire surface of the earth is 3,994,000,000, and that this figure will be reached A. D. 2072.

Chica ro has 1,208,669 inhabitants. It con tains 180 square miles of territory. It has 750 hotels, 531 newspapers, 74 miles of fine boule vards, 2,123 miles of public parks (more than any city in the world), five union depots and thirty-five railway lines varying in length from 7,000 to 50 miles.

DEATHS.

Notices of Ave lines or less wader this head, Afty cents; each additional line ten cents. SCHRIEBER-Charles J. Schr'eber, aged 47 years, 10 months. LAPS-Baby Laps, age 1 day. KOWVALENSKE-Age 5 months. MARDINGER-Age 1 month, 5 days.

Natices of five lines or less under this head fifty cents; each additional line ten cents. GIERSELMAN—To the wife of William Gier-selman, a daughter. VANDENSTEINER—To the wife of Otto Van densteiner, a daughter.

BORN.

IN REVIEWING A REVIEWER

Secretary of Agriculture Rusk Pays His Respects to Chancellor Canfield.

SCORCHING REPLY TO A CRITICISM

trictures on Bulletin No. 8, Which Concerned Prof. Billings' Hog Cholera Panacea, Bring Forth a Characteristic Letter from Mr. Rusk.

Washington, D. C., July 16 .- [Special to The Ber |- Secretary of Agriculture Rusk has written to Chanceltor Canfield of the Nebraska university a letter,

of which the following is a copy: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHING ton, D. C., July 11.—To Mr. James H. Can-field, Chanceller of the State University, Lincoln, Neb.: Sir—Senator Paddock has just referred to me, for my views thereocertain statements made in your corr spondence with him in regard to farmers' bulletin No. 8, issued by this department, which statements are coupled with the expressed desire on your part to know "whether the head of the department has really given the matter any thought at all. you expressed your views in regard to bulletin quite fully in your letter to me of the 3d ultimo, in which you cover all the points which have been brought to my attention in your correspondence with the senator, and also all contained in the newssenator, and also all contained in the news-paper letter of Mr. Charles H. Walker on the same subject, a copy of which you en-closed for his information, the whole subject can be sufficiently considered by transmitting an answer to your letter to me through the hands of Senator Paddock.
Your letter would have been answered

sooner had you not stated explicitly that you wished me to understand that it was not t be the ground of lengthy or argumentativ correspondence, and that you would be satis led to know that it was in my hands and receiving due consideration. As, in spite of this statement, you have not been satisfied to leave the matter in that condition, I shall now renly at such length us seems desirable to demonstrate the misleading and inconsistent positive. tion which you assume, and the untenable character of your suggestions. About Editing Each Other's Reports,

In your letter to me you complain because bulletin No. 3 was not submitted to you for revision before it was printed, and you criti-

ise the statements made in some of the letters from citizens of Nebraska which were published in that document. Under any cir cumstances your complaint might be consid ered as extraordinary, since it has never been and is not now the custom for this depart ment to submit its reports or bulletins either to the officers of the state universities or to hose of the state experiment stations to b revised or modified in advance of publica-tion. I am not aware of any reason why this should be expected. The reports of the Nebraska experiment station certainly have not been sent to me for revision or modificaion, although the relation of the experiment stations to this department might readily suggest such a course, and some of the bulletins issued from that station bear upon many pages the evidence of needed revision. So far from adopting such a friendly course, the publications issued from your patho-biological laboratory are filled with the most glaring misreoresentations of the valuable scientific work done by the bureau of animal industry, and apparently neeffort has been spared to express disparagement in the been spared to express disparanteen in the coarsest and most offensive language. After these ascaults, inspired by jealousy and egotism, had been carried on through the bulletins of your station and for the newspapers for years, the director of the patho-biological laboratory assailed me personally in similarly abusive language cause I would neither turn over a part of the bureau's appropriation for his use nor per-mit him to dictate as to the manner in which the investigations of this department should be conducted. Considering these facts, you need not be surprised at my astonishmen when you seriously propose that I submit the bulletins of the bureau of animal industry to be revised at your sta-

tion in advance of publication. If a more preposterous propo-sition was ever made to the department it has certainly not been brought to my atten-tion. I might have applied for information in regard to the inoculations made in Ne braska as you intimate, but if the malignan hostility shown toward this department by the person in charge of your pathe-biologica laboratory had not prevented me from apply ing to that source, the unreliable character of the statements issued by him would have been sufficient. Comparing his statements made from time to time with letters received from the unbiased citizens of Nebraska, have no hesitation in saying that even it the latter were made from memory they de-

serve the greater confidence. Mighty Little Room to Kick.

It must have been evident to you when your letter was prepared that your criticism of the builetin in question did not touch an essential part of it, nor did you point out any inaccuracies or errors in the statements made by its author. The greater part of your communication is devoted to proving that there were incorrect statements in four of the letters published which were written by Nebraska farmers. As there were about fifty-five letters printed, most of which were written from memory, the writers hust have been unusually accurate if there are only four of them in which you and Mr Walker can find statements to criticise.

Where you both misrepresent and try to mislead your readers is in the studious endeavor to convey the impression that the letters mentioned were used in drawing the deductions of the bulletin as to the failure of inoculation. For this there can be no ex-cuse, as the object of publishing this corre spondence is very plainty stated, namely, to show that there had been many berus inocu-lated during 1888 and 1889 and that many losses from inoculation occurred during thos of which the public up to this time has had no information, and to indicate that the sentiment among the farmers in the districts where inoculation has been mosthoroughly tested is overwhelmingly against the practice. The first two conclusions can not be contested, and from the correspon dence of the department I feel sure that the last one is equally correct. It may suit the purposes of the half dozen persons who are nterested in sustaining inoculation to draw the attention of farmers from the facts which prove it to be a humbug, by assuming such inbounded indignation over errors in a few fecting in the least the general conclusions of the bulietin. But unless I am greatly mistaken as to the intelligence of Nebraska farmers, this plan of throw-ing dust in their eyes will not succeed.

Surprising Evidence of Oversight, What I fail to understand is, now you, an educated man, accustomed to the examina tion and analysis of written and printe nocuments, could deliberately ignore the evidence of the failure of inoculation as p sented in the bulletin, and, selecting t correspondence for your text, ask me: "Is this the best evidence that can be secur for the establishment or the overthrow scientific experiments? Is this a scientific method of investigation!" With the bulletin before you, did you not know that the necessary evidence from scientific experiments was contained in it! And if you did know it, what was the object of asking such mis

eading questions. Concerning your intimation that letters favorable to inoculation were omitted from the bulletin, I have only to refer you to the letters of such men as J. W. Coulter, D. P. Ashburn, S. C. Bassett, Hugn Gluson and Thomas Peifer, all of whom state that they are believers in inoculation and whose letters appear in the bulletin. There were a large number of letters, both for and against the practice, which were omitted because they were written entirely from a theoretical point of view, and made no reference to any facts in support of the position taken, or for other equally good reasons.

Some Singular Statements Pointed Out. One of these, signed by S. W. Perin, the

foreman of your state farm, was so evidently written with the intention to reader that it was not given, and out of con sideration for your state it was not exposed. Mr. Perin does not hesitate to make the positive assertion that no hogs had been lost on the farm after inoculation, and yet I feel sure you will not question the statement that in August of last year forty-eight head of swine were inoculated on the state farm, thirty-eight of which afterwards died from an outbreak

of disease set up by the inoculation, and that three out of four not inoculated contracted the disease from the inoculated animals and also died. Can you explain why this un-trathful statement was made by the foreman

of your state farm!
You are quite right in your assumption that I am not willing to let untruths or half truths appear on the record of the depart. ment during my administration. equally particular in regard to the state ments made from your patho-biological labor atory! If so, how can you sustain the director in his assertions that inoculation has been an unqualified success! Why do you ignore the main points in bulletin No. 8, which proves inoculation to be a failure and dangerous to the stock interests of the coun try, and confine your criticism to details of correspondence which do not affect the gen-

eral conclusions a particle?

You again that the inoculation of the Hess berd was a failure; but when you assert that 'No one has ever denied that it was a fail ire," you certainly are in error. Did not the lirector of your laboratory assert before the National Swine Breeders association, No-vember 14, 1888, that his assistants had moc-ulated 1,000 hogs in Nebraska, and that there bad been to failure! Did not the same per son assert in his first pamphlet on inocula tion, published about a year later, that over 1,000 hogs had been inoculated in Nebraska since 1886, with a reported loss of but eleven cut of the whole number! Did he not say over his own signature in The Owana Ben, under date of January 7, 1892, that "Every one who is acquainted with the true facts knows that these herds reported as killed at Surprise, Neb., in 1888, were all diseased at the time they were inoculated?" How do you harmonize these different state-ments with each other, or with the letter of Mr. Hess which states that the norwere perfectly health when inoculated, and only showed siegness eight or ten days afterward, or with the explanation which you now desire me to make to the effect that the inecutation was a failure, but that was an early experiment, and te veighed as such?

It is these inconsistent and, in some cases, plainly untruthful statements, which have emanated from the patho-biological laboratory, which have caused me to lose all confidence in the work which is done there, or the records which are kept of it For this reason, if no other, I should decline to have the builetins of this department modified so as to agree with those records.

Record is Agin Him.

But these are by no means all the incon sistencies which I might point out. I wonly take the time to refer to one other. the letter in The Omana Bee already men-tioned, it is stated: "This year over 3,000 have been inoculated in Nebraska." Of the 3,000 I do not know of one being in-jured by inoculation, though one such case in sucaing pigs is reported, and one failure in the same herd," etc. At the time this was written the writer certainly know of the failure on the state farm, and within five weeks he published a statement from his records admitting a loss of 198 head as having occurred in herds which were healthy when inoculated. Does it not occur to you that it might be well for to experiment in revising the statements made from your patho-biological laboratory before you undertake to edit the bulleting

asued by this department?
Again, you are indignant because there is a "blank silence" in the table on rage 11 in regard to the experiments at Gibbon, although any one can see from a summing up which follows the table that no losses were counted against the herds located at that place. If you were examining this ubject impartially, why did you not call my attention to the fact that the author of bu letin No. 8 omitted to give the numbers that were lest in Mr. Hinckley's herd! How does it happen that in all of the efforts that have been made to clucidate the question of inocutation and to enlighten this de partment you have failed to quote your records in regard to this ease! From a bit introduced in the Nebraska logislature askng compensation, I learn that Mr. Hinck-ley's loss was eighty head. This would make the total loss 543, instead of 463 as given on page 11 of the bulletin—the per-centage of loss being 533 instead of 451 g. In other words, the failure was even more lisastrous than was claimed in the bulletin,

Some Losses Not Charged.

Another example of generosity on the part of the author of bulletin No. 8 is seen in his summing up of the losses which followed the inoculations made under the direction of your patho-biological laboratory during 1891. his summing up (page 37) the herds which it was claimed were affected before inoculation were excluded from calculation, but in a comparison the loss among inoculated and unin-ulated needs in the state it is pla that no such exclusion should have Taking all the herds inoculated 1891 from which figures have so far been given, and I find the loss foots up 123g cent., instead of 10 per cent., as given i letin No. 8. In addition to this there are at least six or seven berds in which losses oc-curred from which the figures are not at hand. No one can consider inoculation to have been a success from this snowing, wh the losses among the inoculated herds of the state only reached 4 per cent. In other words the inoculation of 3,000 hogs in 1891, instead of reducing the percentage of loss, increased

I have already written more than I is tended, but in concluding I would remind you again that the failure of moculation was sufficiently demonstrated in bulletin No. 8 by incontestable evidence not contained in an of the correspondence to which you and Mr Walker refer. This failure is demonstrated by the careful scientific tests made by the bureau of animal industry; by the inocula-tions made in Nebraska in 1888, where over half of the animals operated upon afterward died of cholera; by the complete failure to introduce inoculation as a private enterprisa at Chicago; by the loss of half of the single inoculated hogs tested in the Pooria distil eries: by the still more disastrous experien at Davenport; by the communication of dis ease to the experimental hogs inoculated at Ottawa, III., and by the Nebraska inocula-tions of 1891. There can be no dispute about the facts in these cases, and the attempts to explain away these facts have only made the weakness of the case more apparent.

Trusts No Doubt is Left.

If you considered it a duty to inform me i such length of the supposed errors in detail contained in the letters published in bulleting No. 8, why do you not consider it astill mor pressing duty to inform the farmers of Ne prasks and of the country of the misleagin prassa and of the country of the misleading statements which have been issued from the patho-biological laboratory in regard to inoculation! They have been misin-formed not only in regard to details, but by broad statements that inoculation was a great success, al-though it has proved a miserable failure. Many who have accepted these statements and acted upon them have lost their hogs by so doing, and many others are liable to mee with similar misfortunes from the same cause. In publicly sustaining your laboratory, in praising its work, in endeavoring to show that this department is wrong on this important question, you assume a very grave esponsibility for the results.

Hoping that this letter will relieve your mind of doubts as to whether "the head of the department has really given the matter any thought at all," I am, very respectfully,

WANTS HIS SHARE.

Count Arthur Dillon Brings Suit Against the Bennett Cable Company, New York, July 16. - Count Arthur Dillon of the duchy of Luxembourg has brought an action in the supreme court growing out of the Commercial Cable company. Dillon says he interested John W. Mackay and James Gordon Bennett in the enterprise, and he brings the present sult on an alleged agreement by which the company was to issue 1,000 shares of preferred stock with an assured dividend of 15 per cent. He, Mackay and Bennett were to get among 800 of these shares in equal propor

The plaintiff states the capital of the company has been increased, first to \$5,000,030 and then to \$10,000,000, and he wants his shares of the preferred stock, which Dillon claims have never been issued originally, and be further wants the proportionate increase by occasion of the increased capitalization

Fatai Railroad Accident. BAKERSFIELD, Cal., July 16 .- A freight train was wrecked near here this morning by running into a number of cattle. Brakeman Donnelly was fatally scalded, two tramps killed, and it is believed two more are under the wreck.

IT WAS A GREAT SCHEME

How a Chicago Company Proposed to Make Money Rapidly.

WOULD DEAL IN HONDURAS FRUIT

But a Nebraska Citizen Failed to Amass a Fortune and a Thorough Investigation Resulted-Compromised a United

States Consul.

Autona, Neb., July 16 .- | Special to Tun BEE. |- THE BEE of July 14 contained a telegram from Washington stating that W. J stevenson of Aurora, acting through Senater Manderson, had filed formal charges against the United States consul at Ruatan, Honduras, Central America, alloging that the official obtained money of American citizens by fraud and deceit under cover of pretending to open a large plantation on a river in Central America, and that the Department of State would cause an investigation to be made of the consul's action. The story of the attempted fraud, as learned from Mr. Stevenson, is as follows:

Nearly a year ago there was born in Chicago a corporation which was christened 'The Burchard-Honduras Fruit company,' which had for its object the cultivation and marketing of the esculent banana.

It Was a Great Scheme.

Shortly prior to the organization of the company, Hon. William C. Burchard, for many years United States consul at Ruatan, Central America, arrived in Chicago, and presented to an eager public a great scheme for quickly amassing a fortune. By his statement it appeared that he had secured from the Honduranean government a grant of 40,000 acres of choice banana lands on the north coast of Honduras, title to which would be secured by the payment to the government of 25 conts per acre.
A circular issued by Mr. Burchard Illus-

trated the plan of operations and the rapid-ity with which glittering millions would be acquired. Among the many who were induced to take

stock in the concern was W. J. Stevenson, a lawver of Aurora. Before investing very heavily, however, Mr. Stevenson concluded to thoroughly investigate the matter, and for that purpose

sent W. W. Shenberger, ex-sheriff of this county, to Honduras.

Among the many advantages claimed by Mr. Burchard was that Sangrelays, at the mouth of the Sangrelava river, on the "Burchard concession," was the best natural harbor on the north coast of Hondurss, and that the river flowing through the grant would afford excellent facilities for the transportation of fruit, lumber, etc., from the interior to the coast. When Mr. Shenerger arrived at Sangrelaya (now called Port Burchard) he found a low shelving coast absolutely destitute of harbor facilities, the water being shallow for a distance varying from a haif mile to a mile from the beach he also found the Sangrelaya river to be a narrow stream, so crooked that it was difficult to ascend it in a small row boat. Upon Mr. Shenberger's re-turn Mr. Stevenson demanded a return of the money which he had invested in the enterprise.

Promptly Refunded the Money.

With commendable promptitude his demand was complied with. Mr. Stevenson then filed with Hon, Charles F. Manderson specific charges against United States Consul Hon. William C. Burchard, in which he alleges that that gentleman had used his official position so defraud American citizens, He further charges him with "standing in" with the Honduranean government "to his own advantage and to the disadvantage of the United States."

He refers to the case of an American citizen who has been confined in jail at Truxillo, on a charge of murder, for two years, to whom the government deny the right of That Mr. Burchard, although know ing the fact, has never made any demand for his release, or trial, and has never re-ported the matter to this government. Senator Manderson immediately brought of state, who at once took the necessary steps to have a thorough investigation.

Dandy County's Fair Exhibit.

BENKELMAN, Neb., July 16 .- | Special to THE BEE. |-W. W. Cox, superintendent of agriculture, caused a meeting to be held Thursday morning in Benkelman for the purpose of organizing an auxiliary World's fair association for this county. The meeting was well attended by Dundy county's best citizens and was an enthusiastic one. The organization was perfected and the following gentlemen elected as officers: L. Morse, president; J. R. King, secretary, and S. D. Forsythe, treasurer. Committeemen D. Forsythe, treasurer. Committeem to represent each precinct were appointed. The object of this association is to have Dundy county represented at the World's fair by a magnificent exhibit of her agricultural and norticultural products. The citi-zens of this county are progressive, public spirited and alive to their interests and the counties of eastern Nebraska will be con pelled to get up early in the morning if the equal or excel Dundy county's World's fair

Lexington's City Council War. LEXINGTON, Neb., July 16 .- | Special to THE Bee |- Lexington is indulging in a a city council war of large proportions, over the construction of city water works. The voters of the city have expressed themselves almost unanimously three different times in favor of their prompt completion. At the last council meeting two members, desiring to leave in order to break the quorum, were forcibly detained while the balance of the council pro-ceded to sell the bonds. The merry fight has now reached the stage that a quorum cannot be secured, and such feeling among the council members that their resignation and a new election seems to be the only way for the long suffering citizens to

Chadron's Disastrous Fire. CHADRON, Neb., July 16 - Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The Jerry Mahoney Furniture company's store was today the scene of the worst fire in this city's nistory for some years. Loss on the building is about \$10,000; insurance as follows: field, \$2,000; London and Lancashire, \$2,000; Fireman's Fund, \$1,000. Loss on the stock about \$15,000. Insurance: Norwich Union. 82,000; Commercial Union, \$2,000; North British, \$1,000; Liverpool, London and Giobe, \$2,000; Royal, \$2,000; Connecticut, \$1,000; Hartford, \$1,000; German American, \$1,000; Sun Fire, \$2,000; Continental, \$1,000.

have their wishes for improvements carried

Captured an Escaped Lunatic. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., July 16.—[Special Telegram to The Bre.]—An escaped lunation named William Hickson, from the Lincoln asylum, was captured in this city and re-turned to the asylum today.

HEAVY WEATHER ON THE LIKES.

Wrecks of Vessels and Loss of Life Reported From Oswego. Oswego, N. Y., July 16 .- One of the severest midsummer storms that ever swept over Lake Ontario began last night at 8 o'clock and continued until this morning, when it amounted almost to a burricane. A large number of vessels and barges were on

the lake and all suffered severely. The schooner Lady McDonald of Kingston was blown ashore near Fair Haven and will be a total loss.

The tug Chieftain, with four coal laden barges and a tow, undertook to make Osweyo for shelter. The tow parted and all the barges went ashore a short distance east of the harbor. An unknown vessel is reported ashore five

miles down the lake. The tow of five barges be/onging to th Wilson broke away from her after

miles up the lake.

The tug Proctor lost her tew at 2 o'clock this morning east of Charlotte.

Three tow boats, with four coal-laden barges, bound for Montreas, left here at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Nothing has o'clock yesterday afternoon. It foared that o'clock yesterday afternoon. Nothing has been heard from them, and it is feared that

the tow and all hands are lost.