

LOOKING AT THE SITE

THE LOCATION ALL THAT COULD BE DESIRED.

The National Fair Commissioners Well Pleased With the Outlook—What Canadians Think of the McKinley Bill—Union Pacific Switchmen at Denver Have a Grievance and Quit Work—An Advance in Dry Goods in the Near Future Predicted.

The Executive Committee Adjourns. CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The executive committee of the world's fair national commission adjourned last evening, subject to call. This afternoon the committee drove to Washington park, accompanied by Director General Davis and Secretary of Agriculture Rusk. After an elaborate inspection it was the unanimous decision that a better location could not have been secured. Commissioner Martinsdale explained in detail the features of the site, pointing out particularly the means of communication—five different railroads on the west, an elevated road, two cable lines and four horse car lines directly west and north, besides five boulevards and lake facilities on the east side. Before separating the committee took under consideration a number of important suggestions made by President Palmer, Commissioner De Young of California, Commissioner-at-Large McDonald and others. Secretary Rusk has submitted a memorandum of numerous valuable suggestions for the conduct of the exposition, etc. He coincides with the opinion of Prof. Goode, who is to prepare a system of classification for the exposition, that its true spirit is to show the history of the continent since European occupation, and its influence upon the history of the world; to expound, as far as may be, the steps of progress, of civilization and the arts in the successive centuries and in all lands. More is expected of the exposition than of any previous undertaking of the kind. The secretary calls special attention to the suggestion relative to the food exhibit, which is of the utmost importance, in his judgment. He speaks at some length of what exhibits should be included, and says they should be grouped by themselves in one great building—a food hall—and should be so arranged that each intelligent visitor may carry away a useful lesson.

Canadians Dislike McKinley's Bill. TORONTO, Sept. 25.—At the annual meeting of the Commercial Union club President Golden Smith, speaking of the McKinley bill, said it is a great disaster and will be felt much more by Canadian farmers than by those having nothing personally to lose by it. The latter class, he said, of course can afford to receive it with trumpet notes of defiance. The McKinley bill, however, he said, is not pointed against Canada; it is a measure of domestic, not foreign policy. He read a letter from Senator Sherman to Erastus Wyman, in which the senator said he believes that with a little forbearance and moderation on both sides a line of feeling will become universal that special arrangements for reciprocity and trade should be entered into between the two countries. The senator intends, he says, at the first opportune moment to offer a resolution for reciprocity and test the sense of the senate. Smith said that Senator Sherman's statements were corroborated by advices from other quarters. He spoke as ridiculous the notion that Americans are always fixing greedy eyes on Canada and plotting against her independence. When Canada elects her own governor-general, says he, the fisheries question will be easily settled. But of course we can not expect Americans will do for a Canadian government which shows itself unfriendly to them the same which they would for a friendly government.

An Advance in Dry Goods. CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The Evening Post says: "In the near future will be an all-around increase in the price of certain lines of dry goods. The increase will be no trifling affair, but will be of such magnitude as to open the eyes and seriously affect the pocket-books of persons unfortunate enough to be in the position of purchasers. The advance, it is rumored, will take place on or about October 1 and will affect not only imported manufactured goods, but also all goods manufactured in this country protected under the provisions of the recent tariff legislation. The class of goods which will be most immediately affected will be principally clothing and clothing materials, and winter goods in this line will undoubtedly go up with the advent of the cold weather." Following this the Post publishes two columns of interviews with prominent Chicago wholesale merchants confirming this report.

Serious Strike at Denver. DENVER, Colo., Sept. 25.—The Union Pacific switchmen went out on a strike here yesterday at 1 o'clock. The trouble promises to be a serious one. For two years strikes among switchmen in these yards, and especially of the night gang, have been chronic. They kept Superintendent Choate wild and General Manager Meek inherited them. The present grievance is over Assistant General Yardmaster Richard Burns. He is a very efficient man, but the men claim he is a "scab." Within the last two or three months Burns has been removed and then reinstated. About ten days ago he was removed again. Yesterday Manager Meek issued a circular saying that Burns would be reinstated today and notifying all switchmen who did not wish to work under him that they could get

their time. The men were also asked to sign the following:

In consideration of being continued in the service of the Union Pacific railway as switchmen in the Denver yards the undersigned agree to obey absolutely the special rules governing the yard contained in yard time-card No. 1, and in addition hereby pledge to work loyally and cordially for every interest of the Union Pacific company, so far as the work in the Denver yard is concerned, and to exert every effort to relieving the yard of its present blocked condition; and, further, to discontinue and discourage any effort that may be made by outsiders to create dissatisfaction among the men and cause the Union Pacific company trouble of any kind whatever.

The consequence is that not a wheel is moving in the yard, and the result is a serious one for business interests. There are about a hundred and twenty-five men in the yards and the question is how far they will be sustained by the federation on the Union Pacific.

The Great Indian Council. PIERRE, S. D., Sept. 24.—The great Indian council of the Sioux nation, which was called Saturday night, lasted until the close of Sunday, up Bad River, some fifteen miles from this city. It was more in the order of a great revival meeting, as all the tribes are now greatly stirred up over what they believe is a coming of their great spirit to visit them. This idea seems to have taken complete possession of their minds and their time is spent in dancing and other ceremonies and waiting for the great event. White visitors were excluded from the Bad River powwow, but from a gentleman named W. J. Tompkins, who has just returned from an extended trip to every agency and camp among the Sioux, some interesting facts are learned. He says emissaries had been there recently from the tribes up in Montana, filling them up with stories of the coming Christ. He is expected every day. He is to cover the earth with another stratum of soil some thirty feet deep, covering up everybody but the faithful, good Indians, who will manage to squirm through on top to find the new earth covered with grass, waist high. Buffalo and other wild game everywhere, plenty of wild horses will be roaming around and not a pale face will be seen. In other words, the Indians will prevail there. Those who have faith in the new fad think they must dance for hours at a stretch, until they fall down and are dragged out for others to take a whirl. Tompkins says he was well treated and that there is no hostility among the Indians, they seeming to think that the destruction of the whites will be accomplished entirely through divine mediation.

Trouble on Mackey's Roads. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 26.—Some time ago a federation was formed of a number of operators and clerks on the roads comprising the Mackey system with a view to securing increased pay. It was the intention soon to make a demand, but yesterday, learning that the secretary of the organization, W. D. Sears of Princeton, had been discharged, many of the men decided to strike at once. A demand was made on the company for his reinstatement and an increase of pay. The officials replied that the matter must be taken under advisement, and last night the men struck. Today, however, President Hopkins of the federation telegraphed the men on the Evansville & Terre Haute and Evansville & Indianapolis roads to go to work pending a conference. The company claims that Sears was discharged, not because of the federation, but for other good reasons. There was some delay to freight trains this morning but none to passengers.

Mrs. General Fremont's Destitution. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—The lamentable destitution of Mrs. General Fremont is likely to be relieved by the final passage in the house of the bill giving her a pension of \$2,000. The consideration of this bill and those pensioning Mrs. General McClelland and Mrs. General Crook is specially set for to-morrow noon. In connection with the recent reports of Mrs. Fremont's destitution some peculiar facts have come to the attention of the house pension committee concerning the struggle the late General Fremont had to keep what stood between him and extreme poverty. The philanthropic men who contributed to the fund have carefully kept their names from being made public, although they are well known to members of the pension committee.

Galena's Statue of Grant. CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Sculptor Gelert yesterday invited the art critics to inspect the historical bas-relief which he has been making for the pedestal of the statue of Grant, which H. H. Kohl-saat has presented to the city of Galena. It is thirty-five inches long and twenty-six inches high and will be cast in bronze very shortly. It represents the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. The moment chosen is when the two commanders are shaking hands after the preliminaries of the surrender have been agreed upon. To Grant the sculptor has given not only a strong likeness but an admirable expression of heroism.

Mississippi Constitution Revisers. JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 25.—The constitutional convention has disposed of the franchise report excepting the sections regulating the election of officers, which has been recommitted. The minority of the committee on temperance recommends an amendment to the constitution that "all saloons where spirituous liquors are kept for sale are hereby declared public nuisances and may be suppressed or abated by prosecution in the name of the state or upon the complaint of any citizen."

UNION PACIFIC DEBT.

IT IS SOMETHING OVER FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS.

And This, With Accruing Interest, Falls Due in 1898-9—This and Other Things Set Forth in the Annual Report of the Government Directors—A Political Muddle in Wyoming—Can the State Take Part in the Presidential Contest—The Recent International Congress—Will Vote the Indians.

Reporting on the Union Pacific. WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The annual report of the government directors of the Union Pacific railway has been submitted to the secretary of the interior. It shows that since the last report the condition of business throughout the entire Union Pacific system has improved. While the increase in the gross earnings during the year 1889 over 1888 was only \$894,659 the increase during the six months ending June 30 of the present year over the same period of 1889 was \$2,295,027.

The Oregon railway and navigation company and the roads formerly in the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth system, included in the system of 1890, were not, however, included in 1889. The surplus earnings of all the lines operated and leased during the first six months of this year were \$6,051,434, an increase of \$222,048 over the same time last year. The number of miles operated was 8,034, against 7,849 the same time last year, and the expense of operating was \$14,664,500, against \$11,591,521 in 1889, an increase of \$3,072,978, taxes not included.

The Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern shows an increase in earnings, but its surplus earnings are reduced from \$1,209,450 for the six months ended June 30, 1889, to \$1,129,982 for the same period this year. The Oregon Railway & Navigation company shows a falling off in gross earnings, they being reduced from \$1,967,108 to \$1,866,364 for the same period this year, while the expense of operating was increased to the amount of \$177,534.

The Denver & Boulder Valley road also shows a decrease. The falling off in the gross earnings of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company is in part attributed by the directors to the partial failure of the crops in Washington and Oregon last year. Information is received that the crops this year are good.

The report says the continued growth in population and advancement in business of the country tributary to the Union Pacific from Nebraska to Washington makes the expenditure of very large portions of the earnings imperative necessary for the increase and improvement of its facilities.

The total debt of the Union Pacific to the government on January 1, 1890, principal and interest, was \$50,902,765. This, with the accruing interest, falls due in the year 1898-1899. The directors say the debt can not be met at the time specified without doing an injustice to hundreds of thousands of people directly and indirectly concerned in the welfare of the system. In order to meet improvements and extensions the company's lines would have to be brought to a stand-still, subjecting the people who have settled along the system to serious and perhaps irreparable loss, while the territory which naturally belongs to it would inevitably have to be surrendered to its more enterprising competitors. To a large extent the welfare of the people of the west who depend upon the system as the main channel of intercourse with the markets of the world is liable to be affected favorably by the attitude of the government in connection with the readjustment of the indebtedness. The lighter the burden the Union Pacific management is compelled to carry the easier it will be for that management to meet the constant demands of the people for greater and better accommodations.

The Political Muddle in Wyoming. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 26.—It is claimed that a literal interpretation of the constitution under which the new state of Wyoming is working will debar Wyoming from taking part in the presidential election of 1892. The constitution directs that the first election shall be held within sixty and not over forty days after admission. Thirty days after his election the governor qualifies and thirty days after his qualification the first session of the legislature convenes. A regular election is to be held the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, which this year is November 4. The constitution further provides that "the first regular election that would otherwise occur following the first regular session of the legislature shall be omitted." When the constitution was adopted, about a year ago, it was expected that Wyoming would be admitted early last spring. If this had occurred the first election would have been held in July. The first legislature would have convened in August or September and the first regular election, that of November 4, 1890, which otherwise would follow the first session of the legislature would have been omitted and the whole machinery of the transition would have worked smoothly, but Wyoming was not admitted in July. The first election was held September 11. The governor will qualify October 12, and the first session of the legislature cannot be held before November 12. This will cause that section of the constitution directing the omission of the first regular election following the first session of the legislature to apply to the general

election of 1892. The constitution cannot be amended to change this, as by its provisions it can only be amended by a vote of the people at a general election, unless the general law of congress concerning presidential elections will enable Wyoming to participate in the presidential election. There can be no general election held in Wyoming until 1892. A question has also arisen as to the legality of the election just held in its application to county officers and most of the present county officer holders in the state are preparing to carry the matter into the courts.

The International Congress. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Secretary Blaine has received from Minister Abbott at Bogota a translation of the extract from the message of the minister of foreign affairs of Colombia to the national congress concerning the recent international American conference. The minister declares the results of the conference will be to the everlasting glory and satisfaction of all who took part in the meeting. He recommends to the congress of Colombia the adoption of many plans proposed by the conference, and urges immediate action with reference to the appropriation for an inter-continental railway and the appointment of a member of the commission soon to meet in Washington.

The minister expresses regret that the conference did not take under consideration the Monroe doctrine, and declares it to be the universal policy of the American nations.

Will Vote the Indians. CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Sept. 26.—The Sioux Indians will be asked to take a hand in the capital location question this fall. The fact that but a few of them are legal voters appears to cut no figure in a struggle of this kind. Already one of the capital aspiring towns has had men on the reservation arranging for voting places, and it is the general rumor that the noble red men will be initiated into the mysteries of casting a ballot at the election in November.

Dispelling False Impressions. CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The national world's fair commissioners adopted the following:

Whereas, Reports have reached this country through the medium of correspondents and returning American tourists that the world's Columbian exposition is practically discredited by American newspapers and is unworthy of the consideration of Europeans; and Whereas, Such reports have received apparent confirmation from the tone of certain foreign newspapers which have mistaken the impressions of such tourists as those of American people; and

Whereas, The basis of such reports is an erroneous idea as to the reasons which led to the selection of Chicago as the location of the exposition; and

Whereas, Such reports, being entirely based on false assumptions, can not but be harmful to the purposes of the exposition; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this commission the act of congress selecting Chicago as the location of the exposition was wisely taken, and

Resolved, That this commission hereby signifies its unqualified approval of the selection of Chicago and hereby places itself on record as having found every pledge made by the advocates of Chicago before congress fully and absolutely fulfilled; that the site offered and accepted is such as no international exhibition heretofore held could boast of, and that there is every prospect of the exposition being of such a character, internationally and nationally, as every patriotic American could desire; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of this commission are authorized to take such steps as are advisable to counteract the false impressions referred to, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the principal newspapers of European capitals and all other foreign countries.

The Lake Front Site.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Acting Secretary Grant of the war department, has addressed a letter to Secretary Butterworth, of the World's Columbian exposition directory, in reference to the use of the Chicago lake front for the Columbian exposition. Grant says the department has arrived at the following conclusions: "The old harbor line of 2,000 feet inside the west wall of the breakwater is re-established and extended south. The restrictions heretofore existing between the prolongation of the center of Monroe street and Park Row, inside of the harbor line, are removed upon condition that the Illinois Central railroad company consent to the provisions of the act of the state of Illinois, approved August 5, 1890, and an ordinance of the city of Chicago adopted September 15, 1890, and release all claims to the land between the points named and east of their right of way." As to the necessity for the consent of the railroad company in the matter of Acting Secretary Grant makes reference to former proceedings and says that in view of the facts it is deemed important in removing the restrictions that the Illinois Central railroad company should not be left in a position to take any advantage of it.

John Kerne, on trial for burglary, James McCarty, awaiting sentence for grand larceny, and Harry Stone, post-office robbery, escaped from a cell in the United States marshal's office in Salt Lake while the officers were at dinner.

In reply to inquiries from the president, telegrams were received from Senator Aldrich and Representative McKinley stating that in their opinion the tariff bill will be disposed of this week and that congress will be ready to adjourn about October 1st.

THE WORK APPROVED

RESULTS OF THE LATE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

An Interview With the Son of Gen. Fremont—What He Says of His Mother's Financial Condition—A Serious County Seat War in Colorado—What Europeans Think of the McKinley Bill—Judge Tynnor Preparing Instructions to the New Anti-Lottery Bill.

Work of Pan-Americans Approved. WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Secretary Blaine has received from Minister Abbott at Bogota the translation of an extract from the message of the minister of foreign affairs of Colombia to the national congress concerning the recent international American conference. The minister declares that the results of the conference will be to the everlasting glory and satisfaction of all who took part in the meeting. He recommends to the congress of Colombia the adoption of many plans proposed by the conference, and urges immediate action with reference to an appropriation for an inter-continental railway, and the appointment of a member of the commission soon to meet in Washington. The minister expresses regret that the conference did not take under consideration the Monroe doctrine and declare it to be the universal doctrine of the American nations.

Mrs. Fremont's Finances. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 26.—The Tribune to-morrow will have an interview with Lieutenant Francis Preston Fremont, son of the late General Fremont, now stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., who says the published reports concerning the financial condition of his mother and sister in California are greatly exaggerated. While they have no means of their own, yet they have a regular income out of his own and his brother's salary. Mrs. Fremont also looks for the restoration of seven acres of land in San Francisco formerly owned by her husband, and which the government seized and used for a military reservation, inasmuch as fifty-two others who were on the tract at the same time as General Fremont have had their titles restored. She is also hopeful that the \$2,000 pension for her relief will be passed at an early date. Mrs. Fremont and daughter reside in California on account of throat and lung troubles. Lieutenant Fremont says he would have them make their home with him if they could endure the climate. The same is true of his brother, stationed at Philadelphia.

Colorado County Seat War. LAMAR, Colo., Sept. 26.—Word has been received of a serious county seat strife between the towns of Boston and Springfield, in Baca county. Springfield secured the seat at the election held last fall. Boston claims that Springfield has not the amount of county property necessary to prevent the seat from being moved by a minority vote this fall. The only available building for a county court house was a hotel building at Boston. A few weeks ago this was sold at sheriff's sale and was bought by Springfield parties. Saturday night a party left Springfield for Boston to move the building to the former town to use as a court house, thus preventing the county seat issue being raised this fall by reason of prominent improvements being made. The building was moved about five miles toward Springfield, which is about twenty-five miles from Boston, when the people of the latter place discovered the trick and immediately organized. All the available horses and rifles were brought into requisition and a pursuit made. Upon overtaking the party a battle began, which ended in the Springfield party being driven from the building, which was then burned by the Bostonians. Great excitement prevails, but owing to the location of the towns news is hard to obtain. Several parties arrived here from Springfield last night and departed hurriedly after buying all the cartridges they could find in town. It is reported that several parties were seriously wounded and two killed during the fight, but the news is not authentic.

Europe and the McKinley Bill.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Standard's Vienna correspondent says: "Americans here declare that European reprisals for the McKinley bill will have no effect upon the Americans. An acting American minister told me that the McKinley bill must not be considered a final measure, but the commencement of a well worked-out scheme which the entire nation, with the exception of a small influential minority, is resolved to see realized and will not abandon until it is given a fair trial. The feelings and interests of Europe can not be taken into consideration. The differences of opinion in the senate or house of representatives refer rather to the means than to the principles."

The Anti-Lottery Law.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Judge Tynnor, the assistant attorney-general for the postoffice department, is engaged in preparing instructions to postmasters in regard to the enforcement of the new anti-lottery law. A number of questions have arisen in regard to the construction of this law, especially as to the right to mail back numbers of newspapers containing lottery advertisements printed prior to the passage of the law; also whether a Canadian newspaper containing lottery advertisements can be delivered in this country through the mails. Judge Tynnor will answer both of these questions in the negative, and will solve a number of other questions relating to the new law which have been brought to his attention.

Some of the Important Bills Passed by the Fifty-First Congress.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—In two or three days the long session of the fifty-first congress will come to an end. Although the first session of the fifty-first congress lasted till October 20, the present session, by reason of longer daily sessions, has far exceed in working time, and the amount of legislative work accomplished has been extraordinary, viewed in the light of previous congresses. The record so far is: Bills and joint resolutions introduced—in the house, 22,402; senate, 4,750; total, 16,952; against 15,598 the first session of the last congress, which in this matter far exceeded all previous records. Reports made—House, 3,215; senate, 1,817; (no account being taken in the senate of other than written reports.) Bills passed by the house, 1,293, of which the senate passed 849. All except a few of these 849 have become laws or are all awaiting the president's signature. By the senate 1,100, of which 468 were sent to the president, making the total number about 1,335 acts or laws, against 1,790 for the whole of last congress. Of these acts, 606 house and 275 senate bills were pensions to individuals. In the completed work of the session, aside from the tariff bill, the following are some of the many important measures enacted into laws: Silver bill; customs administrative bill; dependent and disability pension bills; anti-trust bill; anti-lottery bill; world's fair bill; admission of Idaho and Wyoming; meat inspection bill; land grant forfeiture bill; original package bill; additions to navy; also bills repealing the act of 1888, which withdrew practically all western public lands from settlement and providing that hereafter only actual reservoir lands shall be withdrawn and that no one person shall enter more than 320 acres; relief of the Mississippi valley flood sufferers; Portage lake and Hemenpin canal and Galveston harbor projects; for a large addition to the clerical force of the pension office to adjudicate cases under new acts; providing for the classification of worsted cloth as woolsens; that no person in time of peace shall be tried for desertion after the lapse of two years; to prevent desertions in the army by enabling recruits to buy out; extending the act for the relief of railroad land settlers; several bills concerning Indian reservations; for a census of farm mortgages, etc., also a census of the Chinese; increasing the pension for total helplessness; for an assistant secretary each of the war and navy departments.

There were eighteen contested election cases before the house, and seven of the republican contestants have been seated. The senate seated republican senators from Montana. Seven bills have been vetoed by the president, three of them public building bills, two bills authorizing an increase of the indebtedness of certain cities or counties, one changing the boundaries of the Uncompahgre Indian reservation, and the other extending the time for the payment of lands purchased from the Omaha tribe of Indians. Among the bills which passed the house, but were not passed by the senate, are the federal election bill, national bankruptcy bill, the bill for the relief of the supreme court, the compound land bill, the bill to prevent the enlistment of aliens in the United States naval service, to prevent the product of convict labor being furnished upon public buildings or works, the eight-hour back pay bill, to repeal the timber culture laws, and the eight-hour day bill. Among the senate bills which have not passed the house are the shipping and subsidy bills, the bill granting California 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, to enlarge the Yellowstone park, to grant a right of way through public lands for irrigation purposes, for the compulsory education of Indian children, for the inspection of live cattle and beef products for export, the Blair educational bill and the international copyright bill. Many other bills have not yet been acted upon by either house.

This Week in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—How much time the senate will consume in discussion of the conference report on the tariff cannot be stated, but the leaders on both sides think a vote can be reached by Tuesday. Final adjournment will come the day after the report is disposed of. In addition to the tariff bill the general deficiency bill is the only other measure likely to receive the attention of the senate that is now pending in the house.

With the exception of the conference report on the general deficiency bill the house has completed its labors and waits upon the senate. While waiting some measures may be taken from the calendar and passed. An effort may be made to pass the two shipping bills sent over by the senate, but this will be resisted by the democrats, and unless special provision is made for their consideration the effort will likely fail.

A Disastrous Collision.

ZANESVILLE, O., Sept. 29.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a disastrous freight wreck occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio near Pleasant Valley, a short distance west of this city. Orders were given for the east and west bound freights to pass at Black Hand, but the operator at this place failed to deliver the order to the east bound train. Later he saw his mistake and telegraphed the operator here that there would be a wreck pretty soon and left his post. He is a mere boy. Both engines and a number of cars filled with oats, coke and merchandise were piled up in great confusion. Nine men were killed. The trains met on a sharp curve and the west bound train had just emerged from a piece of woods, so that neither was checked in its speed. The engines crashed together with great force and the freight cars, to the number of twenty-five, were piled up to a height of twenty-five or thirty feet.