brought out. He read a quantity of the testimony given by Geraldine calling attention to the manner in which Geraldine contradicted himself on important points a great number of times and showing, also, how Geraldine gave the lie to the strong statements of Manager Kirkendall to the effect that Geraldine had represented that the lumber for the lagoon should be bought by the exposition for the reason that it could be bought for $1.50 below the market price and money could thus be saved. The whole lumber deal was dissected, showing clearly that Geraldine's own testimony on the witness stand proved conclusively that he had lied, and Mr. Rosewater said he was firmly convinced that fraud and collusion existed all through the whole matter, and that he would not believe Geraldine under oath. He said that if Geraldine were to testify in any court as he had testified in this investigation he could be sent to the penitentiary for perjury.

GIVING VERBAL ORDERS.

Mr. Rosewater continued to read portions of the testimony bearing on the salient points omitted by the committee in its report, commenting on Geraldine's method of buying large bills of materials, amounting in several instances to several thousand dollars, by simply giving verbal orders and without having any written evidence of the price or other protection for the exposition against a disposition on the part of the sellers to raise the price. He also commented on the transparent explanations invented by Geraldine to account for some of his peculiar transactions.

Mr. Rosewater took up the method pursued by Geraldine in the case of the sewer put in by J. F. Daly, in which case it was charged that the plans for the sewer had been made after the work was completed, and connections shown in the plans were proved not to exist under the ground, as was shown by the fact that the engineer on the grounds, the contractor who built the sewer and three or four men engaged for two and one-half days in digging up the sewer to find a connection which the plans showed should have been at a certain point, but which could not be found at all, making it necessary to break into the sewer to make a connection with it.

The matter of Tamm's employment was touched upon, and Mr. Rosewater also called attention to the fact that Geraldine had imported a man named Joe Schwartz, a man who had been with Geraldine all over the world, and who was carried on the pay roll as a rodman, but who does nothing but act as a spy upon every person who visits the grounds, and reports all their doing to Geraldine.

INSULTING AND ARROGANT.

In conclusion, Mr. Rosewater said that even if there was nothing in these charges, Geraldine's arrogance was enough to demand his immediate dismissal. He detailed a number of instances where this employe had acted as though he owned the exposition and had insulted members of the executive committee in the most outrageous manner. He said that the general public had lost all confidence in Geraldine and believed him to be crooked. To such an extent had this feeling obtained that Mr. Rosewater warned the directors that his retention meant that all hopes of carrying the $100,000 in bonds proposed to be voted by Douglas county might as well be abandoned, as the voters of this city and county would not vote to turn $100,000 into the treasury of the exposition where it could be manipulated in any way by this man.

After Mr. Rosewater had taken his seat F. M. Youngs, the representative of organized labor on the Board of Directors, said a lot of evidence was unnecessary to convince him that Geraldine was incompetent. He said there had been plenty of people watching the manner in which things had been carried on and the feeling was general among all classes of people that Geraldine was not to be trusted. If an Omaha man of good standing in the community was put in charge of this work this suspicion would be allayed, but he endorsed what Mr. Rosewater had said, that Geraldine's retention meant that the exposition bonds would be defeated and that a large number of people in the city would refuse to pay anything further on their subscriptions.

No further remarks were made by any of the directors and the question was put on the adoption of the resolution. The "noes" made more noise than the "ayes," and a roll call was demanded. Then a vote by ballot was called for, resulting in 12 ayes and 23 nays.

MR. ROSEWATER RESIGNS.

Immediately following this action Mr. Rosewater handed to the secretary and had read the following letter:

Gurdon W. Wattles, president Transmississippi Exposition: Dear Sir—I desire, through you, to tender to the board of directors my resignation as member of the executive committee of the Transmississippi Exposition, to take effect from and after October 15, 1897. I am impelled to this step by my inability to sanction the retention in the service of the exposition as superintendent of grounds and buildings of a man who has usurped the powers and prerogatives of the executive committee and by his own testimony convicted himself of willful deception, indefensible partiality to contractors, flagrant disregard of the interests of the exposition and expensive incompetency. In retiring from the executive board I do not yield to anyone in my desire to promote the success of the exposition, but in justice to the stockholders and the people who are taxed for this great enterprise I propose to discharge conscientiously and fearlessly the duties devolving on me as an editor. E. ROSEWATER.

Mr. Rosewater moved the immediate acceptance of his resignation and his motion was seconded by Frank Hibbard. The president put the question and Hibbard's was the only voice heard in favor of the motion. A number of the directors voted against accepting the resignation and the president declared the motion lost.

Mr. Rosewater declared that such action was child's play.

Mr. Lindsey said Mr. Rosewater must be retained on the executive committee, as his experience was necessary in conducting the Department of Publicity and Promotion and in assisting the committee.

Mr. Rosewater said it was useless to talk of it; that he could not continue to work with the committee and he would not stay on the committee and see the pilfering and stealing going on all the time without being able to stop it.

Frank Hibbard suggested that while salaries were under consideration it would be a good idea to appoint a committee to adjust salaries, and if this committee found people who could as well be dispensed with its advice should be taken. He moved the appointment of such a committee, but there was no second to his motion, and a motion to adjourn was put and carried.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Whitewashes Geraldine and Compliments the Managers.

The special committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred against Dion Geraldine by Manager Rosewater of the Department of Publicity and Promotion of the exposition, submitted its report to the executive committee at its meeting at the Commercial Club rooms yesterday noon. The report is herewith given in full:

To the Executive Committee, Transmississippi and International Exposition—Gentlemen: Your special committee appointed to conduct an investigation of the charges preferred by Manager Rosewater of the Department of Publicity and Promotion against Superintendent Geraldine of the Department of Grounds and Buildings, begs to report as follows:

Pursuant to call your special committee met in the office of the ways and means committee at 8 p. m. on Tuesday, October 5, 1897, and proceeded to hear the statements of the parties interested and of such other persons as they desired to be heard, from all of which we find as follows:

The charges made by Manager Rosewater were presented in writing and are attached hereto and marked "Exhibit A;" the reply of Superintendent Geraldine was also presented in writing and is attached hereto, marked "Exhibit B." The testimony submitted is hereto attached and marked "Exhibit C."

The first complaint is upon the contract for sheet piling around the lagoon on the exposition grounds. Upon the statements submitted to your committee upon this matter we find that the first bids submitted to the executive committee for doing the work in question were all rejected, as they were considered too high. The lowest bid was by James P. Connolly at $7,800. The next lowest was by Creedon & Mahoney at $8,151.16. To save further loss of time it would appear that Superintendent Geraldine, with the advice and consent, if not by the direction, of the manager of the department, proceeded to negotiate with these two lowest bidders, as appears to have been customary in such cases, for the lowest price for the work.

HAD HIS OWN REASONS.

Superintendent Geraldine states that (for reasons which seem to be satisfactory to the Department of Grounds and Buildings) he changed the plans and specifications of the work in some minor particulars, and that both contractors were asked to make their new bids upon the modified or changed specifications. Mr. Conedlly states that he knew nothing of the change in specifications and made his bid upon the same plans and specifications as the first one. It would appear to your committee that the difference of understanding between Contractor Connelly and Superintendent Geraldine is of a character which might and frequently does arise in connection with contracts. Contractors frequently take for granted things told them by others and fail to take due notice of things which may be placed before them, while others may grasp the situation more clearly from the same presentment of the case.

However that may be, the bid of Contractors Creedon & Mahoney on the second letting was $5,936.50, inclusive of the stay and anchor piles. Connelly's bid, including the stay and anchor piles, was $7,800. The cost of driving the stay and anchor pile work was estimated to be between $700 and $800, and as a matter of fact did cost $779.93, which, added to Creedon & Mahoney's bid, made the cost of the work on their bid $6,716.43, against Connelly's bid of $7,800. A deduction of $700 was made in Connelly's bid if he was allowed to set his sheet piling "in a trench instead of being driven," but it was required by Creedon & Mahoney's contract to drive the piles six inches and, as a matter of fact, they were driven six inches. It is difficult to see how this deduction could be considered by the superintendent. Mr. Conneily states that he meant to say in his bid that if allowed to set the piles in a trench two feet and drive them the other six inches he would deduct $700, but his bid clearly states that if he was allowed to set the piles "in a trench instead of being driven," he would deduct $700. We cannot see that the superintendent was chargeable with dereliction of duty in disregarding the deduction of $700, cloaked in the language in which it was.

MONEY WAS SAVED.

We think, therefore, that it is but fair to consider the case from this point, upon a basis of bids from Creedon & Mahoney of $5,936.50, plus the cost of driving main and anchor piles (including labor and material which was furnished by the exposition) amounting to $779.93, equals $6,716.43, against Connelly's bid of $7,800.

At this point a question in Manager Rosewater's charges presents itself: A bill of lumber for this sheet piling was contracted for by Superintendent Geraldine, amounting to 175,000 feet, under the order or approval of the executive committee. As to the purchase it is difficult to see how the superintendent can be charged with dereliction of duty, as the transaction was approved by the executive committee. Manager Rosewater, however, seems to have understood that the price of the lumber was $1 or $1.50 per thousands feet below the market price, thus effecting a saving of that much to the exposition. Superintendent Geraldine states that the price was the market price for such material and the saving in making his purchase was to be realized in securing at the market price for ordinary material cut to standard thickness and design, a stock of material for this special work of special and unusual thickness and design. It would appear to this committee that the superintendent's intentions were clearly honorable and his judgment well founded, but, in any event, this contract seems to have been placed in the name of the exposition among other things to save time, and put in process of manufacture while the bids and contracts were being adjusted, and in order that it might be had promptly in case the exposition failed to make a desirable contract and was forced to do the work itself.

LOSS TO THE CONTRACTOR.

As a matter of fact it appears that the contract was transferred to the contractors, Creedon & Mahoney, who assumed all the obligations of the exposition in the matter, but by Superintendent Geraldine's report it appears that this was not done until after the contract was awarded to them, they being the lowest bidder, and it does not appear to your committee that any loss was sustained by the exposition in the transaction, nor any gain to the contractors. On the contrary, it would appear from the statements submitted to your committee that the contractors took the lumber at a price above that they expected to pay other lumber dealers for it. There may be a question of loss raised in connection with the transaction on account of the waste in the bill thus bought and transferred, on account of the change in the specifications made after this lumber was contracted for and before the contract was let to Creedon & Mahoney. If so, it would be a loss to the contractor and not to the exposition, and could be reasonably charged to error in judgment which might be noted in connection with other like errors, or dereliction of duty.

In connection with this branch of the controversy something is said about the difference in value of white and yellow pine for sheet piling. Contractor Connelly's bid was made, as shown upon its face, based on a price of $18 per thousand feet for yellow pine, and $18.50 for white pine. Bids from reputable lumber dealers appear to have been made at or about the same time for this same material at $14 for yellow pine and $14.50 for white pine, and in one case the white pine was offered at 15 cents per thousand feet less than the yellow pine, so that in any computation to ascertain the loss to the exposition on account of the use of yellow pine instead of white pine it would not seem to be reasonable to estimate a difference of more than 50 cents per thousand feet.

It is stated that the wood work on the lagoon remains unfinished. It would appear that Superintendent Geraldine's explanation of this should be accepted as reasonable, to-wit: That the openings shown on the work are left for a class of construction not yet determined upon by the executive committee, and are not included in the work paid for.

SILENCE GIVES CONSENT.

The second cause for complaint against the superintendent is in reference to the employment of H. W. Tamm as superintendent of construction. The statement made to your committee would indicate that Superintendent Geraldine was acting under the tacit permission of the acting manager of the Department of Buildings and Grounds, if not of the executive committee in this matter, and your committee is of the opinion that if the executive committee intended to have cut Mr. Tamm off the list of employes, it should have taken affirmative action to that effect, and that it did not do so would reasonably be accepted by the superintendent as tacit consent. Your committee would not endorse this method of treating such matters, however, but realizes that with a number of the members of the executive committee absent from the city on business of the exposition and otherwise during a greater portion of the summer, it was exceedingly difficult to transact the large amount of business to be considered and at the same time attend to the private business needing their care and attention, and abide by all the strict rules of the committee in each case.

The third cause for complaint is that Superintendent Geraldine let the contract for a sewer amounting to $809.35 without plans or specifications and without bond. This would appear to be a transaction growing out of the exigencies of the situation. The statements made in reference to it indicate that it was a piece of work which required about ten days to complete. It was to be of the same general character as the city sewers. The city sewer specifications would govern. The letting of the contract was approved by the executive committee. No payment was to be made until the work was completed and accepted by the exposition, under which circumstances a bond would not carry the weight that ordinary cases would call for. The exposition could lose nothing on account of the absence of the bond, as no payment was to be made until the work was satisfactorily completed. It would appear to your committee that the superintendent should have secured, at least, the written approval or endorsement of the manager of his department to the letting of a contract in this form before putting it into execution.

ECONOMY IN DALY.

It is charged that Mr. Daly was employed previous to the letting of this sewer contract by the exposition at $5 per day as inspector, while city inspectors only received $4 per day. It would appear, however, that in the $5 per day was included the use of certain tools and the use of a horse and wagon, which saved the expense of such tools, etc., to the exposition, and in fact worked an economy. The pay rolls appear to have shown this state of facts upon their face and were approved by the manager of the department. Subsequent to the construction of the sewer Daly is said to have been employed as an inspector at $4 per day, the regular rate, but while so engaged was raking up shavings, etc., in the bottom of the lagoon, for which work the contractors were being paid. It appears that it was pile heads, etc., which Daly was cleaning up from the bottom of the lagoon, which were put there by the exposition itself, and therefore not included in the work to be done by the sheet piling contractors, and, therefore, Daly was working an economy for the exposition in performing such work and hardly subject to censure therefor.

The next cause for complaint is on account of changing the landscape plans of the grounds. Manager Rosewater withdraws this complaint, and it therefore does not come within the scope of your committee's labors.

The next cause for complaint is gross negligence of duty in allowing a planing mill to be built in its close proximity to the exposition buildings. It undoubtedly would have been a wise thing for the superintendent to have called the attention of the executive committee to this matter as soon as it came to his attention, in order that an attorney of the exposition might take steps to prevent its completion. It appears that a proper permit was issued by the city officials, and your committee is not advised as to whether it was within the power of the exposition to prevent its construction.

TAFFY FOR MANAGERS.

To sum up this controversy, your committee would make the following observations:

A prodigious task has been undertaken by the exposition organization. The time allowed for the consummation of its plans is short. That so much has been accomplished up to the present moment is a marvel to many, if not all, the directors.

The ways and means committee has shown remarkable wisdom, care and energy and the results are such as to quicken the enthusiasm of the most doubtful citizen.

The Department of Publicity and Promotion has accomplished like marvelous results. Our exposition is the best advertised enterprise of its kind, in the judgment of your committee, since the World's Columbian exposition, even if its widespread notoriety does not exceed that of that exposition in the same period of time.

The Department of Grounds and Buildings has likewise accomplished a great amount of work and has shown marvelous energy in its administration.

The Departments of Concessions, Privileges, Exhibits, and in fact every department has shown such energy as to merit the approbation of every friend of the exposition. The amount of work done and the results accomplished would impress a fair-minded men, in the judgment of your committee, with the thought that even though there may have arisen internal differences of opinion as to detail, that the work has been well done and well administered as a whole, and that it would be a calamity to be deplored that the organization which has thus far produced these results should be disturbed.

As indicated in this report, there are undoubtedly methods in force at present that might and should be improved. All business organizations find the same situation constantly. Through reforms instituted under such circumstances our civilization progresses upward and in it our material strength lies.

MILD CHASTISEMENT.

It appears from all the testimony submitted to your committee that in his administration of the duties connected with his employment Superintendent Geraldine has not had that regard for the manager of his department and for the executive committee that would seem proper, by way of submitting general information concerning the work to his manager and to the executive committee through the manager, in order that the approval and endorsement of the manager of the department might be secured in advance of actual execution of proposed detail; but it would seem that this was a matter which could be remedied for the benefit of the service. If Superintendent Geraldine remains in the employ of the exposition he should in all cases adhere strictly to the rules of the department and the instructions of the manager. The subordinate employe should and ought to be willing to keep in close touch with and report fully to and act under clearly stated instructions of the department manager.

We are unable to discover any indications of dishonesty on the part of the superintendent or any employe connected with the exposition, and believe the controversy to be one of misunderstanding of motives and positive acts, which can readily be adjusted in future transactions by a union of heart and sentiment in the great work by all, under the guiding wisdom of the executive committee as a whole.

Your committee would extend its influence in its present relations as a special committee and recommends that such a result be arrived at. SHERMAN KOUNTZE.
LUCIUS WELLS.
GEORGE F. BIDWELL.

THANKS TO THE COMMITTEE.

After the reading of the report Mr. Rosewater moved that it be placed on file. This was adopted, as was also a motion by Mr. Reed, returning thanks to the special committee for its labors.

After this had been done Mr. Rosewater remarked that the report discredited every witness except Geraldine and ignored completely the most important points brought out by the testimony. He said he would bring the matter before the board of directors and would also publish the evidence, so that the public might see that Geraldine's admissions of manipulation were sufficient to convict him without any further evidence. He charged that Geraldine's contradictions of his own testimony and his wilful misstatements while under examination were enough to convict him of perjury in any court in the land. Mr. Rosewater continued to recall numerous important points which the committee had failed to touch upon and referred to the changes which had been made in the ground plans of the bluff tract by Geraldine, which charge Mr. Rosewater said he had dismissed before he learned that Geraldine had been holding Ulrich's resignation for two months without the knowledge of any member of the committee.

In this connection President Wattles said he had ordered Geraldine to stop grading the bluff tract, as it would cost $15,000 or $20,000 to make it level, and he said that Geraldine had stated at that time that Ulrich had written him a letter saying he had decided to sever his connection with the exposition entirely. Mr. Wattles said he then told Geraldine to stop all work in carrying out Ulrich's plan and remarked to Geraldine that some local party could probably be secured to make a plan for this tract which would be cheaper to execute. Mr. Wattles denied most emphatically that he had authorized or instructed Geraldine to make any new plan for the bluff tract, but detailed a few small changes he had authorized made in the way of preparatory grading, which were in the nature of omissions from Ulrich's plan.

PUBLIC OPINION AGAINST IT.

Mr. Rosewater rather warmly denounced the methods which had been pursued by Geraldine and declared that the court of public opinion would not countenance such open disregard of business principles as had been admitted by Geraldine on the witness stand. He cited instances where Geraldine had admitted buying large lots of supplies and materials on verbal orders without contracts or other written evidences of prices or other necessary data and he charged that such loose methods of doing business might cause the loss of thousands of dollars. Mr. Rosewater declared that Geraldine was not an expert in any sense of the word and was no more competent to conduct the affairs of the exposition than hundreds of other men.

At this point Mr. Wattles interjected the remark that Geraldine had saved the exposition money by buying water pipe for $16.75 per ton, whereas the water company had said that it would cost at least $20 per ton.

In reply to this Mr. Rosewater said that the pipe purchased by Geraldine was such rotton stuff that the water company would never allow it to be unloaded if it was shipped to them. He said that fully 20 per cent of it was broken in shipment and that pieces of it in his possession showed that it was an exceptionally poor lot of stuff that was dear at any price. He also charged that the "specials" purchased by Geraldine and landed on the exposition grounds, the pieces of pipe other than the long, straight pipe, were of a pattern and quality which had been rejected by the water company fourteen years ago, and which would not be used by the water company under any circumstances, so that the alleged saving affected by Geraldine was entirely imaginary.

This discussion was continued for some time, but no action was taken on the report by the committee other than to place it on file.

OTHER MATTERS CONSIDERED.

When regular business was resumed President Wattles stated that the governments of Bolivia and China had accepted the invitations to participate in the exposition, and the Costa Rica government had expressed the hope that it would be able to participate.

The secretary laid before the committee a document which, he said, had been handed to him by Home Moore with the request that it be presented to the committee. It proved to be a letter written by Mr. Moore transmitting a petition, signed by a number of the musicians of Omaha, entering a vigorous protest against the appointment or confirmation of "one Mr. Rommell as musical director of the exposition." As no appointment of Mr. Rommell, or any other person had been submitted to the committee, and as the matter of the appointment of a musical director had not been brought up, the protest was not considered.

Mr. Wattles reported that he had investigated the question of city taxes on the property being used for the exposition grounds and had found that the city authorities had no authority to rebate the taxes for this year, and he suggested that the only remedy seemed to be for the management to pay these taxes and to endeavor to have the next Board of Equalization omit or reduce the taxes on this property for next year. The matter was referred to the Department of Buildings and Grounds for a statement of the amount of taxes due.

Manager Kirkendall submitted the tabulation of the bids for the erection of the Art building opened Monday night. He recommended that the contract for the carpenter work be let to Hamilton Brothers, the lowest bidders, for $26,414. This recommendation was approved. Mr. Kirkendall reported that the only bidder on the staff work was the firm of Smith & Eastman, the firm which had already secured four of the largest buildings on the main court, the bid being $11,911. Action on awarding this contract was deferred for future consideration.

The committee adjourned to meet at noon today.

Hood's Pills

Stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure biliousness, headache, dizziness, sour stomach, constipation, etc. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS CONVENE.

Thirtieth Triennial Conclave Opens in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—The opening exercises of the thirtieth triennial and also the centennial conclave of the general grand chapter Royal Arch Masons of the United States were held this morning at the temple on North Charles street. The morning session was taken up with addresses of welcome, responses and the reports of officers. Grand High Priest William H. Shryock of the Maryland chapter welcomed the general grand chapter to Baltimore. This was responded to by General Grand High Priest George L. McCahan of Baltimore, Deputy High Priest R. E. Lemon of Ohio and King James W. Taylor of Georgia. Grand Master Thomas J. Schrock of the grand lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Maryland also welcomed the general grand chapter in behalf of his organization. The general grand chapter proceeded to business and heard the annual report of General Grand High Priest George C. McCahan of Baltimore and the reports of General Grand Secretary Christopher G. Fox of Buffalo, N. Y., and Grand Treasurer Daniel G. Stricker of Michigan.

The General Masonic Relief association held a session this afternoon. This organization is of a beneficial nature, as its name indicates, and its deliberations are along the line of the plans for giving aid to unfortunate Masons. The Masons Veterans association held a meeting this evening. This organization is composed of those who have been Masons twenty-one years or over.

The grand council at its meeting heard the report of the secretary and treasurer and elected the following: General grand master, Bradford Nichol of Tennessee; general grand deputy master, William H. Mayo of Missouri; general grand principal conductor, Dr. Seramus Bowen of Massachusetts; general grand treasurer, Charles H. Heaton of Vermont; general grand recorder, H. W. Nordhurst of Indiana; general grand captain of the guard, Andrew P. Swanstrom of Minnesota; general grand conductor of council, Henry C. Lorrabee of Baltimore; general grand marshal, Graff M. Acklin of Ohio; general steward, Jacob T. Barron of South Carolina.

HENRY GEORGE A GREENBACKER

Says Silver and Gold Are Both Relics of Barbarism.

LONDON, Oct, 12.—The Daily Chronicle publishes this morning an interview which its New York correspondent has had with Henry George, in the course of which Mr. George is represented as saying:

"I refused to be a candidate until the democrats' nomination showed that it was to be a perpetuation of Crokerism. Then I consented solely as a matter of duty. I am a democrat in the fullest sense of the word. I am an absolute free trader, because protection is incompatible with a genuine republic, and I want to see the country return to first principles. I am in favor of scrupulously preserving the rights of property. My followers support me simply as an expression of their dissatisfaction with the existing condition of things. The Bryanites support me not because of silver, but because Mr. Bryan has advocated a return to first principles.

"I am no more an advocate of silver than of gold. Both are relics of barbarism. I am a greenbacker. I do not believe in the government issuing unlimited money. Money should be issued on the credit of government, which is all that is necessary to assure safety and ability.

"I believe I shall be elected, but defeat would not cause me a single pang. In that event I shall return to my literary work."

Bad Year for French Vintage.

BELFAST, Oct. 12.—The new White Star liner Cimric was launched here today at the yards of Harlan & Wolff. The vessel is a freight steamer of 12,000 tons, considerably longer than the Georgia, which is the largest of the White Star freight steamers now in the New York service.

Confesses to Eight Murders.

LYONS, France, Oct. 12.—A shepherd named Vacher has been arrested at Belle, department of Aine, forty-four miles from this city, charged with committing a series of so-called Jack the Ripper murders. He has confessed to killing three shepherds, three girls and two old women.

British Soldiers Going West.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 12.—Extensive reinforcements are being made by Great Britain to its fleet in the waters of the northern Pacific. A special train reached here shortly before midnight, having on board 250 officers, marines and sailors for her majesty's war ships.

STEPHEN J. FIELD WILL RETIRE.

Asks to Be Relieved and McKenna Will Take His Place.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—A Herald special from Washington says: Justice Stephen J. Field of the United States supreme court has made formal application to President McKinley to be retired from the bench under the law allowing members of that court to be retired when 70 years old. The statement is made on the highest authority that Attorney General McKenna will be nominated to succeed him on December 16, when congress convenes, five days after the retirement of Justice Field takes effect.

IDAHO MOUNTAIN FAIR IS OPEN.

Queens' Parade Postponed on Account of Bad Weather.

BOISE, Idaho, Oct. 12.—The Idaho mountain fair opened here today. The weather was bad and the queen's parade was postponed until tomorrow. The exhibits make a fine display. The racing program was carried out in the afternoon. It is said there are more horses here than at any other northwestern track this year.

Georgia Central Annual Meeting.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 12.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Railway company was held here today. Mr. H. M. Comer was re-elected president and the old board, with the exception of Gunby Jordon of Columbus, who succeeds General Manager Williams, deceased, was elected. Comer will for the present remain at the head of the road.

Conference of Railroad Brotherhoods.

PEORIA, Oct. 12.—The chief officials of the railroad brotherhoods held their first meeting in this city this morning, all being present except Chief Arthur of the engineers, who has not yet arrived. They were in session only one hour and then adjourned until this afternoon. There was no discussion, and Grand Master Sargent of the firemen was elected chairman and Grand Chief Powell of the telegraphers was elected secretary. No action was taken.

Young Baron Attempts Suicide.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Baron Ishmael Kanopsky, a young Brazilian whose father forfeited his estates at the time of the overthrow of Emperor Dom Pedro, attempted to commit suicide this morning by inhaling gas. Kanopsky was destitute and despondent.

Two Negroes Arrested.

Albert Thompson and T. S. Riggs, both negroes, were arrested last night on complaint of Mrs. C. Peterson, who says that the men gave themselves too free license at her home, 1519 Webster street. She states that she had admitted the men and that soon afterward one of them missed his pocketbook. He accused Mrs. Peterson of the theft, which she denied on the ground that she kept the lamp in her hand during the time. He men finaly left, but soon returned, and finding the door locked, broke it in and assaulted the woman, bruising her, as she claims, severely. Frank Hazard, who was present, took her part and sustained a bitten finger.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Mayor's Veto of Resolution Transferring Money to Sewer Fund Sustained.

IRVING ALLISON AGAIN ASKS FOR TIME

Ordinance Slips Through Which Provides for Payment of the Firemen Out of the General Fund.

All members except Bechel were present at the regular meeting of the city council last night, but the lobby was tenanted only by a dozen or so of more or less interested spectators, who found little in the proceedings to repay them for their attendance. The session was entirely featureless and only occupied an hour and a half.

Mayor Moores appointed Harry D. Reed and John L. McCague as members of the Board of Review to act with the tax commissioner in equalizing the 1897 assessment and the appointments were confirmed without reference.

The resolution by which $1,000 was ordered transferred from the general fund to the sewer maintaining fund was vetoed by Mayor Moores for the same reasons that induced him to veto the resolution making a transfer to the fire fund at the previous meeting. In this case the veto was sustained by a unanimous vote.

City Treasurer Edwards submitted a letter from the purchasers of the recent issue of renewal bonds, in which they stated that their attorneys had reported favorably on the bonds and suggested that the council pass a resolution formally approving the sale. Referred to the finance committee and city attorney.

The communication from Chief of Police Gallagher complaining of the condition of the roof of the barn connected with the city jail was referred to public property and buildings.

THAT JAIL CONTRACT AGAIN.

Irving Allison, who entered into a contract last spring to erect a city jail at Sixteenth and Leavenworth streets, petitioned the council for a further extension of the time within which the building was to be erected. He explained that up to this time he had found it impossible to negotiate the necessary loan, but with the improvement of business conditions he hoped to be able to do so at an early date. The matter was referred to public property and buildings.

A communication from Treasurer Edwards stated that he would not make any transfers from one fund to another, as it was his opinion that it was an illegal act for the commission of which he could be removed from office. The communication was placed on file and on the recommendation of the finance committee the ordinance transferring $5,000 from the general to the fire fund to pay September salaries was placed on file. By the same action the comptroller was directed to draw the warrants for these salaries on the general fund instead of the fire fund. The appropriation ordinance was amended in accordance with the report and passed, all councilmen voting for it under the impression that it was the regular appropriation ordinance. When the regular ordinance came up immediately afterward they began to debate it on the supposition that it was the special ordinance and then some one discovered that the ordinance they were objecting to had already been passed.

Bingham moved to reconsider, but the motion was lost by a tie vote and the ordinance paying the firemen out of the general fund was passed, when only four of the members present favored it.

Ordinances were also passed providing for repaving Sherman avenue from Wirt to Locust streets, repaving Twenty-fourth street from Patrick avenue to Wirt street, and for issues of special district bonds to cover the cost of paving Farnam and Center streets.

INSISTS IT WAS NOT INHABITED.

Prof. William Libbey Has Not Changed His Views About the Mesa.

Prof. William Libbey of Princeton university has furnished the Associated Press with the following observations concerning criticisms upon his recent work at the Mesa Encantada, N. M.:

"The main point in the discussion of the verity of the myth in connection with this famous rock seems to have been left out of account.

"After scaling the Mesa last July I stated that to my mind it had not been inhabited. Mr. Hodge's party went to the top in September, and finding certain relics, maintained that it had been inhabited. It seems to me a great deal depends upon what is meant by the word inhabited. A temporary visit cannot in any sense constitute such a position a permanent residence. The cairn-like pile of rocks, which I am glad Mr. Hodge so clearly decides is a cairn, is possibly the best proof of a mere visit, for even primitive people are not given to building cairns in their back yards. They construct them to commemorate some visit or feat, and such a monument I believe this one to be; but my travels in the west and southwest for more than twenty years have taught me caution, since I have found many similar piles in that region which were due only to erosion.

"'If a village or permanent residence had ever existed on the top of the Mesa, all traces of it have been completely obliterated,' was the answer given by Mr. Hodge to an intelligent citizen of that part of the country, to a direct question upon this subject, shortly after his climb. If so, why try to construct a technical proof of inhabitation, based upon the finding of a few relics. I am sorry that Mr. Hodge has not made any statement over his own signature, for I cannot impute to him the ideas advanced by some of his friends, who have appeared in print to attack us, as for example: In the early summer it was stated that two years ago he had tried to make the ascent, but was unsuccessful, because of the precipitous character of the rocks, which seems quite reasonable, in view of even his experience this summer. But it is now stated that he refrained from going to the top at that time out of regard for the superstitions of the Acomas. It appears, however, according to one friend, that after my atrocious attack upon their myth the Acomas were only too glad to have him go to the top, because he could give an authoritative opinion upon the subject. According to another friend some of these same Acomas appeared upon the top of the rock while he was there by using his ladders, and were quite inimical at first, but were soothed by coffee and other agencies.

"Strangely enough, most of the things were found after these men had been allowed to wander about upon the top of the rock. I sincerely hope that some safeguard was taken to prevent thier throwing suspicion upon the various finds; but from the report it seems such was not the case, since they were allowed to find things up there when away from the white men. I cannot believe that an acute archaeologist like Mr. Hodge would tolerate such a procedure. It is also noteworthy that Mr. Hodge's friends do not mention the finding of a single relic by himself.

"Mr. Hodge does not appear to have convinced several of the white citizens of the region, who have held and now hold positions of honor and trust in these Pueblos, that the Mesa was ever inhabited. Their opinions are certainly worthy of some weight as evidence, and when they describe the myth as a pure dream, after a residence of many years in the country, I am inclined from the facts which I was able to observe upon the top of the Mesa still to believe that while the top may have been visited, no evidence exists at present of its ever having been permanently inhabited.

"The existence of that cat upon the top of the rock seems to have troubled some people; to me it is easily explained by the existence of birds' nests and eggs in abundance upon the rocks.

"My investigation has been criticised as being too cursory to admit of its being thorough, and that I was driven off by a thunderstorm; but my critics seem to forget that my apparatus was still in place and in good order the next day, and nothing would have been easier than to have gone up there again, if it were thought either necessary or profitable. In view of the main problem involved—i. e., had it been inhabited—I did not think it necessary to go back again, as the surface of the rock convinced me on this point.

"I picked up some fragments which resembled ancient pottery, but could not persuade myself that they were. I took them to Mr. Pearce, and he agreed with me that they were not pottery.

"The shell bracelet might also be taken as a proof of a comparatively recent visit, for it certainly could not have withstood the attacks of the climate for any very long period of time.

"I also found several pieces of pottery at the base of the Mesa, not only near the amphitheater where Mr. Hodge evidently made his climb, but also at other points around the base; but these only indicated the possible visit either to the top or the base of some of the natives. As such relics have been repeatedly found in this position before I did not think it important enough to mention.

"It is hardly necessary, I think, to state that personal abuse does not enforce an argument, but rather tends to weaken the position of the man who makes use of it. I am as anxious as any one to arrive at a serious and right-minded solution of such problems; but I am wholly unprepared to descend to quibble over doubtful items. I am prepared at any time to admit that I was wrong in my interpretation of the facts I saw, if sufficient and proper arguments are produced, and I do not think it is asking too much of those who oppose my opinions to meet me in the same fair spirit.

"As long as the main question is kept in view—i. e., was the Mesa ever inhabited?—I think I am warranted in answering it in the negative, for I have not yet seen any proof which would establish anything more than the evidence of a temporary visit.
WILLIAM LIBBEY.

WHERE CAMPBELL GAVE OUT.

Tried to Turn Joke on the Stranger, but Was Brought to a Halt.

Several years ago no man was better known on the frontier of South Dakota than General C. T. Campbell, who was sent to the territory in the '60s by President Buchanan as inspecting officer of the United States army. Campbell had been severely wounded and his trip west was more to recuperate than for actual duty. He had a good war record, having served throughout the Mexican campaign, and he was the most accomplished sweater that ever came west. He settled on the Missouri river about seventy-five miles above Yankton, relates the New York Sun, where he maintained a ranch and wayside inn, patronized almost wholly by freighters, army officials and frontiersmen. He was not tough, but he carried this impression until it came to be believed that he would as soon kill a man as eat his breakfast.

Campbell had a habit of telling the guests who honored his house with their presence that they could have anything they wanted to eat, but when they called for anything he did not have he would inform them that he was not running a Delmonico restaurant, and that they would have to take what they could get and be thankful.

One evening a stranger came along who was traveling for a Chicago house. He was a tenderfoot, inasmuch as he had never been so far west before. Campbell rated him up as a dude, he afterward said, and asked him what he wanted to eat, after he had been seated with a dozen or more frontiersmen.

"What have you for supper?" asked the newcomer.

"What have I got to eat? Why, I've got any d—d thing you want," replied the general, "and you had better be quick about deciding what you do want. I can't keep the cook up all night waiting for a d—d dude to find out what he is going to eat."

"All right, landlord," said the traveler, "bring me some dog and coffee."

There was a smile all round the table, as the ranchers recognized the probability of a row between the general and the new man.

"Dog," yelled the general, and he walked around to the opposite side of the table, where he could look his guest squarely in the face. "Dog, did you say? Do you take me for a Sioux Indian?"

At that moment, when the general was working himself into a rage, a sudden thought occurred to him.

"You want dog, do you? I thought you were a tenderfoot, but I see you are an Indian; I'll fix you." With that he strode out of the room, cursing like a pirate, while everybody laughed at him for the joke the stranger had perpetrated.

Presently Campbell returned carrying a large dish covered with a cloth, which he set down in front of his guest. In his right hand he carried a big revolver, and while he removed the cloth with one hand he covered the stranger with the revolver in the other hand. The cloth being removed, a litter of puppies was found sleeping in the dish.

"Now, young man, you see that there is nothing that this house cannot supply at a moment's notice. You wanted dog and now you must eat."

The general had realized that some one had perpetrated a joke on him and he thought to turn it on the stranger, but the young man from the east was equal to the emergency. Without appearing to take notice of the big pistol or the general's threat he carefully reached over, selected the best looking puppy and began to prod it with his fork, and in apparent seriousness tried to cut into the animal with his knife. The general's hand became very shaky. After several trials the stranger called for an oil stone, and with the greatest deliberation proceeded to sharpen the knife. Still the knife was not sharp enough, and grumbling at the hotel which provided such dull knives, the stranger reached in his pocket and drew out his own pocket knife. A smile overspread his face as he remarked that "it was more than a week since he had had any dog;" then he proceeded, to all appearances, to carve the pup, which set up a cry of pain.

Now, these puppies were pedigree hounds which had cost the general considerable time and money, and he became alarmed at the stranger's apparent fondness for them. Grabbing the stranger's hand, he seized the dogs, remarking: "See here, you Indian, this is a white man's ranch, and if you want anything to eat you will have to take catfish or Texas steer; that's all we've got." Amid a roar of laughter he carried away his puppies.

"That's the last time I ever tried to work off a joke on a stranger," said Campbell, in recounting the story, "and it was the last time that I ever boasted that my house could furnish anything a man wanted to eat."

Baltimore Enters Commission.

VALLEJO, Cal., Oct. 12.—The cruiser Baltimore went into commission this afternoon, with Lieutenant Commander Gottfried Blocklinger, her first lieutenant, in command. The Baltimore will meet the Philadel