

## IN ODD CORNERS.

Interesting Exhibits in Remote Portions of the Great Fair.

Indians of Six Nations from the State of New York—Distinguished Red Men of Early Times—Various Notes and Incidents.

(Special Chicago Correspondence)

AMONG the exhibits at the world's fair are a number that are tucked away in odd corners and nooks of the grounds which in consequence of their inconspicuous location are passed by unnoticed by a great many visitors in their peregrinations among the buildings. In the general rush for the leading points of interest these lesser features are overlooked, and when the hasty visitor has "done" the fair and returned home and reads in his family paper a description of some of these out-of-the-way exhibits he regretfully exclaims: "Why, I didn't see that!" and comes to the conclusion that he might have had more for his money had he used his eyes to better advantage.

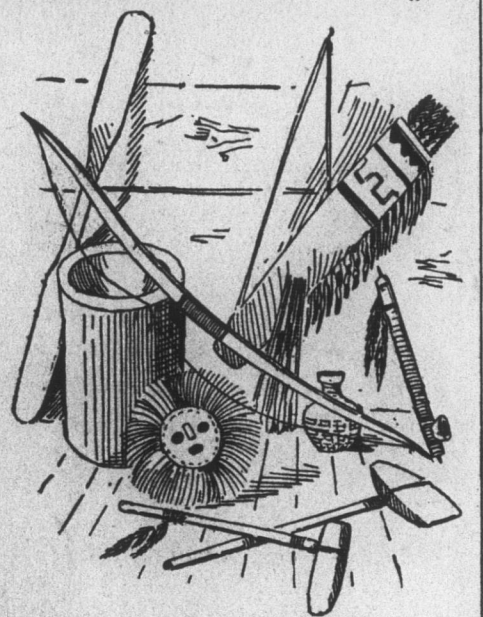
Common interest naturally centers in the main buildings of the fair and these are constantly thronged with eager sightseers. People get in among the wonderful collections of the arts and industries, and so intent do they become upon the magnificent displays of man's skill and ingenuity that their time slips away, and they suddenly awaken to the consciousness that if they are to see all of the fair they must skip some things, and they hurry along from one point to another, and this way lose much of superior interest.



COUNCIL LODGE OF THE SIX NATIONS.

The Esquimaux, for instance, away up in their little corner near the north gate attract but a small portion of the crowd that enters the fair grounds daily. True, the extra charge of twenty-five cents for admission into their inclosure deters many from visiting these queer little people, but were they more advantageously situated their receipts would undoubtedly be greatly increased.

Another somewhat isolated exhibit, which is well worth the attention of every visitor at the fair, is the Indian colony on the lake shore near the Forestry building, in the southeastern portion of the grounds. Here, dwelling in a state as nearly copied after the manner of their forefathers as circumstances and surroundings will permit, are representatives of the six tribes of the state of New York. These tribes once formed that great federation known as the Six Nations, then a great



IROQUOIS IMPLEMENTS.

power, but now a mere shadow of their former greatness.

The names of the tribes are the Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Senecas, Tuscaroras and Mohawks. They all meet in a big bark council lodge, and one queer feature of their meetings is that their native dialects differ so that they all have to speak English.

There are quite a number of their houses built of basswood bark and roofed with elm. They are symmetrical, orderly-looking structures, and by no means so primitive as the material would indicate. The largest one of the group is the council lodge. Originally the interior was divided into six sections by the tribe occupied a section in their debates, and when a decision was reached among each squad of petty chieftains the dividing mats were thrown aside and a general debate ensued.

The council lodge now is used as a sort of bazaar, in which relics of the

days when the Six Nations were the warriors of the continent are shown side by side with beautiful basket and beadwork and fans and trinkets of scented grasses. The sales are conducted by pleasant-faced young women of the tribe, some of them decidedly pretty and all of them with hardly more than a dusky pallor to distinguish their divergence from the Anglo-Saxon race. A visitor referred to one of them in her hearing recently as a squaw, and six men felt an impulse to kick the offender, which only disappeared when they discovered that the culprit was another woman.

In the afternoons the Indians dress up in robes, such as their fathers wore



DEERFOOT.

when New York city was a much smaller village than it is now, and hold a sort of state reception. It is intended later to reproduce some of the national customs and dances for the benefit of visitors, but they have not got that far as yet. The men who represent the Six Nations are almost all of them men of distinction in the tribes.

There is Chief Jack of the Tuscaroras, who is the secretary of Iroquois nation; Solomon O'Bail, the grandson of old Chief Cornplanter, a one-time friend of George Washington, in whose honor the president directed a



medal to be struck off; and not least in the list is Deerfoot, the matchless runner who has even raced in England, and whose run of an hour has never been beaten. An old man he is now, but hale and fond of sitting in the big council tent attired in his buckskin suit and recounting events in his stirring life with a little chuckle of appreciation. At the mention of the prince of Wales the chuckle deepens, and he tells that he dined with the prince some twenty or thirty years ago. "We were pals," he laughs, with an odd mimicry of the English accent. Solomon O'Bail is a sturdy old fellow of near seventy, who still clings to the religion of his fathers undelivered by an admixture with the creeds of the aliens. He is a sociable old gentleman, and always ready to answer questions, and often puts himself to great pains to explain some little thing to the visitor.

Among the other oddities on sale are a number of gawdy corn-husk masks used in the new year dances. One of the visitors questioned Mr. O'Bail about these and drew out an interesting account of the three yearly dances of the tribes.

The civilization of the Six Nations is at present precisely like the civilization of the rest of New York state. They have the same schools, the same churches, and the same habits. This camp at the fair grounds is as much a revival as the spelling bee or old-time singing school, with which our modern churches regale themselves occasionally.

It is not alone in America that barbers show extraordinary persistence and ingenuity in pressing their wares upon customers. An American who has been traveling in France relates that in Paris the barber who was shaving him stepped two or three times upon the side of his foot.

At last the customer called out: "Please don't do that any more! I have a corn."

"Exactly what I was trying to find out, monsieur," said the barber, blandly. "We have an excellent preparation for removing corns, for sale at one franc per bottle!"—Chicago Post.

Spent Lots of Money.

Visitors at the fair are estimated to have spent within the ground fifteen million dollars, which is in addition to the money paid for admission. Of this amount three million dollars, according to Chief Clerk Blackwell, of the department of collection, has gone into the treasury of the exposition. Moreover, business with the concessionaires is increasing, and it is expected this source of income will net ten million dollars before October 30.

A STATUETTE of Emperor William, of Germany, on horseback contains fifteen hundred silver dollars.

## A BOLD THIEF'S WORK.

He Grabs a Bag Containing \$5,000 in Gold in a St. Paul Bank and Makes His Escape.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 15.—The St. Paul bankers are dazed over a robbery at the First national bank Monday morning in which a man alone was able to seize a \$5,000 bag of gold in the presence of twenty people and disappear in a crowd. The police have been searching for him ever since, but there are small prospects that he will be caught.

Renaldo Lares, a trusted representative of the Merchants' national bank, accompanied by I. H. Jacobs, porter of the Merchants', had just come into the First national bank to make a settlement with the clearing house. The funds consisted of three bags containing \$5,000 each in gold in a small steel box, and other money, making in all about \$30,000. The box was fastened to the porter, Jacobs, by means of handcuffs, and the two men carried the box when on the street between them. When they entered the bank there was nothing unusual noticed in the office. About twenty men stood at the various windows and desks attending to business. Arriving at the teller's window Lares opened the box and removing the bags placed them on the window ledge at his right side. He stood between the post and the window, while the porter, Jacobs, stood at his left, between Lares and the door.

Resting the bags for the moment on the ledge, Lares began to pay in the loose money, and was busy with this when he heard a step at his right, and, turning instantly, he saw the robber grab one of the bags and dart around the post toward the door. Lares made a leap and succeeded in reaching the door almost as quickly as the thief and would no doubt have been able to catch him or at least follow him had not a man, undoubtedly the accomplice of the thief, here interposed by crowding Lares to the wall and giving the man with the bag a clear sweep.

In an instant everything was excitement; the clerks and clearing house men rushed out into the general banking office, but the gold and robbers were as completely gone as though the earth had closed over them.

## PREY FOR SPECULATORS.

Mrs. Martha Mitchell's Complaint Against Her Son, the Wisconsin Senator.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—In her petition filed in the probate court asking for an accounting of the estate of her husband, the late Alexander Mitchell, Miss Martha Mitchell charges her son, United States Senator John L. Mitchell, as executor of the estate, with a lack of business experience, and alleges that he has become "the victim of iron mine adventures and stock jobbing speculators." Senator Mitchell is required to appear in the probate court the first Tuesday in September and show cause on various matters pertaining to the estate of his father, among them why he should not file an inventory of the estate, and why he should not be removed as executor of the estate and a receiver appointed in his place to provide and carry out the trusts and provisions of his father's will. Pending the hearing on the petition Senator Mitchell is enjoined from incurring any of the estate to such an extent as to injure or destroy the rights of Mrs. Martha Mitchell, his mother, and David Ferguson Mitchell, her son.

## FOREST FIRES IN WISCONSIN.

One Hamlet Is Wiped Out and Two Children Are Reported Missing.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 15.—Forest fires are raging extensively along the South Shore railroad east of this city. The extent of damage done cannot be definitely learned, as the wires are down. Citizens here who are well informed as to the nature of the burning country say the loss of standing timber will be heavy. Bruce Crossing, a little hamlet 100 miles from here, was practically wiped out Sunday night. Much railway rolling stock has been destroyed. The wife and child of a lumberman are missing and are supposed to have perished in the flames. Special trains have been sent out on the South Shore road to render assistance to the inhabitants and care for the company's property.

## FOR A GREAT MUSEUM.

How It Is Proposed to Commemorate the Big Fair in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The world's fair directors have appointed Director General Davis, President Higginbotham and Mr. James W. Scott a committee to form an organization of citizens with the object of establishing a world's fair museum of anthropological, ethnological, mineral and other classes of exhibits after the close of the fair period. It is well known that an immense collection of these exhibits will be left to the disposition of the public, both by states and foreign countries, as it will not pay to send them home again. The object is to secure these for Chicago not only as souvenirs of the great fair, but as objects of educational value and popular entertainment.

## Eight Lives Lost.

ALMOTA, Wash., Aug. 15.—The Union Pacific steamer Annie Faxon was blown up Monday morning at Wade's wharf, 7 miles below here. Eight persons were killed and all on board injured. She carried five passengers. The vessel was literally blown to pieces.

## Dr. Buchanan Sentenced.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Dr. Robert W. Buchanan has been sentenced by Recorder Smyth to die in the electric chair in the week beginning October 2. Buchanan was convicted of killing his second wife by slow poison in order to obtain her fortune. He afterward married his first wife, who had obtained a divorce from him.

## Death of Prof. M. A. Newell.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 15.—Prof. M. A. Newell, one of Maryland's foremost educators, with a national reputation as author of school works, died at Havre de Grace Monday morning.

## HORROR IN CHICAGO.

Fire in a Hotel Cuts Off the Escape of Many Guests—Seven Lose Their Lives and Three Times as Many Are Injured.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Fire started in the office of the Senate hotel on the second floor at 184 Madison street a few minutes before 7 o'clock Monday morning and ran through the building rapidly, spreading panic and death among the guests which it awakened from sleep. The following is the record of fatalities, which number seven, the injured numbering twenty-one, of whom perhaps four will die:

Fanny Reede, of New York, widow, 27 years of age, chambermaid at Great Eastern hotel, corner Sixty-fifth street and St. Lawrence avenue; suffocated.

James W. Short, jumped from third story window; picked up dead; no occupation given.

James Taylor, New York, injured by jumping; died at county hospital.

Harry Godfrey, aged 7, son of Jay Godfrey, of Buchanan, Mich., burned and suffocated.

Philip Kronberg, of Little Rock, Ark., 31 years old, skill fractured and legs crushed by jumping from third-story window, burned about head and face, taken to county hospital and died at 4 p. m.

Dan Tucker, aged about 25 years, board marker at the Hawthorne race track; suffocated in bed.

William Ulrey, 17 years old, nephew of James Godfrey. His head and arms badly burned and hands cut by breaking glass in the window. Taken to county hospital, where he died at 5 p. m.

William Barabino, the night clerk, was among the first to discover the fire. He was waiting for the day clerk to relieve him shortly before 7 o'clock.

He stepped into the wash-room, and while there says he heard a queer rattling noise in the office which might have been caused by the falling of a lamp. On opening the wash-room door he found the hallway and office full of smoke. He raised the cry of "fire" and made his escape down the stairway. By this time the flames were climbing from the starting point on the second floor up the stairway to the third floor. Smoke was pouring from the windows, and a 2-11 alarm was bringing the clanging fire engines to the spot. The noise awoke the guests and they rushed half dressed to the windows.

Among the first to escape was Joseph Wilson, who had a room in the rear of the third floor. He was dressing when he detected smoke in the house. He awakened his roommate, Harry Gavana, and together they made a hurried round of the rooms trying to rouse the guests. Wilson then slid down an iron pipe into the alley in the rear. Gavana lingered a few moments and then started down the pipe. He was part way down when a man named Morton started after him. Morton seemed confused and lost his hold. Gavana was knocked from the pipe, and the two men fell a distance of 15 feet. Gavana escaped injury. Morton was picked up unconscious.

The next person to appear at the rear window was Edward Short. He was badly burned, and seemed crazed with fear and pain as he leaned from the window. He threw his hands wildly over his head, and then toppled into the alley below. His dead body was removed to Sigmund's morgue, 73 Fifth avenue.

While these tragedies were being enacted in the rear a great crowd near the Madison street entrance were the spectators of an equal horror. A man supposed to be James Taylor, a Chicago horseman, appeared at a third-story window almost nude. He hesitated a moment as a volume of flame shot out around him. Then he jumped to the stone flags below. He was picked up bleeding and mangled and removed to the county hospital.

A moment later there was a crash of glass and Jay Godfrey appeared at another window. He had broken the sash in frantic efforts to get fresh air. His daughter Annie, 13 years old, stood beside him. His wife and son Harry were still in the building.

A ladder was run up to them and the firemen helped them to make the descent. Godfrey was not badly injured, but the daughter was terribly burned, and was hurried away to a hospital.

Another crash at another window came, and F. A. Coons appeared holding his wife. His 15-year-old daughter Flora was beside him, and William Ulrey right behind him. A ladder was quickly run up and the party taken to the ground. Mrs. Coons was badly burned and was taken to Mercy hospital. Flora had sunk half suffocated on the window sill. She was unconscious by the time the ground was reached, and was taken to the hospital with her mother.

The cause of the fire is supposed to be the accidental overturning of an oil lamp in the office by the day clerk. The loss is slight. Coroner McHale was on the ground early and left orders for the detention of the day clerk should he be found. His name is Belgoin. He is a Canadian who had been employed but a short time.

## Heavy Loss by Fire in Denver.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 15.—A fire which started shortly after noon Monday totally destroyed the Crescent flour mill and elevator at Stanton avenue and Montgomery street. The total loss, including a large quantity of flour in sacks and grain in the elevator, will foot up from \$250,000 to \$300,000. The insurance is about 75 per cent. of the loss. During the fire Lieut. McLean was terribly injured by an explosion in the dustroom of the mill and may die. F. Sargeant, Chief Pearce's driver, had an arm broken by being forced from the roof by a stream of water from the fire hose.

## "Matilda the Fourth" Dead.

FRANKLIN, Pa., Aug. 15.—"Matilda the Fourth," one of the most famous Jersey cows in the world, owned by Congressman Joseph C. Sibley and his partner, Maj. Charles Miller, of this city, died here suddenly Sunday night of milk fever. She had given in one year over 16,000 pounds of milk, which yielded 950 pounds of butter. She was valued at \$10,000.

## Willing to Take Silver.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—The Southern express office in this city was robbed of a bag containing 1,000 silver dollars Sunday.

## BEHRING SEA CASE.

Arbitrators Finally Reach a Decision on the Vessel Question—England Favored on Most Points—Pelagic Sealing Practically Prohibited.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The Behring sea court of arbitration on Tuesday rendered its decision in the dispute between the United States and Great Britain concerning seal fishing. The decision is in favor of Great Britain upon every point of real dispute, although it is freely stated by those in interest that in securing the 60-mile limit and the practical prohibition of pelagic sealing the United States have gained the great result toward which effort was bent—protection of seals during the breeding season.

In a general way the tribunal rejects the claim of the United States that the Behring sea is a mare clausum and denies to the United States exclusive property rights in the seal fisheries. On the other hand, the arbitrators sustain positively the contention of the United States that pelagic sealing should be stopped and that the seal herds should be protected from extermination by poachers. To effect this end, the tribunal rules that there shall be maintained a closed season, beginning May 1 and ending July 21, during which no seals may be killed. This prohibition applies not only to Behring sea, but to the north Pacific ocean. To save the seals from slaughter at their breeding places in the Pribylov islands a protective zone extending 60 miles around the islands is established, and sealing outside this zone is to be permitted only after August 1. Further protection from indiscriminate slaughter is provided in the prohibition by the terms of the decision of the use of firearms by sealers.

Each fur-sealing vessel must be provided with a special license issued for the purpose by its government and must carry a distinguishing flag prescribed by its government. An accurate account must be kept by vessel masters of the date and place of each operation, and the number and sex of seals captured daily. These regulations are to remain in force until abolished by mutual agreement between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, and they shall be submitted every five years for examination in order that both governments may consider whether, in the light of past experience, there is necessity to make any modification therein.

Arbitrators make a special finding on the facts agreed upon by the agents of both governments with reference to the seizure of British vessels in Behring sea in 1887 and 1889. In addition the arbitrators make certain suggestions to the two governments, the most important being that they should come to an understanding to prohibit the killing of seals on land or sea for a period of from one to three years, and should enact regulations to carry out the findings of the arbitrators.

The contentions of the United States as to its exclusive jurisdiction in Behring sea, acquired from Russia by the purchase of Alaska, and its property rights in the seal fisheries are contained in the following five points of article 6 of the treaty creating the tribunal of arbitration:

1. What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea now known as Behring sea and what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein did Russia assert and exercise prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States?
2. How far were these claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain?
3. Was the body of water now known as the Behring sea included in the phrase "Pacific ocean" as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia; and what rights, if any, in the Behring sea were held and exclusively exercised by Russia after said treaty?
4. Did not all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction and as to the seal fisheries in Behring sea, east of the water boundary, in the treaty between the United States and Russia of the 30th of March, 1867, pass unimpaired to the United States under that treaty?
5. Has the United States any right, and if so what right, of protection of property in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring sea when such seals are found outside the ordinary 3-mile limit?

While the tribunal rejects the categorical proposition of property contained in the fifth point, it admits by implication the assertion by the United States as to the urgent necessity of protecting the seals outside the 3-mile limit. It decrees, however, that this protection shall be by international agreement rather than by awarding to the United States either exclusive jurisdiction or police powers. The decision establishes for the seal fisheries the conditions and imposes on the sealers the restrictions which, aside from the questions of exclusive jurisdiction and property rights, made up the important points of the American case. The seal industry is thus preserved from the destruction that threatened it.

The American arbitrators, E. J. Phelps, of Vermont, and Senator Morgan, of Alabama, said after the adjournment of the tribunal that they were satisfied with the terms of the decision. The action of the tribunal means the end of pelagic sealing, the Americans say, and they add that the terms made by the decision of the tribunal are more favorable to the United States than those offered by Great Britain as a settlement of the dispute.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Mr. Gladstone announced in the house of commons that his advice from Paris were that with a few exceptions the Behring sea tribunal awards were satisfactory to British interests.

## Think It Is Illegal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The paying of weekly wages in checks, resorted to last week by several firms and corporations doing business in this city, was not altogether a success. It saved the firms a premium for the currency necessary to meet the weekly pay rolls, but it subjected employees to many hardships. Corporations are required by law to pay wages in cash. In the opinion of many high legal authorities the same law is applicable in these cases and it is possible the question may be brought up in court if the practice be continued.

## WHEELS AGAIN TURN.

Mills at Pittsburgh Resume with Full Forces—Wages Are Not Reduced—Upward of 15,000 Men Will Be at Work Soon.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 16.—The outlook in the iron and steel trade is brighter than at any time since the closing of the mills for annual repairs and since the shortage of currency began. At Jones & Laughlin's several departments have resumed operation, and 500 additional men were given employment. Arrangements are in progress for resumption in the steel department in a few days. The report that the wages of the men not affected by the amalgamated scale would be reduced 10 per cent. is not true. Both of Carnegie's local mills and the Beaver Falls plant will be in operation this week, as will also probably be Zug & Co.'s works. The Bradock wire works, at Rankin Station, started up Monday after two months' idleness, giving employment to 700 men. A number of departments of the National tube works resumed Sunday, and the National rolling mill will be started Wednesday. Next Monday the Black Diamond steel works will start up in all departments. The works were running about half time and shut down last Saturday, but when the resumption takes place the full quota of 4,000 men will be employed. These mills will give employment to upward of 15,000 men.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 14.—The score of cotton mills owned and operated by B. B. and R. Knife, of this city, and located in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, started up Monday morning after having been stopped a week. The plant operates nearly 450,000 spindles and upward of 11,000 looms, employs 8,000 operatives, and has a weekly payroll of \$50,000.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 16.—The Armourdale bank at Armourdale, which suspended business in the financial crash one month ago, reopened its doors and resumed business Tuesday morning. No anxiety was expressed by any of the depositors who had money tied up in the bank. The officers announce that they have ample funds to pay every dollar of deposits in the bank.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Aug. 16.—The First national bank of this city, which suspended July 18, has resumed business. Bank Examiner W. A. Latimer, of Sedalia, Mo., has issued a notice to the depositors stating that the institution is in splendid financial shape, and while, like other banks, it cannot stand a run, it is perfectly worthy of the confidence of the people.

## HELD BY RECEIVERS.

Seizure of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's Troubles.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Considerable excitement was caused in railroad circles here Tuesday afternoon by the announcement that the Northern Pacific Railroad company had been placed in the hands of receivers. It has been known for some time past that the Northern Pacific was in financial difficulties and unable to meet its obligations. It was believed, however, that these difficulties could be surmounted and a receivership avoided. Failure of the scheme to fund its floating debt of \$15,000,000, however, compelled the appointment of receivers. The receivership embraces the Northern Pacific Railroad company, the Wisconsin Central and all the railroads owned, leased or controlled by the corporation. The receivers will each file a bond for \$500,000.

The receivers appointed by the court are Thomas F. Oakes, of New York, president of the company; Henry G. Payne, of Milwaukee, and Henry C. Rouse, of Cleveland, chairman and president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad. These were appointed for the jurisdiction of Wisconsin, New York, Illinois, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. This action is the result of the extraordinary depression in business and the stoppage of shipments along the line of the Northern Pacific. No company could long stand such severe pressure. The falling off in earnings is due to several causes. The money stringency prevents the marketing of crops, cattle and products of all kinds, consequently the road is not getting the traffic usual to this season of the year.

## MORE RAIN IS NEEDED.

The Drought Effectually Broken in Only a Few Places.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The weekly telegraphic crop report of the weather bureau says: Drought conditions continue over portions of northern Pennsylvania, southern and western New York, West Virginia, central and southern Ohio, northern Michigan, portions of Illinois and Wisconsin. Drought has been partially relieved in Indiana, southern Michigan, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas, and has been effectually broken in portions of Iowa, although much rain is still needed in many sections of that state. In Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana there has been too much rain for cotton and the crop has suffered from excessive rains in portions of South Carolina and Mississippi.

Robbers Loot a Cheese Factory.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 16.—Three robbers entered the Morristown (Brown county) cheese factory and compelled the proprietor, F. C. Singer, to deliver up \$1,300, two gold watches and a revolver.

## Killed Himself.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—At noon Monday William F. Caldwell, assistant chief of the fire department of Pueblo, Col., shot and instantly killed himself at No. 2319 Easton avenue. He recently arrived from the west and claimed he lost all his money in speculation. He quarreled with his wife over money matters and attempted to shoot her. Mrs. Caldwell ran from the house and Mrs. Eno, who lives at the number mentioned above, attempted to wrest the revolver from Caldwell. He placed the weapon against his breast and pulled the trigger, the bullet entering his heart and causing instant death.