

## GLORY OF CHICAGO.

The World's Fair City Celebrates the Anniversary of the Big Fire.

Aided by Hundreds of Other Municipalities — A Mighty Host of 713,646 Persons Visit Jackson Park—Magnificent Pageants.

### MID GORGEOUS SCENES.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—It was an ideal day for the observance of Chicago day at the world's fair grounds. From morning until night not a cloud appeared in the sky. The White City never was more beautiful, standing out in such delightful contrast against the blue of the sky, with the blue lake for its foreground, covered with steamers, steam yachts and sail vessels, each one of them black with its living freight. To the aspect of beauty which it always wears, the weather what it may, was added a holiday aspect of gayety from the profusion of flags and banners which everywhere fluttered in the breeze.

### The Dark Side.

A large number of disasters occurred during the day. Four men were killed and a score or more of persons were injured.

### The Crowd.

It was apparent at an early hour in the morning that the crowd would be the biggest ever seen on the grounds. Before 9 o'clock the Art gallery thoroughfare was packed from Stony Island avenue to the lake shore. The Midway Plaisance was black with thousands of artisans and working people out for a day's pleasure. The Illinois building was the nucleus of another immense crowd. The Court of Honor and the Terminal plaza were filled with a sea of humanity, so densely packed that it was difficult to move about. The interiors of the buildings were as crowded as the grounds, and the fact that immense numbers of working people were in attendance was emphasized by the way in which the Manufactures building and Machinery hall were crowded.

### A Marvelous Record.

By 10 o'clock in the forenoon it was apparent that the Fourth of July record had been broken, and by noon it was estimated that there were between 300,000 and 400,000 persons within the gates, and still the rush continued at the turnstiles. Every train was crowded. Hour after hour the continuous tide of humanity poured in. The expected half-million mark was reached and passed.

The count of tickets was not completed until 1:45 this morning. It was then announced that the paid admissions numbered 713,646. This included 682,587 adults and 31,059 children. Add to this number a total of 37,380 admissions on passes, and the grand total of the attendance on Chicago day reached 751,026.

The concessionaires' record of admissions was a queer one in that some of the places on Midway did a phenomenal business while others had no more patronage than Saturday. The Ferris wheel led in the matter of attendance, having the enormous total of 40,000 people for the day, 15,000 more than were ever carried before. In the afternoon the wheel was carrying over 4,000 an hour. It ran over sixteen hours Monday. Hagenback's menagerie reports over 25,000 admissions for the day; the Moorish palace over 20,000, and other places of amusement reported big crowds.

### The Transportation Companies.

The Illinois Central railroad broke all records for handling passenger traffic. Trains were run one minute apart, and an average of 20,000 persons an hour were sent out from the Van Buren street station on the two tracks in use. For a part of the time they were handled at the rate of 1,000 per minute.

The Chicago City Railway company, that is the south side cable, with its cross-town electric lines on Thirty-fifth, Forty-seventh, Sixty-first and Sixty-third streets and its horse car lines, handled 700,000 passengers, according to the president of the company, Mr. Wheeler.

The officials of the alley "L" road were swamped. The service was inadequate to meet the demand made upon it. Literally no estimate has been made of the crowd handled by the "L" road.

It is estimated that the lake steamers carried 140,000 passengers during the day.

### The Exercises.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The exercises of Chicago day at Jackson park began on the plaza west of the Administration building at 9 a. m. when Mayor Harrison was presented with the original deed to Chicago by Miss Emma Sickles. The deed was given to the government sixty years ago by the Pottawatomie tribe. It had been preserved all these years in the family of Pokagon, who was chief of the Pottawatomie, and who signed the deed. Simon Pokagon, his son, was on the grounds all day, and at 9 a. m. rang the new liberty bell in honor of the first owners of Chicago.

### A Great Event in Music.

At 11:30 o'clock the men and women of the choir of 800 voices were ready for the first motion of Director Tonlins' baton. The band played the "Star Spangled Banner." The first bars were drowned in mighty cheers. Director Tonlins flourished his baton and in a wave the music swept over the plaza. The patriotism of the multitude boomed, and cheer after cheer arose when the last strains of the national anthem died away. Next the choir sang the "Marseillaise" and the barred banner of France snapped proudly from places of honor on the four sides of the court. And the hymn of French liberty received its share of plaudits from an American throng. When the chorus sang "Die Wacht am Rhine" it was a hearty recognition the song of the fatherland gave it. But all through the category of national anthems there was no song which seemed to evidence its hold on the affections of the people like "Home, Sweet Home." They

stood silent while the song was being sung. The incessant hum of the thousands seemed to subside, but when it was over there was a moment of quiet, then the mighty cheer. When "America" was sung hats went flying into the air and over the heads of the multitude handkerchiefs fluttered. "John Brown's Body" and "Marching Through Georgia" ended the programme.

### Exercises About the Bell.

At noon the crowd faced about. All eyes turned to the liberty bell on the opposite side of the plaza. The people only turned about in their places and could not move backward or forward. The new "international rope" for the bell had been attached to the ponderous clapper. The basis of the rope is a rawhide made in Chicago, and about it was a strip of flax woven by Queen Victoria, a rope made of the hair of forty Indian maidens of forty different American tribes and ropes contributed by sixty foreign nations. Chairman McDowell, of the Liberty Bell association, told the people something of the bell and its composition of historical relics. Then Mayor Harrison spoke a few words, and seizing the now historical rope gave a pull and the new bell pealed out thirteen times in honor of the original states.

### School Children in Line.

When 1,500 school children appeared in the Court of Honor early in the afternoon the crowd made way without protest. Chattering with the volubility of magpies, giving vent to shrill cries, laughing, talking and cheering, the little people pattered along as though they were following some pied piper. Their procession represented the reunion of the states. Sixteen heralds, stalwart youths in the fancy dress of the medieval age, came first. Following marched 100 lads of the diocesan choir, led by Director F. A. Dunster, singing a procession. Thirty-four boys representing the thirty-four wards of Chicago followed, and then came the Ninth Presbyterian cadets in their natty sailor uniforms. With little Rhode Island in the lead, the original thirteen states were next in line, each personified by a pretty girl dressed in white, with broad sashes of ribbon floating from their shoulders. Their body was a company of miniature continental soldiers, uniformed in all the bravery of buff and blue and three-cornered hats with smart cockades. The main body of boys and girls followed. They were all Chicago public school children. Each state was known by the standard carried by a boy. The standard had the state shield on it, with its motto and date of entry. Back of them marched six girls shoulder to shoulder, with shields on which were the names of the principal cities of the state. Then came boys and girls representing the counties, the first row carrying corn, wheat, flowers, sugar cane, fruit, tobacco, cotton plants and something to designate the chief products of the state.

### Parade at Night.

Down through a lane built up with people on either hand the night pageant wound its way around the grounds. In the midst of the illumination of the Court of Honor a fanfare of trumpets, the reflection of calcium lights on the Transportation building and distant cheering told of the coming of the parade. The plumes of the hussars marked either side of the avenue cut in the multitude. The troop of cavalry came on, and close on the heels of the horses a cordon of police, followed by a band. Then came the first of the floats which were to depict the history and the growth and development of Chicago. It was that of "The Genius of Music," a chorus of fifty young women, led by Prof. Katzenberger.

Then came the float which was to typify Chicago. The coat of arms of the nation and the state were placed on the front of the wagon, over which hovered an eagle with wings outstretched. A large globe surrounded the whole, on the pedestal of which were the grouped stands of the colors of the nation. A series of panels bore the dates of the great events in the history of the city. On the pedestal in front and at either hand of the figure "Chicago" stood the figures of love and liberty. "Chicago" was in an attitude of ascent and gave the title of "I Will" to the float. Outriders and gaily caparisoned horses and pages in Grecian costumes led the way.

It was several minutes before the next float, "Chicago in 1812," came along with its representation of the bloody massacre. "Chicago in War," with the figures of Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Richard Yates, Grant, Logan and Sheridan, was followed by "Chicago in Peace" and "Chicago Prostrate," representing the city after the deluge of fire. An old-time fire engine of 1861, manned by a volunteer crew, brought up the rear of the first section of the parade. After this followed a large number of floats presented by societies of foreigners residing in the city. All were magnificent productions.

### The Fireworks.

The display of fireworks was perhaps the most magnificent ever witnessed. In addition to thousands of bombs and rockets fired from the lake shore in front of the Manufactures building there were cascades of fire in the grand basin, and a gorgeous representation of Niagara Falls from the Peristyle. Out in the lake a few hundred yards from the shore skirting Manufactures building were fired magnificent set pieces representing the "Burning of Chicago." The crackling lines of fire traced Chicago before the fire, with Leaps in the river, a bridge and Mrs. O'Leary's cow. The crowd applauded in one mighty shout and then the cow kicked over the lamp. Flames burst from the buildings, explosions shattered the bridges and vessels and the Chicago fire burned itself out before several hundred thousand satisfied spectators. "Old Fort Dearborn," the portrait of William B. Ogden, Chicago's first mayor, and "Chicago Welcoming the World" were subjects of other set pieces.

## THE ELECTIONS REPEAL BILL

### Synopsis of the Debate in the National House of Representatives.

On the 2d Mr. Northway (rep., O.) in speaking against the repeal measure, said it was a peculiarity of his to stand by the under dog in a fight, and realizing that the United States was the under dog in this fight he took some pleasure in defending that under dog. He then entered upon an argument to prove that the laws were perfectly constitutional.

Mr. Palmer (dem., Ill.) spoke in opposition to the repeal bill. He said it was not in his honor to "stir up the animosities of the past, and even if it were I could find no words by which to describe the scandalous condition of southern politics as severe as those courageous and many admissions of the leading newspapers of Alabama—the Birmingham Age-Herald and the Mobile Register—of last December, which I hold in my hand. For so far as is the store of wrath laid against the day of judgment for the south so solemn still is the responsibility of the north for its miserable acquiescence in these wrongs and crimes." He continued: "It cannot be said, however, that the south is not the sole nor the controlling factor in the present agitation against the election laws. The agitation comes mainly from the congested centers of population, where the arts of ward politics have been practiced in colloquy with the members who signed the minority report and indulging in colloquy with Messrs. Ray (rep., N. Y.), Murray (rep., S. C.) and Bouteille (rep., Mo.). The federal election laws, he said, should be repealed because they were unnecessary, because they were not in the genius of our government because they were inconsistent with our republican institutions, and because they were a tax upon the people."

Mr. Bowers (rep., Cal.) in speaking against the repeal bill declared that "the election laws are a 'frightful mess'" and that they went on to ridicule the house for the slim attendance at the debates. He understood, however, that the giants were in training for the last great struggle. When they shied their hats into the ring the attendance might be larger.

On the 4th Mr. Compton (dem., Md.) advocated the pending measure. He denied the statements made by republicans that the minority of voters in the south controlled the action of the majority. He quoted from statistics to show (on the other hand) that in the New England states there was a majority of democratic voters, but there were few democratic members in congress from that section. Mr. Bouteille (rep., Mo.) denied this statement and got into an angry colloquy with Mr. Compton in regard to the matter.

Mr. Lockwood (dem., N. Y.) in favoring the repeal bill declared that the election laws were a "frightful mess" and that they went on to ridicule the house for the slim attendance at the debates.

Mr. Sweet (rep., Idaho) opposed the passage of the bill and entered upon a criticism of President Cleveland. The refusal of that officer to enforce the Sherman silver law and the Geary Chinese exclusion law was without parallel in the history of the United States. No public officer had ever been impeached for a more reckless violation of law. He ridiculed the letter of the president to Gov. Northern—nominally to the governor but really to congress—and declared that it merely said: "I want it when I order." "I demand," said Mr. Sweet, "Sir, Order, and when I open my mouth let no dog bark." He then spoke upon the silver question, opposed unconditional repeal of the Sherman law and eulogized the silver senators for their fight against the money power and administration patronage.

Mr. Lane (dem., Ill.) in advocating the pending bill declared that the federal election laws should never have been placed upon the statute books. Every deputy marshal appointed under them (according to his belief) had been either a hired assassin, a hired spy or a hired voter.

Mr. Murray, the republican colored man from South Carolina, spoke against the bill. In his speech he said, before any man could vote on the democratic question he must declare that he had been a democrat since 1856. The repeal of the federal election laws would, he said, open the floodgates of fraud and violence.

On the 5th Mr. Murray (rep., S. C.) concluded his speech against repeal of elections law. He appealed to republicans everywhere, standing true to the principles of Sumner, Seward, Lincoln and Grant, the great saints of the grand old party, to resist this nefarious measure with all their power and resources. He requested his people everywhere to take the roll when it shall have been called on the passage of this bill, mark the name of every man casting an affirmative vote, and regard him as their perpetual enemy.

Mr. Russell (dem., Ga.) favored repeal. Referring to Mr. Murray's speech he said it was proper and fitting that the requiring of the republican party should be red by a son of Ham.

Mr. Money (dem., Miss.) resented the reflection made upon his stand in the minority report, denominating it a "frightful mess" and iniquitous. There was no ground for the accusations made against it, and he declared his elections were fairly conducted. He argued in favor of an educational qualification.

On the 6th Mr. Hainer (rep., Neb.) concluded his argument in opposition to repeal of the federal election law. He criticised the state election laws in vogue in some of the southern states, and asserted that in North Carolina a negro had been disfranchised because his wife had eloped with a white man.

Mr. Hicks (rep., Pa.) also opposed the pending bill. By the repeal of the federal election laws the democratic party would abridge the rights of the voter without regard to previous condition of servitude.

He referred to the silver question, said the debate by its delay had become the launching stock of the country, and asserted that the repeal of the federal election laws was of more importance to the democratic party than was the relief of the people.

Mr. Brookshire (dem., Ind.) argued in favor of repeal.

Mr. Ray (rep., N. Y.) said the people were being harassed by the amount of talk in the senate. He denounced Tammany Hall as a most corrupt political organization. It was the "upper class" element which was endeavoring to blot the United States laws from the statute books. It might be that the last safeguard of the federal election laws was to be removed, but he raised his voice in earnest protest.

Mr. Cummings (dem., N. Y.) said he did not speak on behalf of the south, mildewed by these laws, nor for the city of New York, which had suffered long from a federal ulcer. The force bill had been the legitimate child of the federal election laws. In their convention the democratic party had pledged themselves to repeal these infamous election laws, not in part but in their entirety, and it was the duty of the democratic party to fulfill its pledge. Under those laws many hundreds of naturalized citizens had been removed in New York city of their naturalization papers.

On the 7th Mr. Cannon (rep., Ill.) said he did not believe that the necessary and proper power of congress to pass the laws, but he did not believe that it had the right to do so. He wanted to wipe the slate clean, to blot the last record of servitude.

Mr. Hunter (dem., Ill.) declared the election laws had been enacted in order to perpetuate the republican party in power.

Mr. Everett (dem., Mass.) said he did not deny the constitutional power of congress to pass the laws, but he did not believe that it had the right to do so. He wanted to wipe the slate clean, to blot the last record of servitude.

Mr. Allen (rep., Ill.) agreed with Mr. Cannon that the necessary and proper power of congress to pass the laws, but he did not believe that it had the right to do so.

Mr. Oates (dem., Ala.) opposed the election laws on constitutional grounds. He believed the states were capable of self-government.

Mr. Hepburn (rep., Ia.) denied the present statutes interfered with local elections in the states. This repeal plan was but the prelude for something more. Gentlemen would not be so solicitous if there was not an anterior object, which could not be accomplished as long as these laws were in force, and that object was the complete overturning of the whole fabric of the government. He had no desire for negro domination, but he did desire that every man who was a citizen of the United States and could read and understand the constitution should be allowed the power to exercise his rights. He denied that the federal election laws had been designed to perpetuate the republican party in power.

Mr. Weadock (dem., Mich.) advocated the repeal bill, and pictured the dangers which must follow the retention of the federal election laws.

Mr. Hull (rep., Ia.) supported the constitutionality of the laws; and Mr. Cousins (rep., Ia.) also opposed the pending legislation.

## THE SILVER DEBATE.

### Synopsis of the Discussion in the United States Senate.

On the 2d Mr. Dolph (rep., Ore.) continued his remarks. He had read extracts from President Cleveland's message to congress during his former administration giving his views on the silver question. He then said these extracts justified the position that the success of the democratic party with such a cause in view of the discontinuance of the purchase of silver and of the coining of silver dollars. He (Dolph) did not expect that congress could pass any act for the use of silver by this country alone that would receive the president's approval. But he understood that the president would be in favor of what he considered a practical use of silver. He did not doubt the good faith of the president, and believed his honest when he asserted from time to time that he was in favor of bimetallism by an international agreement whereby the party of both metals can be maintained.

Mr. Palmer (dem., Ill.) said he had no doubt the president understood that while we continue the purchase of silver we are disabling ourselves by putting ourselves to a disadvantage in any attempt at adjusting bimetallism with foreign countries. He was quite certain the president believed that so long as we continue the purchase of silver and undertake to support silver coinage we would appeal in vain to foreign governments to enter into any agreement to establish international bimetallism. Mr. Palmer argued that the free coining of silver would drive out the gold, so that instead of the country having the two metals it would have none.

On the 4th Mr. Butler (dem., S. C.) spoke against the silver repeal bill. He replied to Senator Palmer's remarks criticising the senate for its action. He said the minority on the repeal question was not attempting to coerce anybody, but that it did not intend to be coerced by anybody. The senate was not a town meeting, but was a great deliberative body, intended to put a veto upon hasty, unsafe and improper legislation. It had been asked: "What was to be done?" His reply was "compromise." Compromise is the solution. It has been interferred that the president of the United States was with the bill, and that he had been influenced by the senate. He said: "The president of the United States was not a town meeting, but was a great deliberative body, intended to put a veto upon hasty, unsafe and improper legislation. It had been asked: "What was to be done?" His reply was "compromise." Compromise is the solution. It has been interferred that the president of the United States was with the bill, and that he had been influenced by the senate. He said: "The president of the United States was not a town meeting, but was a great deliberative body, intended to put a veto upon hasty, unsafe and improper legislation. It had been asked: "What was to be done?" His reply was "compromise." Compromise is the solution. It has been interferred that the president of the United States was with the bill, and that he had been influenced by the senate. He said: "The president of the United States was not a town meeting, but was a great deliberative body, intended to put a veto upon hasty, unsafe and improper legislation. It had been asked: "What was to be done?" His reply was "compromise." Compromise is the solution. It has been interferred that the president of the United States was with the bill, and that he had been influenced by the senate. He said: "The president of the United States was not a town meeting, but was a great deliberative body, intended to put a veto upon hasty, unsafe and improper legislation. It had been asked: "What was to be done?" His reply was "compromise." Compromise is the solution. It has been interferred that the president of the United States was with the bill, and that he had been influenced by the senate. He said: "The president of the United States was not a town meeting, but was a great deliberative body, intended to put a veto upon hasty, unsafe and improper legislation. It had been asked: "What was to be done?" His reply was "compromise." Compromise is the solution. It has been interferred that the president of the United States was with the bill, and that he had been influenced by the senate. He said: "The president of the United States was not a town meeting, but was a great deliberative body, intended to put a veto upon hasty, unsafe and improper legislation. It had been asked: "What was to be done?" His reply was "compromise." Compromise is the solution. It has been interferred that the president of the United States was with the bill, and that he had been influenced by the senate. He said: "The president of the United States was not a town meeting, but was a great deliberative body, intended to put a veto upon hasty, unsafe and improper legislation. It had been asked: "What was to be done?" His reply was "compromise." Compromise is the solution. It has been interferred that the president of the United States was with the bill, and that he had been influenced by the senate. He said: "The president of the United States was not a town meeting, but was a great deliberative body, intended to put a veto upon hasty, unsafe and improper legislation. It had been asked: "What was to be done?" His reply was "compromise." Compromise is the solution. It has been interferred that the president of the United States was with the bill, and that he had been influenced by the senate. He said: "The president of the United States