SENATOR TILLMAN AGAIN APPEARS WITH HIS PITCHFORK.

The D. ly-Clark Quarrel-Arranging for a Centennial Celebration-For a University at Washington - Senator Depew Speaks

The strong minded women who have been here all winter urging their suffrage hobby upon the attention of Congress are now up in arms against Dr. Lyman Abbott, who has been about considerable lately speaking against woman's suffrage. They boldly say that he might be in better business than standing up to oppose the rights of any individual, no matter what his inward opinion may be Well-informed women at the Capital are very much afraid that the new athletic wave for women and girls that is sweeping over the world is destroying a good deal of the feminine in women. A short skirt, rough boots, wool gloves, a hat cocked over the eye and a pendulum gait are all harmless, and, moreover, exceedingly comfortable, if with these authorized irregularities of dress there comes an unauthorized flippancy and coarseness of manner which will outman the clothes, the new athletic wave for women is a bad thing for the fair

Another deplorable fad in an entire-'v different direction is the woman's society pin. Nowadays those women who include in clubs and societies are stuck up with pins to the verge of Paganism. Really, there seems to be no coom on the female breast now for in ther pan. Fancy any man, other han a buycle rider, covering himself all over with club pins. Any society them is superfluous as an adornin ht and women in this respect are not moving onward and upward to the ang I stage, but retrogressing to monkey hood

Mr Dopew's Speech.

Mr Depew's speech on the Philippine question drew a large crowd to the Capitol. He declared emphatically not only for control of the islands, but asserted it as an unquestioned right of the government. He said "By capturing Porto Rico we closed the harbors where fleets of Spain could go outside of Cuba and cut off her sources of supply By threatening with a flying squadron the coasts of Spain we kept troops within her home fortifications and ships within her own harbors. The wisest of the many wise orders issued during the war was that to Admiral Dewey at Hong Kong: 'Find the Spanish fleet and destroy it.' The destruction of that fleet ended the pow-



Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

er of Spain in the Pacific ocean. By the destruction of that fleet and the landing of our troops and the surrender of Manila the United States stood as a conqueror upon the enemy's soil. When the Spanish flag went down from the citadel and the American flag flew from its flagstaff, the three hundred years of Spanish dominion ended and the American occupation began At this point we hear of the alleged Filipino republic and the alleged assault upon it by the linited States That Dewey, that Merritt, that Anderson used the natives for the purpose of fighting Spain no one denies. It was within the discretion of the commanding generals to utilize the enemies of Spain in such manner as in their judgment would best cripple the епету."

Senator Tillman. Senator Tillman broke loose in the Senate again the other day and not only used his pitchfork, but some very violent language greatly unbecoming a roads and bridges and the other nec- ing the aggregate resources of the Senator of the United States. Senator essary public improvements which the management at the outset of the en-Tiliman not only admitted that violence situation in the island imperatively terprise nearly six million dollars, an had been used toward the black people of the South, but he glanced in it it is said, the fact that business was of an Exposition on a vast scale comand defended the methods of force in a deplorable situation and that the mensurate with the great novelty and and fraud by which these men were people are well night penniless to-meet magnitude of its general purpose. deprived of their votes. Senator Tillman evidently does not realize what In this situation it was the Presi- a ribed has already been paid in. Northern sentiment is when it is dent's view that the United States aroused by the wrongs of the oppress- from its abundance should extend a ed in any part of the land. If he did helping hand and he had in preparahe would hesitate to provoke an awak- tion at one time a message to Congress ening which once commenced will rel- asking for an appropriation of three egate those who unblushingly boast of million dollars to be expended for the their crimes to a different place than, public schools of the island. the United States Senate.

Some Building Sites When it comes to pulling wool over eyes congressional, the Washington' real estate speculators are experts of the first water. Although it has been demonstrated time after time that the swampy nature of the soil on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue makes it cost more to get a foundation for a Protective League of Salt-Water Fish- | 2n) who in conjunction with the offilarge building than the ground is worth, the aforesaid speculators, by jollying the aesthetic side of senators and representatives have got a number of them to whooping up the hoaryheaded scheme of having Congress ouy the entire south side of the avenue as sites for public buildings. It would undoubtedly add to the hearty of the avenue to replace the ramshackle buildings on the south side with elegant and costly public structures, not to mention the profits of the speculators, but Uncle Sam might find it necessary to issue a few more bonds before he got through with such an un. dertaking.

The Montana Rivals. \$25,000 in als efforts to defeat Clark, treasurer. The investigation has given Washington people quite a new view of the condition of things in the mining State ever excused his tardiness by claiming, these forming minor courts within,

A Centennial Colebration, The national centennial committee composed of the Governors of States and Territories, the select committees of the Senate and House, and the local committee, which has charge of the preparations for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of government at Washington, has held several sessions here and attended an elaborate banquet. There were fourteen governors present. The local committee will now proceed to make the plans for the celebration.

A University The new bill to establish the University of the United States has been introduced by Senator C. M. Depew. It differs from the bills heretofore introduced and favorably reported in several ways. In terms as explicit as possible it limits the institution to work exclusively post-graduate and special, provides for particular attention to subjects which concern the government, vests the management in a single governing body—a board of regents, nearly all of whom are presidents of institutions of learning doing advanced work-and makes no appropriation of money. Like all the bills to establish a national university, it grants the twenty-acre tract of land in the city which President Washington. by authority of Congress, set apart for this purpose.

Porto Rican Tariff.

The long debate over the tariff bill for Porto Rico gave a wide opportunity for discussion of the whole broad subject of expansion of the kind of government to be given to the several islands over which the United States has extended its sovereignty. Debate had not proceeded far before it became aware that radical amoudments would . be necessary before the bill could be passed Several conferences were held but without bearing important results. At last the conference agreed to amend the title to make it an act temporarily to provide revenue for the island of Porto Rico and for other purposes, and to add the following section. This act shall be taken and held to be provisional in its purpose, intended to meet a pressing present need for revenue for the island of Porto Rico, and is not to continue in force after March 1, 1902.

Another amendment reduced the duty imposed by the act from 25 to 15 per cent.

The general debate closed the day United States. following this conference, and that, too, in a blaze of glory. Galleries were banked to the doors and every seat on floor was occupied when the rival champions of the respective sides, Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa, and Mr. Bailey, of Texas, made the closing arguments. Each spoke for an hour and a half. As the speech Mr. Balley devoted to the legal phases of the controversy was profound and impregsive it did not arouse the unbounded enthusiasm which swept galleries and floor while Mr. Dolliver was speaking. The Iowan was at his best and his wit, eloquence and sarcasm in turn drew salvos of applause from his Republican associates. Before these closing speeches were made Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, chairman of the appropriation committee, made an exceptionally effective of the United States March 3, 1839, despeech in support of the bill. Messrs. Carmack, Democrat, Tennessee; Clay- age the holding of a Pan-American ton, Democrat, Alabama; Kloborg, Democrat, Texas; Pearce and Dearmond, Democrats, Missouri, had also made speeches in opposition to the bill.

Temporary Character.

waters in and around the city of New The work of the Exposition Company. | ca. York against "seine" fishing which is through an Executive Committee and not for food purposes, the fish being various committees and officials apused for fertilizing, to the number of pointed, progressed until the ap-10,000 are represented in the picture pointment (November 1, 1899,) of a of the monster petition which the Director General (Hon. W. I. Buchan-



Petition Against Seine Fishing.

ermen has prepared for the State Leg- ton and Buffalo. The result was reislature. This petition is 350 feet long, ..., mendations for not only an extensight inches wide, and the linen is roll-sive exposition. but for a beautiful ed on a reel of mahogany with rolling group of buildings, a splendid park Marcus Daly, the rival Copper King handles and sealed. The officers of system as an adjunct and a most atof Senator Clark, of Montana, has been the league are: Theo. Biedinger, pres- tractive general scheme including in Washington to personally direct the ident; Albert Baywood, vice-president; wonderful effects of composition and attacks upon his old enemy. He gave Charles S. Crane, financial secretary; color, concerning which the New York testimony in the bribery case and in- E. Fliedner, recording and correspond- Commercial said recently. The plan of cidentally admitted having expended ing secretary, and Thomas Reilly, the ground will be like an inverted

that the sun rose too late.

THE GREAT EXPOSITION AT BUFFALO IN 1901. _

The EmpireState's Greatest and Grandest Achievement for Illustrating the Progress of the Closing Century and for Establishing Closer Rolations With all the Nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Buffalo, March 15, 1990.-The Pan-American Exposition to be held on a most desirable site, in the prosperous and beautiful City of Buffalo, on the historic and picturesque Niagara, in 1901, is an enterprise which grows in importance to the eyes of the people of the Western Hemisphere in proportion to the measure of publicity given it and the consequent comprehension of its ambitious scope and purposes. Its dominant ideas, of illustrating in a fitting manner the marvellous material growth of the countries of the New World during the nineteenth century, is one that commends itself forcibly to favorable notice and the proposal to carry out this idea by a great Exposition in the vicivity of the most famout spot on the Western Hemisphere, Niagara Falls, has found immediate favor wherever it has been promulgated. For five years the Pan-American Exposition idea has been passing through the various preliminary stages of development. It was first suggested at the otton States Exposition at Atlanta in 195 Its official history, however, did rot begin until June. 1897, when a number of prominent entirens of the title of New York organized a comny for its development receiving approval of the Buffalo City Govcriment, the State Ligiblature and of Congress, the Equation, Legislators

on Officials of the Government of the United States At that lime it was intended to hold the Exposition 14 1899 but on account of the Spanish-American war, a postponement until 1901 was devilot upon. This after a joint resolution had been adopted by Congress in July, 1898, declaring that "Pan-American Exposition would undoubtedly be of vast benefit to the commercial interests of the countries of North, South and Central America," and that "it merits the approval of Congress and of the people of the

Later, an act of Congress was passed, and approved by the President claring that "it is desirable to encour-Exposition on the Niagara Frontier. in the State of New York, in the Year 1901, to fittingly illustrate the marvellous development of the Western Hemisphere during the nineteenth century, by a display of the arts, in-The plan to make the new law tem- dustries, manufactures and the proporary in its character met the approv- ducts of the soil, mines and sea." Conal of the President, and of many of gress also authorized the President to the leading legislators, because it is injoin in commemorating the close of recognized that any legislation now the nineteenth and the beginning of enacted must, to some extent, be ex- the twentieth century by holding an perimental in its character, and no international Exposition, at the City permanent law can be properly fixed of Buffalo, State of New York, on the on the statute books until the light of Niagara Frontier, the 1st of May unexperience has instructed us more ful- til the ist of November, 1901, and also The provision in the bill which appropriated the sum of \$500,000 to requires all the revenues to be spent pay the expenses of an exhibit reprefor the benefit of Porto Rico, is of senting the various departments of special importance. It is stated that the 'Federal Government, Hawaii, with this provision in the bill the net Cuba. Porto Rico and the Philippines. result would be in a measure the same The State of New York appropriated as free trade, which the president \$300,000 for the purpose of an exhibit, recommended to Congress in his last and many of the other States of the message. It was said in making that Union will also be represented. The recommendation the President had citizens of Buffalo reorganized the taken into account all the factors that company originally incorporated, inentered into it, its great need of creasing the capital stock to \$2,500,000 schools, the provision which must be with authority from the Legislature of made for the suppression of epidemics, the State of New York to issue bonds the necessity for the construction of to the amount of \$2,500,000 thus makdemands. He also took into account, amount sufficient for the promotion the ordinary demands of government. Two thirds of the capital stock sub-The favorable sentiment of the commercial organizations of the United

States of North America is indicated by the action March 2nd, 1899, of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, which pronounced the prolosed Exposition to be "thoroughly international in its character, and to be held with a view of promoting increased trade between the different Protests against the pollution of the countries of the Western Hemisphere." ers of the Exposition through the various departments necessary for the efficient advancement of the enterprise, are making rapid and satisfactory progress.

The general plan of the ground which comprises 342 acres, the largest territory occupied for any great Ex-position, except the Chicago World's rair of 1893, and the character of the pri cipal Buildings were the subject of careful consideration by an advisory board comprising eight of the lending architects of New York, Bos-T, a main court for the perpendicular, and lesser courts for the horizontal, It is matter of wonder that nobody with the buildings grouped around

the whole surrounded by a park sys-

tem with canals and waterways. transverse courts open out at the front on to the unusually fine lakes and woods of the Delaware Park, the city park laid out some years ago by Frederick Law Olmstead. Elevated on a plateau, and framed by the woods, this profile of the exposition will stand out imposingly.

Starting from the city in a northwesterly direction those bound for the grounds will pass up Delaware Avenue to Delaware Park. From Delaware Avenue one will have the first view of the exposition buildings as they stand out with their white staff sides and their red tile roofs. This general view will not show a mere irregular plot packed with buildings, but a composition carefully worked out. To the artist as well 22 to the untutored in the arts, who approciate unconsciously true values and proportions, the ensemble will be as pleasing as any detail of the exposition. All the main buildings will have a uniform height of eave line of fifty feet, the low red 2:50. roofs giving an informal character that will exclude the commonly expected severity of an exposition. Passing through the park with its fine lakes one will arrive in a fore court. in spirit like the courts in front of the drawbridges of medieval castles; then over a causeway, suggesting a drawthe new grounds. Beyond this portal one will stand in an esplanade; the lises extend along the water front from right to left, where bands will be playing alternately and people will be passing through to the gondoins and launches on the lakes, the gayest of the scenes, bright with floating bunting and fluttering awnings, while in front lies the chief effect of the exposition—the Court of the Fountains, position—the Court of the Fountains. Arrive from West—A. 18.—9:40, 10:80, more than 1,000 feet long and 500 feet. P. M.—7:25. wide. At the end the flower-like electrical tower will throw a myriad of gilttering lights on the mirrored surface of the main lagoon. The terraced sides of this basin and the transverse courts will be richly decorated with mossaic-like beds of flowers, studded with statuary. Beyond the buildings at the sides the grounds are being richly laid out; to the east for open agricultural exhibits, to the west in a lagooned park, for exhibits from our new possessions. Beyond, and to the east of the electric tower will be a grant station for sports, and to the west the Midway.

At the first meeting of the board of architects in Bullalo, it was decided that the general style of the buildings should be "a free treatment of the Renaissance"-that is to say, a style of buildings where columns are little employed, depending for its character Trains leave NEW YORK CENTRAL more upon long lines of arcades and STATION as follows: richly detailed openings; upon red tiled roofs in brilliant contrast with gleaming white walls, rather than upon the stately and monumental columns of the classic style employed at Chicago. It was also thought appropriate to employ such a style because central idea of this exposition—that is to say, Pan-American—since the architecture of South America and Mexico is virtually Spanish Renaissance. Staff is to be employed in Constructing the Dewey Arch, except in the electrical tower, where the skeleton must necessarily be of steel. In contrast to the Chicago Exposition, color will play as important a part as form. Besides the color of the roofs, broken here and there by towers, the arcades will, in conspicuous places, be brilliantly decorated a uniform scheme harmonizing the whole. All the terraces and parterres are to be profusely

Tork 7.08 A. M., Heitimore 1.8 M., Palman seems considered to Harriburg Pullman South, arrives Elimina 19:35 F. M., Philladelphia C. M., New York 18:4 A. M., New York 18:4 A. M., Palmaceping our Roohester to Pullman seems considered to the Chicago Exposition, color will play as important a part as form. Besides the color of the roofs, broken here and there by towers, the arcades will, in conspicuous places, be brilliantly decorated a uniform scheme harmonizing the whole. All the terraces and parterres are to be profusely races and parterres are to be profusely furnished with bay trees and orange trees, interspersed with embroidery gardens. The subordinate courts will be massed with dark green cypress trees about huge circular basins of water, exhibiting water plants. The canals, which surround the central group of exposition buildings, are to be lined with double rows of poplar trees and the reaches of ground between these and the exposition boundaries are to be banked here and there with heavy masses of dark foliage, richly contrasting with the white surfaces of the buildings, and completely shutting out the world beyond. The lighting for night effects is being studied by Luther Steiringer, the well known electrical expert. The electrical power furnished, as all the running power of the exposition, by Niagara Falls, offers a greater opportunity for esthetic experiments than have ever before been possible anywhere. The electrical Tower is to be treated as focussing point for flash lights and for reflections of every color from the illuminated fountains beneath and all of these lights will in turn be reflected to the thousands of spectators who will be congregated in the great central courts and mirrored up from the bright lagoon. The general lines of the building, as well as those picturesque features, such as towers and domes, of which there are many, will all be outlined by incandescent lamps, while most unique effect of all will, be the huge lighted globe of jewelled glass 350 feet in the air, on top of the electrical tower on which will be vis-

ibly outlined North and South Ameri-Besides the building of the United States Government and those of various states, the principal buildings in the block plan decided upon will be devoted to Electricity, Machinery and Transportation, Mining, Horticulture, Forestry, Agriculture, Liberal Arts, Graphic Arts, Music and Ethnology. A special feature of the Exposition will be the Stadium, or athletic field to be devoted to sports and pageants. with a seating capacity for 25,000 spectators. The "Midway" will be on a large and attractive scale. The executive officials at the grounds will be quartered in the Service building, aiready erected and which will be administration headquarters during the

Exposition. Canada and Mexico have both signi- SEND UNE DULLAR fied their intention to make exhibits on continuad out and w a large scale and most of the Govern- four state ments of Central and South America sout in fre will have most interesting displays, in outside, as There will be many attractive features subject to differing materially from those which it count is bave marked other great expositions in the street begins and the character of the general expectations in the hibits will be unique and they will be intended to the street begins again the street be collected and arranged as far as pract to silver and the state of the the material progress of the New World during the Nineteenth Century,

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE Trains leave from and arrive at Central Avanue Station, Rochester, 22 follows: EAST BY MAIN LINE A. M.—1:00, \$:18, 6:42, 8:15 ac., \$:00, \$:31, \$:30, 10:50, 10:50 ac. P. M.—3:24, 3:00 ac., \$:36, \$:515 ac., 7:40 acc., \$:45, \$:50, \$10:20, \$:24, \$:50, \$10:20, \$:24, \$:24, \$:30, \$:24, \$:24, \$:30, \$:24, \$:24, \$:30, \$:24, \$:24, \$:25, \$:24, \$:25, \$:24, \$:25, \$:2

ec., *9:42. F. M.—12:50 noon ac., *2:36, 2:32, 5:05 ac., *5:30, *8:30 ac., 9:20, *2:45, *9:55. BASTBY AUBURN ROAD. A. M.—5:25, 6:44, 7:48, 5:40, 31:45, P. M.—7:40, 5:10, 7:35, 11:10, Trains Arrive from Authurn Road.
A. M.—5:17, 9:00, 9:46, 10:50, P. M.—1:50, 4:50, 4:50, 5:10, 8:40, 7:00, 11:50.

WEST BY MAIN LINE. A. M.—1:35, 2:20, 4:05, 5:25, 6:55, 7:45, ao., 9:35, 10:35, P. M.—1:35, 12:00 ao., 3:25, [5:15 ao., 5:35, 9:27, 4:50, 10:10.

Trains Arrive from the West.

A. M.—3:13, 6:37, [3:10 ac., 4:00, 4:35, 10:00, 10:45 ao., 11:10, P. M.—1:10 ac., 1:22, 10:00, 7:35 ac., 8:40, 9:45, 10:25, 12:52

WEST BY FALLS HOAD. bridge in its heavily decorated and A. M.—8:30, [0:30. P. M.—12:30, 45:40, 11:00. sculptured plyons, bridging a lake to the new grounds. Beyond this portal.

A. M.—7:40, [9:30. P. M.—2:00, [4:50, 4:30.] CHARLOTTE AND ONTARIO BEACH transverse part of the T. Shady trel- 3:00, 5:00. Arrive from Charlotte, A. M .- 10:00. P. M.-4:00, 6:00.

R. W. & O. DIVISION. Trains arrive and depart from State Street Station.

Eastbournd, A. M.—9:00, 10:08, P. M.—
3:25, 6:45. Westbound-A. M.-6:10, P. M.-4:20, Arrive from cast-A. M.-6:10, 8:55, P. M.

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11:45 A. M., except Sunday, for Philadelecting for Chicago, Crack 19:40 P. M. Philadelphia (35 A. M., New 190 P. M., except Sunday, for Philadelphia (35 A. M., New 190 P. M., except Sunday, for Tork 7:08 A. M., Heletmore, M., New 190 P. M., except Sunday, for Tork 7:08 A. M., Heletmore, M., Mew 190 P. M., except Sunday, for Tork 7:08 A. M., Heletmore, M., Mew 190 P. M., except Sunday, for Tork 7:08 A. M., Heletmore, M., Mew 190 P. M., except Sunday, for Tork 7:08 A. M., Heletmore, M., Mew 190 P. M., except Sunday, for Tork 7:08 A. M., Heletmore, M., Mew 190 P. M., except Sunday, for Tork 7:08 A. M., Heletmore, M., M., Mew 190 P. M., except Sunday, for Tork 7:08 A. M., Heletmore, M., Mew 190 P. M., except Sunday, for Tork 190 P. J. B. HUTCHION, JAB. R. WOOD, Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass. Age

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