"TIMOTHY'S" FAIR OBSERVATIONS

No Danger of Fire.—The Tabernacle Choir Anxiously Expected—Utah Wins Right Along.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The burning of the cold storage building on the exposition grounds has caused great apprehension among visitors to the Fair. They are often afraid to go into the galleries of many of the main buildings lest the fire fiend may break out and cut off all possible means of escape, and cause great loss of life. There is little reason for apprehension on this score, as none of the buildings provided with gallery space are considered dangerous in case of fire, provided the visitors will keep cool. The stairways are broad and ample and the buildings have been provided with means of egress sufficient for a large crowd to vacate quickly without any danger. Of course such a thing as a fire in any of the main buildings is not thought of, owing to the very efficient means of fighting the fire which has been provided by the Exposition authorities. The cold storage building was an exception. The fire started in the top of the cupola which surrounded the high iron smoke stack. It was an incipient affair at first, but the disaster was caused in an unlooked-for manner. Sparks of fire fell from the top of the cupola down between the iron stack and the woodwork surrounding it. It started a blaze at the base of the stack in the middle of the great building, and by some unaccountable means the automatic boilers used in the building exploded. In an instant the entire place was filled with gas and the flames spread to every portion before the firemen realized what was the matter. Those on the tower and on the roof were soon surrounded by fire, and the result was the great disaster with which the News readers are familiar. Since the great fire the Exposition officials have made a thorough examination of all the buildings, and have taken every precaution to guard against everything of the kind happening in the future. All elevators that conveyed spectators to the tops of the great building have been stopped and now no crowds are allowed to congregate in any building where it would be possible to endanger life by a panic in case of fire. Visitors are not allowed to go on top of the great Manufactures building, nor on the Transportation building, as the means of getting down in case of fire would not be sufficient to enable all people to escape who might be on the roof of either building. There is no more danger in visiting the Exposition now than ordinarily exists under the same conditions where large crowds congregate. The impression has gotten out among many people who contemplated visiting the Fair that a thorough examination of all the exhibits was frought with great danger; this is a mistake.

Most of the judges of the Exposition have been appointed and the work of examining the exhibits has commenced. Utah ought to capture a few medals and several diplomas, although it is hard to say just what will be done. The judges will soon make their rounds, and every exhibitor is busy preparing to receive them. Everything is being brightened up and placed in apple-pie order. Mr. Pyper has everything in splendid shape over in the agricultural department, and things the judges will certainly be pleased to judgment if they pass him by without a medal of diplomas. The grains and grasses exhibited by Utah certainly equal and excel the exhibits from many other portions of the country, and many experts say that if the exhibit is examined impartially Utah will certainly capture some prizes. There is scarcely any doubt that the Utah mining exhibit will receive careful consideration and a medal or two from the hands of the judges in the mineral department.

The exposition has improved wonderfully in the last few weeks. Many additions have been made in all the departments, and everything is becoming better systematized, so that the exhibits appear to better advantage. This is expected to continue even until the close, and there is every reason to believe that during September and October the Exposition will be at its very best.

Utah day has already commenced to attract considerable attention. You often hear people inquiring when the Tabernacle choir will be down. Utah day, if the present arrangements are carried out and the weather is favorable, will be one of the greatest days of the Exposition. Thousands of people will come from a distance to hear the choir. Every citizen of Utah who can possibly do so should be present on that day, as nothing will lead to attract more attention to the Territory or do more good than a creditable showing on this occasion. Great importance is put on the choir, as it is one of the drawing cards, and up to the present time no other state or territory has proposed anything that seems to meet with such general favor. The fame of this choir has gone abroad and most every newspaper in the United States has heard of it, and when it is generally known that the choir is to appear here on the 9th of September, many people will time their visit to the Fair so as to be present on that day. A gentleman who has traveled a great deal, and who heard the choir give a concert during the great Irrigation Congress, said to me the other day that he would come one thousand miles to hear that choir, and that a great many other people were as anxious to hear it as he was. He said if Utah brought the choir down it would be a big stroke, and Utah day would rank as one of the great days of the Exposition. Up to the present time German day has been the greatest event yet, and seen class and country is anxious to do something on the day set apart for its celebration, that will be specially attractive and create a good impression. In addition to the choir, the free distribution of Utah fruit will go a great deal of good, and everyone who visits the Fair on that day will remember Utah and say a good word for her.

The one great aim of the Utah officials at the Fair is to make everything seem for the good of the Territory, and they take special pains to see that all interested visitors are fully informed in regard to any particular feature in which they may be interested. People from all parts of the world are here soliciting information on special subjects. A great many are interested in irrigation, and as Utah makes the irrigating exhibit of the Exposition, this feature has attracted a great amount of attention. The foreign representatives especially make enquiries from the Utah Irrigation exhibit and have copied very freely the statistical data given. The statistics speak well for the Territory and go to prove that farming by irrigation is one of the most successful means of cultivating the soil, and the return for the amount of labor expended is certainly greater than by any other means of farming. The products of the soil are here to speak for themselves, and they tell the story in an interesting and convincing manner. Farmers have become greatly interested and the benefit to the Territory from this feature alone will more than compensate people for the expenditure of money made in the preparation of the entire exhibit.

TIMOTHY.

Chinese Troubles.

The two political parties in the Chinese ball, in southeast corner of the Illinois Territory, have thrown their separate fire at the white man's statehood. They propose to fight for their respective rights, as no other portion in some of the sovereign states of the Union have done. The treaty made in 1868, however, between the United States on the one hand and the Choctaws and Chickasaws on the other provides that the United States shall protect the two nations from internal disorder as well as outside attacks. In pursuance of the right given by the treaty our government has sent regular soldiers to keep the peace.

There are two political parties among the Choctaws—the conservatives, called the National, and the Progressives. The National party wants to draw the tribal line sharply and discriminate against negroes and soldiers of all kinds. Its members are red, white and black the Progressives decide in favor of red and against white and black in the matter of privileges of citizenship and citizenship and trading. The Progressives, on the other hand, encourage a generous policy of immigration and citizenship. Their influence has been so strong in the national councils that some years ago citizen's rights were given to the negro men among the Choctaws.

Since 1889 the Progressives have been victorious at the polls. W. W. Jones has been twice elected governor, but last August the Nationals made a fight over the counting of the votes. This is the origin of the present trouble. The votes were counted again at the request of the nation in October, and the office again was given to Governor Jones. In the bitter quarrel immediately following the election in August four Progressive were assassinated by Nationals. Ever since then there has been imminent danger of a pitched battle until the United States troops were sent to keep the peace. Several Nationals were arrested for the murder of the Jones men. It was in the attempt to arrest others that the battle took place at the house of Dick Locke, a National. The arresting and attacking party was composed of the Choctaw militia, called out by Governor Jones. Several were killed and wounded on both sides. After that Dick Locke built a fort and armed and provisioned it and defied the whole Jones power.

A Happy Old Boy.

A correspondent of the New York Sun seems to be enjoying the ideal old age. It is such an age as all mankind will enjoy, say, by the end of the twentieth century. It is an old age without physical pain or weakness and with all the mental powers at their best and with the philosophy at command which, dwelling with the world always gives to thoughtful minded persons. The correspondent alludes to the joys and blessings, both beyond 80, both doing an amount of work never exceeded in their busiest years. He mentions also Yoell, 79 years old, of whose latest opera, "Falstaff," the London Saturday Review says, "It is hard to believe that the man upon whose work of an impetuous young man in the heyday of life." As to old age being a burden, the correspondent remarks:

[illegible]

IN THE EARLY DAYS.

Life in Western Utah a Third of a Century Ago.

GREELEY AND OTHER NOTABLES

Keeping a Mail Station.—Terrifying Experience with Indians.—Relieved by a Friendly Chief.

Special Correspondence to the DESERET NEWS.

PLEASANT VALLEY, June Conway, July 25, 1900.—This valley was discovered by Jim Egan, Al. Huntington and myself, while exploring the country for a mail route to California. We had been out in a storm for about a week in February—cold, snowing and unpleasant. When we got on the divide of the mountains the sun was setting clear. Mr. Egan turned to me and said, Henry, what will you call this place? I said Pleasant Valley. We went down to the valley and found a beautiful spring, fine grass and a good camping place.

Al. Huntington took a note around to look for Indian signs. He came across a fresh track and following it up, overtook an Indian who was managing to get away, having seen us. Al. gave chase, soon overtook him, and being a good interpreter, made the Indian understand that we were friendly and then brought him into camp, where we gave him something to eat and induced him to stay with us. He proved a valuable guide. In going through the pass west from there he wanted say the Whoa, Haw, could go through, but the G. D. could not. He had seen the emigrants say, "Whoa, Haw, G. D.," and came to the conclusion that the Whoa, Haw, was the team and the G. D. the wagon. We named him Egan Jack. He proved to be a bad Indian, killing people and stealing. We got him to get all the other Indians together and made treaties with them. The treaties lasted long enough for us to establish stations, but the Indians soon after broke out. To tell of all the depredations and the killing of people will take a book, which I hope to be able to write some day.

After the road was established I was sent to Pleasant Valley to build a station. Three men were allowed me to do the work and at the same time guard the stock. It must be understood that we could get no hay or grain for the stock, so we hauled them, the most coming ride a week each way. When we went for hay or grain we would go, one to take 4 guards and two to cut and load the timber. We soon built a log house, chinked and daubed it, making a fire to thaw the mud to daub with. The door was made of a Miller and Russell wagon box boards, brought on a team from Simpson Springs, a distance of 100 miles. The door served for a table during the day and a door at night. Many a horrid hole the Thomas Dotson caused on that door and table when he came along. He is now nightwatchman in Salt Lake, the same happy man.

There were three sleeping stations between Salt Lake and California. This was one. Here the passengers were allowed to sleep, which occurred the second day out.

In the spring we built an additional room for my wife, with a wagon cover for a floor and carpet; a weather-out floor sack stretched over a vacancy where a log had been cut out for a window; a blanket hung up for a door; the bedstead made of peeled quaking aspen poles, with rawhide stretched over them; a chair made with a block of wood with an ax; one for a back and a bacger skin for a cushion. This constituted our furniture. We cared not for silver or gold. We had no use for it, only when we went to Salt Lake, which was nine months the first time. I cannot tell how long intervened in this castle.

We entertained many notable passengers, among them Lord Gresham, where he passed the centennial, Horace Greeley and many others. The officers would make good time from Salt Lake to here wants have a long rest. Horses came to about 8 o'clock. He got out one of Bulwer's novels and read until noon, then, and from then till dark. I did all the sign cooking so as to make him talk, which he did, on printing and how he first went to New York. He gave us a vivid account of Brigham, Cannon, Benner and Bennett. He needless to say he sat on the chair and slept on the bedstead.

Strange it is yet to me when I contemplate Horace Greeley, the noted abolitionist whom I had been taught to hate. It would not have been safe for him to come to Missouri when I was reared, and he was now in my home and nothing was too good for him. But we had to be separated and it was another Saul. As the been ever since with me, God bless Greeley and his goodness.

How will it be with the world when they get acquainted with the Lamanites? It will be God bless the Lamanites what they have done and will do for their fellow man. They will that one should go to Chicago to be taken on Utah Day, the 9th of September, and get acquainted. Take no silver, tell them the word of free courage, but do not carry the news that the mountaineers are full of it, as such is to be feared. Indian scare the tenderfoot, it reduces the price of beef to less than one dollar a silver or gold. Tell them that the farmers, the merchants, the mechanics must have money to pay their debts with. Let Utah people be ready when the day was to begin, now is to quit loafing, guests are to make sure their own. Come to be drawers of water and hewers of wood. You have the soil, you have the minerals, you have the climate. The only thing that is lacking is will power. Use your brains, use economy, make use of the elements you have. This is the road to wealth and happiness. If a man says he will give you a bushel of corn, do not ask him if it is shelled, but take it and shell it yourself.

Among the soldiers we entertained here in early days was Lt. Georgenshinky of New York. He came with the stage passengers. He took sick with pneumonia, so he had to stay when the stage left. After he had been there two weeks he was taken sick. The Indians came on and asked us to go on and leave him, which we did to our sorrow. I had in the meantime sent my men to Deep Creek to build another station, as we wanted to move the line further south. The Indian got wind and the other Indians, believing that we had injured him, came over to kill us to go with the Indians to the Deep Creek to wait on him there. They went to the house and had not entered before we knew what was up. I proposed to them to kill the doctor and me and turn to take my wife to Fillmore where she was wanted. No, we must all go. We then proposed for us to take our sick here the chief and shoot us long as we lived. No, that was the way the Indian white did.

Seeing there was no way out but to die, I had the doctor to get ready, and wanted my wife to go in the next room, which she refused to do preferring to die with me. I told the Indian that it was all right. He too must go with us when we got ready. He and I would kill one another. This was a wet blanket on him. I saw this, and took the advantage of it and ordered the Indians to get out, which they did in a hurry. They left us the house and our guns, which were in the all long room. This was in the afternoon.

That night we lay waiting stand we have felt for fear of being shot. Some time in the night we heard someone. Listening for her, we were fearful that it was not white men, but, here! it was other Indians. Our suspense was great. They creeped near the station but neither they nor we said anything before daylight. Then in the other Indians came running over the hills. When they saw the movement, a war whoop went up. Up they came like so many black demons. The Bannocks proved to be neighbors Pahy Valley Indians, with Wannup, their chief, who joined in the fight on the white side. The Goshutes must have told their grievance to the others, which they took out long and loud.

When they got through, proved of Bannock Indian there to talk to them. If they lassoed a lady of our heads he would come and kill the last one of their tribe. Said he, "I know of all of your watering places and your camps. I will kill you all, for I made a treaty with the Salt company and will protect them." I went out then and took hands with the chief. I do not now remember of ever shaking hands with either black or white with the same gladness I did his. The chief Indian lived. Most of his band are now dead. Many months they come neither before nor since that time, and our escape was miraculous.

Pleasant Valley is now a mining camp with plenty of good claims that will be better after Congress passes the storage bill. Yours,

H. J. FAIRE.

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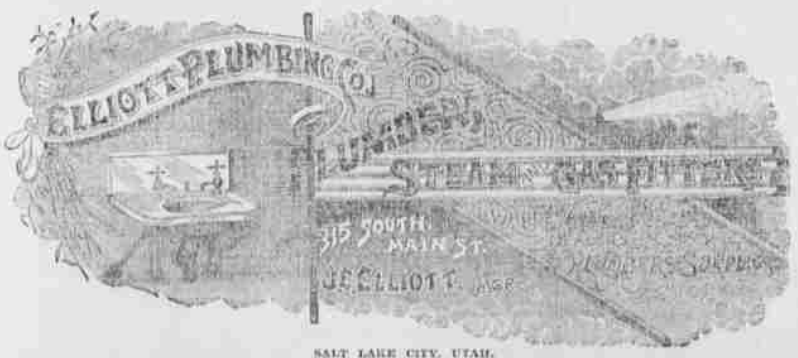

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