

MANY COMRADES IN LINE.

Great Day in the Grand Army Encampment at Indianapolis.

BETWEEN TWENTY AND THIRTY THOUSAND IN PARADE.

Ex-President Harrison Marches in the Ranks of the Indiana Posts—The City Crowded to Overflowing—Visitors—All the Hotels, Private Residences, Schoolhouses and the Great Barracks, Capable of Accommodating Nearly Forty Thousand People, Are Full.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 5.—This was a great day in the Grand Army Encampment. The veterans are all here and have possession of the city. All the hotels, all the private residences, all the schoolhouses and other public buildings are full.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

Last Day's Session of the Convention at St. Louis. St. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—The last day of the Sunday-school gathering was bright and beautiful.

Chief Justice of Samoa.

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A Parade of Livestock One of the Features at the Grounds. CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The weather was fair to-day, with a cooling breeze.

TROUBLE AT CLEVELAND.

Striking Hungarians and Poles Cause No End of Excitement. CLEVELAND, Sept. 5.—A mob of between 300 and 400 street laborers who are out of employment caused no end of excitement and trouble in the southeastern part of the city to-day.

DISABILITY PENSIONS.

Order Issued for the Guidance of Medical Examiners. WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Commissioner Lochran of the Pension Bureau has issued an order withdrawing that of June 12th.

CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

Satelli Salutes the American Republic in the Name of the Pope. CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—In the name of Leo XIII. I salute the great American Republic and I call on the Catholics of America to go forward, in one hand bear-

ing the book of Christian truth, and in the other the Constitution of the United States," said P. Cardinal Satelli, waiving the purple robes of his office, about him and speaking with burning intensity of feeling that surprised the great multitude gathered in the Catholic Congress. The scene was dramatic in its extreme. The personal representative of the Roman Pontiff to the United States was literally shaking under the stress of excitement of the occasion, which was his first public appearance at a national gathering since his appointment to office, and by many regarded as his installation into office.

All this occurred after the congress was called to order by the presiding officer, Judge M. J. O'Brien of New York, who delivered the address of welcome. Meantime the P. Cardinal sat on a lofty throne like the chair said to have been brought to America by Columbus. The P. Cardinal spoke in Italian, which was afterward translated by Archbishop Ireland.

Satelli said the first great Catholic Congress, the ideal and model for this and every such gathering, was when Christ, surrounded by the children of Israel, lived the great sermon on the Mount, the burden of which was: "Seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all other things shall be added to you." The delegate said here in America was the key to the future, and the Pope charged him to speak words of hope and blessing and the words quoted above.

The other addresses were by Bishop Watterson of Columbus, O., cousin of Hon. Henry Watterson of Louisville, and a number of laymen.

Among other features of this plan is the appointment of an Executive Committee on Sunday-school work throughout the world, to consist of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and four members.

At to-night's session the report of the Executive Committee was adopted, and the meeting adjourned sine die. The new report states that the committee will meet at the place and date of the next meeting.

Reports this evening show additional and serious demonstrations being made by striking coal miners. At Chesterfield and Derbyshire the disorders were particularly violent, and a troop of the British Guards and a company of Irish Fusiliers were sent there to help restore peace.

At Philadelphia, Sept. 5.—This was the opening day of the grand circuit. The track was last, with a strong wind.

At Indianapolis, Sept. 5.—The world's race record for three-year-old pacers was smashed here to-day at the meeting of the Indianapolis Driving Club.

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shall be allowed. In a case in which the pensioner has reached the age of 75, his rate shall not be disturbed. If he is not receiving the maximum, and if he is not a pensioner, he shall receive the maximum for senility alone, if there are no special pensionable disabilities shown."

Sparring Bout in New Jersey.

NEWARK (N. J.), Sept. 5.—Two thousand people witnessed the sparring bouts at Caledonian Park this evening. Among others Faddy Gorman won from Arthur Walker, both Australians, and Cal Rioran of San Francisco and Val Flood of Australia fought a draw.

The Peary Expedition.

ST. JOHNS, Sept. 5.—Lieutenant Peary's steamer Falcon arrived to-day. She reports Peary and his party all well, living at the head of Bowdoin Bay, North Greenland, and making preparations for the expedition next spring.

Conspiracy to Assassinate the Czar.

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THE LAW MUST BE OBEYED.

Important Decision Rendered by U. S. District Judge Ross.

IN RELATION TO THE CHINESE REGISTRATION ACT.

He Declares That Laborers Who Failed to Register Are Subject to Deportation the Same as Chinese Illegally Coming into This Country, and That There Are Funds in the National Treasury to Defray the Expenses of the Same, Notwithstanding the Distinction Drawn by Attorney-General Olney.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 5.—Judge Ross, of the United States District Court, to-day ordered the deportation of Chung Shang Yuen, under the sixth section of the Geary Act.

When the case was called for hearing, a telegram from Attorney-General Olney was read which stated that there were no funds to execute the Geary law, and requesting Judge Ross to discharge the Chinese arrested under the Geary Act, but ordering them to be deported whenever provision for such deportation shall be made by the proper authorities.

This communication was, no doubt, occasioned by the statement made in the opinion given at the time of issuing the writ of habeas corpus, that no warrant was issued in the absence of judicial knowledge on my part that the department of the Government charged with the duty of executing the provisions of the Geary Act was not provided with necessary funds for the purpose, and that, were I so advised, no warrant for such offending Chinamen would be issued nor order of deportation made.

Such a course is in no respect inconsistent with the entire independence of the judicial while under our system, the Government in each of its great departments is executive, the judicial and legislative, is within its proper sphere, wholly independent of others; yet the design of all this work is harmony, and not at cross purposes.

The provision of the statute in question is not a penal law. It was so decided by the Supreme Court in the case of Fong Yue Ting vs. the United States, and its enactment was the exercise of a political power by Congress to expel a certain class of aliens from the country, which could be exercised, as was decided in the case of the United States vs. Wong Kim Ark, through executive officers, or through them with the aid of the judiciary.

By neither method could objectionable persons be sent away without money to defray the necessary expenses of deportation, and I, therefore, repeat what was said when awarding the writ, that no Judge, in my opinion, should order into custody for deportation any Chinaman who is not actually known to be deported by the Executive Department for want of necessary means.

But information conveyed to the court through the Attorney-General is not that the enforcement of the provisions of the Geary Act, but that there are no funds to execute the Geary law as far as the same provides for the deportation of Chinamen who have not procured certificates of residence.

That portion of the Geary Act, requiring such certificates to be procured, is Section 6th, and its validity having been sustained by the Supreme Court in the case of Fong Yue Ting vs. the United States, it is as much a part of the Geary law as any other part of it.

Any Chinese laborer violating its provisions and thereafter remaining in this country is a matter wholly separate from the smuggling himself into the country, contrary to the other provisions of the statute, for the simple reason that in each case the existing law makes the act unlawful, and the violation of the law is subject to deportation and legally so.

No distinction can be equally made between offenders, and I can see no valid ground for withholding the warrant for the arrest of any person who is charged with the violation of any provisions of the law in question.

The clear inference is drawn from the communication by the Attorney-General that the funds available for the execution of the Geary law other than the sixth section, The distinction thus attempted to be drawn between the different offenses denounced by statute is, in my judgment, wholly arbitrary and to disregard it.

Congress made no such distinction in making, as it did, an appropriation for the enforcement of the provisions of the Geary Act in the Act of August 5, 1892, entitled "An Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, and for other purposes," and in making a similar appropriation for the same purpose in the Act of March 3, 1893, entitled "An Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for other purposes." The provision first referred to is found in the United States Statutes-at-Large, 1891-1893, page 365, and is as follows:

"The enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, to prevent unlawful entry of Chinese into the United States, by appointment of suitable officers to enforce laws in relation thereto, for the expenses of returning to China all Chinese persons found to be unlawfully in the United States, including the cost of imprisonment and the actual expense of conveyance of Chinese persons to the frontier or seaboard for deportation, and for enforcing the provisions of the Act approved May 5, 1892, entitled 'An Act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States,' \$100,000."

The evidence in the case shows that the defendant is and was at the time of the passage of the Geary Act, a Chinese laborer residing in this State, and that he failed to register in accordance with the provisions of the sixth section of that Act, and no excuse therefor having been shown, there will be findings accordingly, and it is ordered that he be deported.

REVOLTING MURDER.

An Aged Lady Beaten to Death and Robbed at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Sept. 5.—A revolting murder was committed here last night for the purpose of robbery, but the discovery of the crime did not occur until an early hour this morning.

Charlotte Fetting, a German woman, 80 years old, was the victim. She lived alone with her son, and as she was of a thrifty disposition it was believed she had a large sum of money stored away in her dwelling. Her son left home last night to witness a theatrical performance and did not return until 2 o'clock this morning.

The theft of \$750 in gold disclosed the motive of the crime. It is believed that the murder was committed by two men who witnessed the departure of young Fetting and followed him to the theater. Knowing that he would be out of the house for some time, they went back to the house and knocked for admission. It is thought that Mrs. Fetting, thinking her son was without, opened the door and that she was immediately seized and a demand for her head to be produced was made by the robbers, but she refused to do so.

YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE.

Proceedings of the Second Session of the Grand Council.

MARYSVILLE, Sept. 5.—As early as 6 o'clock this morning the Y. M. I. delegates were moving about the city preparing for the day's programme. At 7:30 o'clock they again assembled in front of I. O. O. F. Hall, and headed by a band, marched in column of twos to St. Joseph's Cathedral, where pontifical high mass was celebrated by Right Rev. Bishop Manogue. Every seat in the choir was packed, and the aisles were thronged with the pomp and ceremony of the Roman ritual.

The Grand Council reconvened at 11 o'clock to-day, Grand President Rendon in the chair. Two telegrams were received in answer to those sent out yesterday in the way of greetings. The first was from Bishop Adams of Washington, D. C., on behalf of Monsignor Yule, who attended the blessing of the papal legate on the ninth Grand Council. The other telegram was received from Rev. Father Philip Adams, vicar-general of Los Angeles diocese, and was in behalf of Bishop Mora, who was absent from his seat when the council's telegram was received.

Consideration of proposed amendments consumed the day. The election of Grand Officers will take place on Thursday afternoon on Thursday evening, J. M. Morrissey of this city is mentioned for an honored position on the Board of Directors.

NEVADA'S ESCAPED CONVICT.

He Fires Two Shots at His Pursuers Without Effect.

CARSON (Nev.), Sept. 5.—Barth, the escaped convict, is still at large. Three men who had been out all night were this morning reminded of his whereabouts by two shots whistling over their heads in a canyon two miles west of Carson. Leaving a watch, they came to town to get reinforcements. A posse was soon made up. Nine white men and an Indian trailer went to the spot where the shots were fired from and found empty shells. Five white men and two Indians set out on the trail till dark.

On Barth was put in prison he boasted that he would be out soon, and would be taken alive. Barth headed for California, but it is thought he will succumb to hunger and fatigue before getting over the line. A hundred dollars is offered for his capture, dead or alive.

HIGH LICENSE AT VACAVILLE.

Saloon-Keepers Will Have to Pay \$500 Per Quarter.

VACAVILLE, Sept. 5.—To-day the high license ordinance, by which all sellers of liquors and beer in quantities less than a gallon will be required to pay a tax of \$200 per quarter, came up for final passage, the board promptly, passing the ordinance, making the license payable monthly, however, at the rate of \$100 00 per month.

In anticipation of the action of the board several saloons have already quit to avoid payment of county license, which became due on the 1st of the month. It is probable that of the ten places which have been running only one will survive the most three, will survive under the new disposition.

Cold Wave at Fresno.

FRESNO, Sept. 5.—A cold wave struck this section to-night, making it look portentous for the grapes. The first load of dried grapes shipped from Fresno this season was by Griffin and Skelly yesterday. There is a great demand for whitemen to pick grapes, and since the abolishing of the free lunch bureau they have been scarce.

A Fatal Mistake.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 5.—News has just reached here of the death at Ballena, in this county, of Mrs. A. P. Keith. She was taken sick in the night and her husband poured what he thought to be whisky from a bottle and gave it to her to drink. It proved to be carbolic acid. She died in fifteen minutes.

Rainbow Trout.

VISALIA, Sept. 5.—E. W. Hunt, Fish Commissioner, passed through town last night with 10,000 rainbow trout from Siscon, which were planted in the Kaweah, thirty-five miles east of Visalia.

A Chinese Leprosy.

VISALIA, Sept. 5.—A leprosy Chinaman was unearthed yesterday picking fruit in one of our orchards. The authorities don't know what to do with him.

Heavy Showers at Amadee.

AMADEE, Sept. 5.—The hardest shower for three years fell here last night.

The gathering of the harvest in Great Britain is practically finished.

With scarcely an exception the results are defective. It is known, however, and even worse had estimates.

THE MONEY PROBLEM.

Financial Policy of the Administration Clearly Defined.

NOTHING TO BE DONE UNTIL SENATE ACTS ON THE REPEAL BILL.

It is Said the President Will Then Send Another Special Message to Congress Asking Authorization For the Coinage of the Silver Bullion in the Treasury—A Great Many Bills Which Are to Establish an Income Tax.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The financial policy of the Administration was clearly defined to-day. It is that all the secondary financial legislation is to be postponed till the Senate acts on the repeal bill.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency, to which falls the duty to originate the legislation to follow repeal, met this morning, but at once adjourned for one week.

It is learned that the President and Secretary Carlisle expressed a wish that all remedial legislation be postponed till the repeal bill has actually passed the Senate. There is no doubt the committee intends to follow this suggestion. The object is to put the spurs on the Senate by concentrating public attention on it. The House will keep the road clear for immediate consideration of repeal as soon as it comes from the Senate.

It is also said that the President will send another special message to Congress. The President will ask Congress to authorize the coinage of the silver bullion in the Treasury, which amounts to \$22,000,000. The coinage of this would be sufficient to make up the deficit that now threatens the Treasury. This will also have the effect of satisfying the silver Democrats that the Administration is not the enemy of silver to-day. It is pointed out that the President has a long talk with the Speaker on this subject, and Mr. Crisp is in full accord with the President. He thinks that such a message will do much to allay the feeling of disappointment among the Southern and Western Democrats who have erroneously been led to believe that unconditional repeal was a death-blow to silver, and consequently detrimental to their prosperity.

During a meeting of the Senate Committee on Finance this morning there was an informal discussion of the policy to be pursued with reference to the measures now before the Senate which have been reported by this committee. Senator Voorhees announced his determination to push the repeal bill as rapidly as possible, and indicated that this would be done, at least for the present, with reference to other bills which the committee had under advisement. This is taken to mean that whatever truth there may be in the rumor that the Administration has other financial plans in store, or that Voorhees himself is anxious to secure other legislation, all such schemes will be at least temporarily held aloof, and the repeal bill given undivided attention.

Senator Harris also made an important announcement in the meeting on behalf, it is supposed, of the opponents of the repeal bill. This is to the effect that hereafter it was his purpose to demand at all times that there shall be a quorum in the Senate. This announcement is supposed to have originated in the state of affairs discovered in the Senate yesterday.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

A Great Many Measures Filed in the House—One to Tax Incomes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—A great many bills have been filed in the House. A majority of these bills have already found place on the calendar of previous Congresses; such as bills to repeal the Federal election laws, repay to States the cotton tax, to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, and increase facilities for the prosecution of war claims of various kinds. The original bills chiefly grow out of the existing financial conditions. Several bills are introduced to secure the State bank circulation, to demand and establish an income tax. One of the latter, by Richardson (Dem.) of Tennessee, is radical in its provisions. It proposes a tax of 2 per cent on \$10,000; 5 on \$25,000; 10 on \$50,000; 20 on \$100,000; 30 on \$200,000; 40 on \$500,000; 50 on \$1,000,000.

A national bank bill has been prepared by Hart (Dem.) of Ohio under the provisions of which the national banks may issue circulating notes up to 75 per cent of their paid-in capital and surplus without security, and in case of the bank's failure, the bonds now on deposit with the bank to secure circulation may be withdrawn. The United States is to have the first lien on the assets of any failed national bank to secure its guarantee of the bank's circulation, and in case the assets are not sufficient to reimburse the Government, the Comptroller of the Currency is to make an assessment upon all the national banks of the State in which the failed bank is located, divided pro rata, according to the capital and the surplus to make up. A deficiency beside of 75 per cent of the circulation is provided for. The State banks are to have the same lien to 30 per cent of their capital, the surplus to be known as "the emergency circulation," secured by United States bonds, and to pay a tax of 6 per cent until repaid.

Among the other bills introduced is one to provide for the admission of Arizona, and one to enable the people of New Mexico, Utah, Arizona and Oklahoma to form constitutions and State governments, and be admitted into the Union.

Bills have been prepared for the erection of public buildings at the following places: Roseburg, Or., \$25,000; Salem, Or., \$100,000; San Diego, Cal., \$200,000; Fresno, Cal., \$100,000.

Proceedings in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The silver men in the Senate to-day sprang a surprise on the repeal forces in the declaration of Stewart that heretofore a quorum of the Senate would have to be present when Senators spoke upon the silver question. If the opponents of repeal insist upon a quorum being present at all times, it will be a new move, and may seriously interfere with the programme of the friends of the repeal. Substantially the entire day in the Senate was consumed by Stewart of Nevada, who took a positive ground against the repeal of the Sherman Act until silver was remonetized.

The Monetary Conference.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Long letters which have been exchanged between the Comptroller Everett and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in regard to the silver question and the Brussels conference are published. Sir William in one letter says the failure of the conference to reach a decision in the United States, England has ways beyond a fair and careful consideration of any proposal made by other States which are of highest importance to this and other countries.