Probably showers.

Hot Days
A-comin'

Pretty nice to have the cool clothes all ready.
Suppose you let us fit you out with a Light Suit, Underwear, Negligee Shirts, Straw Hat, etc., TO-DAY.
Then you'll have 'em when you want 'em. . . . .

When Clothing Company
30 to 40 N. Pennsylvania Street.

The Notion Department
—OFFERS—
TO CLOSE—at whatever price reduction may be necessary to clean up all remnants of the season's Spring and Summer lines—

Broken size assortments in Men's Underwear in Balbriggan and Fancy Stripes.

Ladies' and Children's Swiss-ribbed Underwear.

Sample lines "Silk Mitts," "Gloves," "Parasols," "Fans," "Suspenders," etc.

Throughout the house, in every department, broken lines of strictly seasonable merchandise will be offered at prices to effect an early clearance.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.
Importers, Jobbers,
Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, Etc.
(EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.)

Invalid Chairs
Of all kinds and accessories for the sick room. Trusses made and properly adjusted. Store open every Saturday night.
WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.,
(New No. 127) 77 S. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

BRYAN WORKED HARD

MADE THREE SPEECHES TO HIS SILVER FRIENDS YESTERDAY.

Addressed the Bimetallic League in Louisville, at Phoenix Hill Park and at the Fountain Ferry Banquet.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 2.—William Jennings Bryan returned from Mammoth Cave early this afternoon and addressed the Ohio Valley Bimetallic League. Among other things, he said:

"The Democratic party adopted at Chicago a platform which applied Democratic principles to the conditions then existing. The conditions existing to-day require the application of the same principles. No question brought to the attention of the people by the last campaign has been settled since the close of the campaign. The Ohio Valley Bimetallic League, which is holding its third annual convention in this city at this time, has adopted resolutions declaring that the contest for independent bimetallism at the ratio of 16 to 1 must be continued. I am in hearty sympathy with this determination.

"The demand for the restoration of bimetallism does not mean there are no other issues before the people, but it means that this issue cannot be laid aside or surrendered until the financial policy of the American people is determined by the American people themselves without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

In reference to the gold Democrats, Mr. Bryan said: "I want to talk to those who are espousing that half-way cause known as the gold Democratic party. I wish to say that the men who withdrew from the party in 1896 are mistaken, in a large measure, and if I can help them to see the light and regain them as supporters of the party, I feel that the time will come when they will thank me for it."

The remainder of Mr. Bryan's remarks were confined to condemnation of trusts, the gold standard and the so-called imperialistic policy of the Republican administration, along the same lines as laid down by him in speeches in other sections of the country.

Preceding the address of Mr. Bryan, the Hon. Mat O'Doherty, of Kentucky, addressed the convention and directed his remarks chiefly to the financial question. Mr. O'Doherty was followed by Hon. John J. Lentz, of Ohio, who confined his remarks to the financial issue.

Before adjournment the convention unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"We declare and denounce the imperialistic policy of the national administration toward the Filipinos as repugnant to the bill of rights; contrary to the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence."

Mrs. W. J. Bryan was tendered a reception at the Louisville Hotel this afternoon, from 5 to 8 o'clock, by the women of the local entertainment committee. The parlors of the hotel were profusely decorated with plants and the national colors, and during the hours of the reception several hundred ladies called to meet the wife of the Nebraska orator.

BRYAN'S SECOND SPEECH.

The first thing on the programme of the evening's session of the Bimetallic League was the address of the Hon. L. A. Russell, of Cleveland, O., at Phoenix Hill Park. Mr. Russell made a straight-out free-silver speech, concluding with a condemnation of the trusts and government by injunction.

Mr. Bryan was next introduced to the crowd amid tremendous applause. He said: "It is not a question who shall be the next President of the United States, but that the next President be of, for and by the people. The laws of this Nation must be just, as between man and man, and the social abuses which have sprung up in this country during the past twenty-five years must be lopped off. The Mark Hanna Republicanism of to-day believes in the dollar first, and the man afterward, if at all. Abraham Lincoln put labor above capital because capital is a product of labor, but can any doubt that our latter-day Republicans place capital above labor? Is it not true that they are making tremendous progress toward the enthronement of capital and the debasement of humanity?

"When our late war came up we found that the government would be in need of a vast amount of money to conduct it. Our Supreme Court declared against the income tax, so we could get no revenue from that source. What was to be done? Nothing but to look around for some little old thing like a telegram or a check to put a stamp on. Our government could call husbands from wives and sons from parents, and stand them before the guns of the enemy, but it could not fasten on the great fortunes of our monopolists and plutocrats to help bear their portion of the expenses. Taxes, as they are collected, are usually the heaviest upon the smallest and lightest upon the largest revenues. An income tax is just. No man who has an income large enough to be taxed would scarcely dare sneak behind the decision of the Supreme Court and say that we are not treating their edicts with proper respect. The gold standard is so simple that every one of us can understand it and its effects. A man goes to a tailor for a suit of clothes, a shoemaker for a pair of shoes, but shall we say that he must go to the financiers for finances? I say 'no.' They are interested too much to be just. It would be about as reasonable as employing a physician who is interested in your death. If you had a suit against a judge, would you take your case before that judge for a decision?"

Mr. Bryan, in conclusion, touched on the alarming rate with which trusts are growing under the Republican administration; the great burden which imperialism will entail upon the American people and the encouraging outlook for Democratic success in 1900 under the standard of bimetallism.

The meeting, at 10 o'clock, adjourned to attend a banquet tendered Mr. Bryan, at Fountain Ferry Park, five miles away.

Seven hundred and sixty-nine bimetallists from all parts of the United States broke bread with William Jennings Bryan at the dollar banquet at Fountain Ferry. It was given by the executive committee having charge of the convention of the Ohio Valley League of Bimetallic Clubs. The supply of tickets, which were open to all, was exhausted yesterday, and long before 10 o'clock, the hour set for the banquet, Fountain Ferry Park, the largest pleasure resort in the city, was thronged with those anxious to obtain admission. The banquet was given in the dancing hall of the casino, overlooking the Ohio river, and, the night being clear and starlit, the banqueters were singularly favored. The table at which Mr. Bryan and the speakers sat ran across the western end of the hall, while from it ran at angles six other tables, each seating one hundred. On the porch outside were smaller tables, but the hall was thrown open and the tables so arranged that every guest could face the speaker. The decorations were the national colors, which completely hid the walls and ceiling. It was strictly a dry banquet, ice water and coffee being all that washed it down.

The distance from Phoenix Hill, where Mr. Bryan spoke earlier in the evening, to Fountain Ferry was so great that it was 11 o'clock before the party arrived. It marched into the hall headed by a band playing the "Stars and Stripes Forever." Oliver H. P. Belmont, who arrived this afternoon from New York, reached the park a half hour before the Bryan party and was seated near the place reserved for Mr. Bryan.

At the table with Mr. Bryan sat ex-Governor James E. Campbell, of Ohio; Oliver H. P. Belmont, of New York; ex-Senator Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, the toastmaster; James P. Tarvin, president of the league; ex-Congressman A. C. Drinkwater, of Massachusetts; Congressman John J. Lentz, of Ohio, and Congressman John S. Rhea, of Kentucky.

Mr. W. J. Semonin, chairman of the local executive committee, then introduced Toastmaster J. S. C. Blackburn as "the next United States senator from Kentucky." Mr. Blackburn called on Congressman John S. Rhea, of Kentucky, who responded to the toast "William Jennings Bryan," the Champion of Our Cause and Leader of Our Hosts."

Mr. Rhea delivered a eulogium of Mr. Bryan as the "champion of liberty," and then made a defense of the Chicago platform. He said it was not a menace to any class, but a bulwark for the needy and oppressed. He avowed continued efforts by Democracy and predicted final success for the party.

Mr. Blackburn then introduced, with a few well-fitting remarks, Mr. Bryan, who responded to "The Second Battle."

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Made from pure cream of tartar.
Safeguards the food against alum.
Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Sherman Still in Speakership Race.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 2.—The Post-Standard will, to-morrow, print a signed statement from Representative Sherman, in which he says that although Mr. Hopkins has withdrawn in favor of Mr. Henderson and the Illinois delegation has decided to vote as a unit for Mr. Henderson, and although Mr. Henderson may have the entire Wisconsin and Indiana delegation and certain support in other States, Kansas, Dakota and elsewhere, he is still over twenty votes short of a majority of the Republican membership of the Fifty-sixth Congress. Mr. Sherman says, unless a current report with reference to Ohio is correct, he has not lost the support of a single member upon whom he counted.

The Lake Monhonk (N. Y.) arbitration conference adopted a resolution yesterday sending its greetings to the American representatives at The Hague congress, expressing a fervent hope that their efforts will result in advancing the peace of nations and that the congress will procure the establishment of a permanent court for the adjudication of international controversies.

A BELLICOSE COLONEL

CAPTAIN PRICE'S ATTORNEY WANTED TO FIGHT LAWYER MOSS.

Refused to Leave the Mazet Committee Room, and Drew a Knife on the Sergeant-at-Arms.

DAILY QUARREL AT NEW YORK

BETWEEN THE INVESTIGATORS AND OFFICIALS OF THE CITY.

The Irate Counsel Finally Induced to Leave the Room—Threatens to Go Into the Courts.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Colonel Henderson, lawyer for Captain Price, was ejected from the Mazet committee investigating room to-day, because he insisted on his right to advise the captain, who was upon the witness stand, in regard to his reply to questions asked by Counsel Moss. Price refused to answer questions regarding a charge of perjury he had made against Mr. Moss. The captain also refused, on the advice of Colonel Henderson, to give the name of the witness whom he had charged Mr. Moss had induced to testify falsely. Price's manner of replying to questions was irritating to the committee and Chairman Mazet repeatedly reprimanded him and also Mr. Henderson, who frequently advised his client not to reply to questions. Mr. Mazet finally told Henderson he would have to put him out of the committee room and Henderson said: "Try it. I will not leave the room while I am alive."

After Price had declined to answer a long string of questions, Mr. Moss shouted: "Mr. Mazet, you have declared you would put Captain Price and his counsel out of the room if witness declined to answer my questions. It is time to act now."

"Captain Price, if you refuse to answer, you and your counsel must leave the room," said Mr. Mazet.

"All right," said Captain Price, "I'll go out."

Captain Price then started out, but Mr. Henderson refused to go, saying he stood upon his rights as an American citizen and would not go. There was something of a wrangle between Mr. Mazet and Mr. Henderson, and the former said: "Mr. Henderson, your client has left the stand and you will have to leave."

"When I want to speak as counsel I'll let the committee know. I shall remain as a spectator."

Mr. Mazet at first agreed that Mr. Henderson might remain as a spectator, but a few moments later, when the crowd in the courtroom made a demonstration in favor of Mr. Henderson, Mr. Mazet ordered the sergeant-at-arms to remove the lawyer from the room. Several deputies surrounded Henderson, who warned them and the sergeant-at-arms not to touch him. A scuffle ensued and the disorder in the room became so great that Mr. Mazet called on Captain Price, as a police officer, to quell the disturbance. Colonel Henderson then, on the advice of Captain Price, allowed the sergeant-at-arms to conduct him from the room and order was soon restored. During the excitement on the expulsion of Colonel Henderson, the latter was accused of drawing a knife.

CAPTAIN PRICE CALLED.

Some time before Chairman Mazet rapped for order to-day Police Captain Price appeared in the courtroom. He said he was ready to substantiate on the witness stand his accusations made on Wednesday against Frank Moss. When the sitting was resumed Captain Price was called to the witness chair.

"I ask you to specify the charge made by you against me on the stand to the effect as I understood it, that I had induced a witness to testify falsely before a grand jury," said Mr. Moss.

Mr. Henderson, counsel for Captain Price, said that, in view of the fact that he was not permitted to examine witnesses, he had instructed Captain Price that he must not attempt to specify any more definitely than he had the charges against Mr. Moss. Mr. Henderson talked at some length in this strain, and Chairman Mazet stopped him.

Turning to Captain Price, Mr. Moss asked, "What is your answer?"

Captain Price said he would read his answer. Being informed that he would not be permitted to read the answer, he spoke defiantly. Mr. Mazet warned him not to be impertinent. Finally Captain Price was allowed to read. He began with a general statement, and Mr. Moss interrupted, asking for the name of the witness.

Mr. Henderson instructed Price not to answer and Price followed the advice. Mr. Mazet told Mr. Henderson he would have to leave the room unless he kept quiet.

"I will not leave the room while my client is on the witness stand and while I live. That ruling just as well be understood now as at any time," said the lawyer.

Mr. Mazet ordered the sergeant-at-arms to remove Henderson. The lawyers wrangled for a while, and finally Mr. Mazet said to Mr. Henderson: "Keep your seat if you want to remain in this room."

Mr. Henderson expressed his defiance but took his seat.

Mr. Moss resumed his attentions to Captain Price. Then followed another wrangle. Price wanted to read and Mr. Moss stopped him. Price refused to answer questions, "on advice of counsel."

The examination of Captain Price ultimately led to the case out of which grew the captain's allegations of subornation of perjury by Mr. Moss. Complaint had been made against the tenants of certain flats in Price's precinct. When this point was reached in the examination Captain Price shouted:

"Yes; I 'seen' the witnesses before the grand jury. You let Dr. Parkhurst into the grand jury room to commit perjury—not willful perjury, but to swear falsely—you did."

MODIFIES HIS CHARGE.

"Let us see if we have got the record right," said Mr. Moss. "He (Price) said I let Dr. Parkhurst into the grand jury room to commit perjury."

"Not willful perjury," interjected Price.

Price said that there was a "job put up" to indict him; he applied to the Supreme Court for the records of the grand jury and held them to-day. He said they furnished indisputable proofs of perjury.

Mr. Moss challenged the witness to name the perjurer, but Captain Price "by advice of counsel," refused to do so.

According to the attorney for Price a suit for civil damages was brought by a man named Blessing as an outgrowth of an indictment against him returned by the grand jury in question, and as Moss is counsel for the defendant it would be improper to go into particulars just now.

"Against whom was the testimony directed that you say was perjury?" asked Moss.

"Against me," said Captain Price. "By you; you put up the job. You were the witness."

"What was the false testimony?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I decline to answer that question," said Price.

Mr. Mazet ruled that Price and his counsel must leave the courtroom. Mr. Henderson declined to go and claimed the right to remain as a spectator.

"I direct the sergeant-at-arms to remove him from the room," yelled Mazet.

"I will not submit to it," retorted the lawyer. "I have a right to remain here."

The sergeant-at-arms advanced towards Mr. Henderson and the lawyer drew a clasp knife.

"You put that knife away," shouted Mr. Mazet.

"I will not go away. I have an absolute right here, and I will stay here," yelled Mr. Henderson.

Assemblyman Fallows, in the midst of the confusion, shouted to have it put on the records that Mr. Henderson took a knife out of his pocket.

"I did not draw a knife," said Mr. Henderson, still resisting the sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Mazet—I saw you draw the knife.

Then turning to Captain Price Mr. Mazet said: "I ask you as an officer of the law to assist the sergeant-at-arms to remove this man from this room."

Amid tremendous excitement Mr. Henderson left the room at the solicitation of Captain Price. Mr. Mazet had it put on record that Mr. Henderson drew a knife. Then the Price incident ended.

John E. Thompson was called and testified to breaches of ordinances and suggestive performances at the Dewey Theater.

ASSESSMENTS.

Michael F. Blake, clerk to the Board of Aldermen, was called. He read a resolution introduced by Alderman Goodman, last November, instructing the committee on law and finance to prepare an ordinance changing the system of assessments so that uniformity should exist throughout Greater New York, and property owners be relieved from unreasonable exactions. Mr. Blake said the resolution was now in the hands of the committee, but nothing had been done. Mr. Moss read a table of the increases in salaries which had been made in various departments since the present administration entered into power.

Tax Commissioner Feitner, who testified yesterday, was then recalled. He explained that George Gould, whom he testified yesterday had not been assessed, had been held by the courts to be a nonresident.

Mr. Hoffman drew attention to the fact that, yesterday, assessments on many prominent Democrats were brought up before the committee and stated that he has asked Mr. Feitner to prepare a statement regarding the personal assessments upon well-known Republicans. This statement being read, showed, among other things, that Frank Moss, in 1898, was assessed on $20,000, which he swore off. Among other Republicans that swore off were John Proctor Clarke, of counsel to the committee, and the statement showed that ex-Senator Lexow and Lemuel E. Quigg were not assessed.

At the conclusion of Mr. Feitner's testimony the committee adjourned until Tuesday next. As Mr. Moss was leaving the courtroom he was served with papers in a personal suit brought by Mr. Henderson, counsel for Captain Price, for damages in connection with Mr. Moss's insistence that Mr. Henderson be turned out of the courtroom this morning, and for alleged insulting remarks made to Mr. Henderson in the course of arguments.

CONFERRING IN SECRET

SAMOAN COMMISSIONERS NOT GIVING OUT THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

Talk wih the Chief Justice—Dr. Solf's Dilemma When He Arrived at Apia—No Place for Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The steamer Alameda, from Australian ports via Apia, Samoa, and Honolulu, arrived here to-day and brings the following from the Associated Press correspondent at Apia, dated May 19:

The United States steamer Badger, bearing the commissioners of the United States, Great Britain and Germany, arrived at Apia May 13. The commissioners have elected Mr. Tripp, the American representative, chairman. On their arrival they received letters of welcome from King Malietoa Tanu and from Mataafa. Both letters were acknowledged. The commissioners are reticent as to their proceedings. It does not seem to be their purpose to hold any public sessions. Up to date they have been busily engaged in preliminaries and a careful study of the situation. They have had interviews with three consuls, the admiral and captains of the British war ships, the chief of police and representatives of the London Mission Society and the Roman Catholic mission. Their inquiries seemed directed to a thorough and exhaustive examination of all concerned in connection with the trial and proceedings in the kingship matter. This afternoon they are to have an interview with Kink Tanu and to-morrow with Mataafa. Mataafa and five of his chiefs are coming to Apia at the request of the commissioners and they have guaranteed him a safe passage to and from Apia.

In connection with the kingship proceedings the commissioners wrote asking the chief justice if he would forward them a copy of the docket on file in the Supreme Court. This the chief justice did, at the same time he in writing informed the commissioners that he did so in order to aid them in their investigation; that he claimed for himself and his court, notwithstanding the presence of the commission in Apia, the full power and functions of the court as exercised in the past and that his action must in no way be regarded as abrogating those powers or privileges. The Supreme Court decision in the kingship matter was final and was not subject to revision at the hands of the commissioners. The commissioners, in reply, were noncommittal and simply acknowledged the receipt of the chief justice's letter.

The chief justice has been informed by the chairman of the commission that the commissioners while in Apia do not intend to in any way interfere with the powers or jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and that the court will pursue the even tenor of its way.

Dr. Solf, who was nominated as president of the municipality, arrived by the last steamer from San Francisco. He is on the horns of a dilemma. A president sent out by the three treaty powers, yet he is no president, for the reason that he was unable to get into office and assume his duties before the arrival of the commissioners. Before he came to Apia he was informed that as there was only one provisional government in Samoa he had better apply on his arrival to the consuls to be put into office. The Berlin treaty requires that the president shall be appointed by the Samoan government. When he got to Apia he found Tanu installed as King and recognized by the United States and Great Britain, but not by his own government.

Dr. Solf is an official on the foreign service list of the German government. He could not and would not be allowed to act until he had obtained his appointment, but he could not in the face of his consul's and the government's attitude, apply for and thereby recognize Tanu and his government. He waited the arrival of the commissioners. They have superseded all hitherto existing authority in Samoa and as such do not see the necessity at the present for a president. Dr. Solf applied for the secretaryship of the high commission, but this will be conferred on Mr. Morgan, who came out as Commissioner Tripp's private secretary.

RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS.

Reformed Presbyterians Denounce Sunday Newspapers.

MANSFIELD, O., June 2.—The National Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in session here, discussed home mission work Thursday night. Moderator Black called the National Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church to order Friday morning, and the reports of committee on evangelistic work, missionary conference, the synod's treasurer, reports of presbyteries, and central board of missions were received. The report of the committee on Sabbath was read by Rev. J. M. McCartney.

The following resolutions were adopted: "That the Sunday newspaper, which is the deadly foe of the Christian Sabbath, ought not to be patronized; that Sabbath-breaking corporations should not be tolerated; that Sabbath-breaking conveyances should not be patronized; that it was noticed with deep regret during the war with Spain little regard was paid for the Sabbath, both by soldiers and superior officers; that we do not permit the rush of business to grind out the Sabbath." Clergymen, pastors and teachers are urged to preach and teach the word of God upon this subject in season and out of season, and that there can be no more compromise in the keeping of this command of God than in that of murder or theft.

It was announced before the synod Friday that Dr. Sarkis Bader, who left Philadelphia some weeks ago for the Orient to visit the home of his youth to see his mother, had arrived at her home in Syria.

Preacher Deposed for Heresy.

WINDSOR, Ont., June 2.—The trial of Rev. Dr. B. F. Austin, ex-principal of Alma College, St. Thomas, on a charge of heresy, before the London Methodist Conference, yesterday, was sensational. Dr. Austin startled the conference by declaring himself an ardent believer in modern spiritualism. He said he had been converted by a woman mind reader of Detroit. He was frequently hissed. The conference unanimously deposed him.

Wagon Works Burned.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 2.—The Smith wagon works plant was destroyed by fire at Pekin this morning. Eight hundred wagons stored in the building and a carload of wagons on a switch were also burned. Loss $100,000. Cause unknown. One hundred and sixty men are thrown out of employment.

"Pride Goeth Before a Fall."
Some proud people think they are strong, ridicule the idea of disease, neglect health, let the blood run down, and stomach, kidneys and liver become deranged. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will prevent the fall and save your pride.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

ANDERSON POSTOFFICE

MR. SMALL URGING THAT IT BE REMOVED FROM PRESENT SITE.

Perry S. Heath's Thanks to Dewey Fund Contributors—W. H. H. Elliott to Return from Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, June 2. — Postmaster Albert Small, of Anderson, Ind., is urging the department here to cancel the lease upon the property at present occupied as a postoffice and to move to another location which he deems more desirable. The postoffice of Anderson is now located in a large corner room in the block owned by the heirs of the late Hon. C. T. Doxey, and, though the rental is merely nominal, it is deemed advisable to move. Postmaster Small advocates the cancellation of the present lease under the ninety-day clause of the contract, and recommends that the office be moved one square west and one and a half squares northwest, next to Griffith's Hotel, the property being known as "Decker's Place." Assistant Postmaster General Heath said to-day this change would probably be made, though it has not yet been definitely settled. If it is found that the new location is within eighty rods of the railroad station, the move will likely be authorized. If outside the eighty-rod limit the government will be compelled to transport mail from depots to office at its own expenses, whereas if within less than eighty rods railroad companies are obliged, under contract, to deliver mail at postoffice free of charge.

* * *

Capt. William H. Elliott, director of posts for Porto Rico, has been granted a two months' leave of absence and will leave Porto Rico for his home in New Castle July 1. His son, George H. Elliott, who was recently appointed private secretary to his father, sailed from New York on the steamer Meade for Porto Rico yesterday. He will be in charge of the posts during his father's well-earned vacation.

* * *

William H. Eggleston, of Cincinnati, well known throughout Indiana, who recently resigned his position in the Cincinnati postoffice, was to-day reinstated. His reinstatement was accomplished through the influence of Senator Foraker and Representative Shattuc.

* * *

Perry S. Heath to-day addressed a letter to H. F. Hopkins, assistant postmaster at New Albany, Ind., in which he says: "I received with grateful appreciation your remittance of the 31st ult., in the form of a money order for $20 as a contribution to the Dewey home fund. I will take great pleasure in presenting this contribution at the meeting of the national Dewey committee this afternoon. Each contributor will receive a formal receipt from Treasurer Roberts in due time." The contributions are from the following employes of the office: Robert W. Morris, postmaster, $1.50; H. F. Hopkins, assistant postmaster; E. C. McFride, John K. Main, H. Miner and M. S. Kelly, clerks; W. W. Bates, J. W. Davis, W. B. Genung, Charles F. Green, George Lasch, A. F. O'Neill, G. W. South, G. P. Bornwasser, Henry H. Day, C. M. Hatcher, James O'Harra, W. A. Russell and J. W. Thompson, letter carriers, each $1; G. Greenaway, letter carrier, 50 cents. Continuing, Mr. Heath says: "Among the many hundreds of contributions the committee have received and among the scores that have come to me personally, none have made a better impression than the one received from the above employes. Their action is a splendid tribute to their patriotism and loyal impulses."

* * *

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn has received two reports from Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, Second Infantry, U. S. A., commanding a reconnoissance up the Copper river country from Port Valdes, Alaska, one dated May 8 and the other bearing the date of May 10, 1899. Captain Abercrombie reports that on disembarking his expedition at Port Valdes he organized two surveying parties, the first consisting of Oscar Rohn, topographer, and E. C. Worthington as assistant, together with axmen and chainmen. This party was given the meandering of the shore line of Port Valdes and Port east, for the purpose of determining tide limits and the summer flow of glacial streams emptying into the head of the bay from the Valdes glacier and lower river country, and also take soundings to determine the best anchorage and the most desirable ground for the terminal of the trail.

The second party was placed under the topographer, who was sent up to the mouth of Keystone canyon to pick up the topography through that canyon and over the ridge forming its northern wall. Captain Abercrombie states that neither party had as yet made a preliminary report. Captain Abercrombie says that on his arrival at Port Valdes he found the conditions there to be those usually attending the opening of a new country. Many of the miners were entirely broken down in spirit and finances. Their pleas for aid were pathetic. Men would break down and cry when they were refused free transportation out of the country, while the Anarchistic element was in evidence. The scurvy had thoroughly demoralized almost everyone. Captain Abercrombie at once rented and cleaned three filthy cabins and organized a relief hospital with cookhouse, bunkhouse and dogteam transportation to haul scurvy stricken persons over the Valdes glacier from the interior. He also employed the destitute as far as his authorization would allow him, and in this way injected a feeling of confidence and security into the general mass that was magical in its effect. On April 29 Captain Abercrombie sent out an organized trail crew to the mouth of Keystone canyon, where he built a storehouse and placed a supply of stores. In order to further employ the destitute Captain Abercrombie has established a temporary hay reservation where he will cut and bale hay.

* * *

In conformity with the determination heretofore reached by the War Department to relieve the troops who have been on duty in Alaska throughout the past winter the department has ordered Companies E and L, Seventh Infantry, to report to General Shafter at San Francisco for transportation to Alaska. Company E is in the Department of the Lakes and Company L in the Department of the Dakotas.

* * *

After a period of complete rest lasting since his return from Thomasville, Ga., about two months ago, Vice President Hobart left the city to-night for Long Branch, N. J., where he expects to spend the summer and autumn. Mr. Hobart's condition has changed for the better since his return to the city.

* * *

Joseph Bradfield to-day instituted suit in the District Supreme Court to prohibit United States Treasurer Roberts from paying money on account of congressional appropriations made to sectarian institutions. He asks for an injunction, basing his suit on constitutional grounds. He names several semi-public institutions of Washington in his petition.

* * *

A letter from Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor of Santiago province, was read at the Cabinet meeting to-day, which was considered eminently satisfactory. General Wood reported that he had completed a tour of the province and had found things in an admirable condition. There were no appeals from any source for food, there were no complaints of banditti, all was quiet and orderly and the people were everywhere returning to their peaceful vocations. The platform of the Ohio Republican state convention was read to his assembled counselors by President McKinley, who had received a copy of it from the Associated Press.

* * *

Secretary and Mrs. Alger left this evening for a visit to their home, in Detroit, after which the secretary will visit the lumber regions in Minnesota, where he has large private interests. Mr. and Mrs. Alger will go by way of Boston, where they will pay a visit to their son, Capt. F. M. Alger, who is a senior at Harvard, and then proceed to Grandmere, Canada, to visit another son, Russel A. Alger, jr. The secretary expects to be absent about three weeks. During that period Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn will have charge of the affairs of the War Department.

* * *

The Navy Department has ordered a court of inquiry on the recent grounding of the cruiser Brooklyn in New York harbor. The court is composed of Rear Admiral Reamy, Captain Merritt and Captain Wadleigh, with Lieut. W. J. Sears as judge advocate. The court is ordered to meet at the New York navy yard at 1 p. m. Monday.

Surgeons Elect Officers.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The feature of today's session of the American Surgical Association was a paper by Prof. Theodore Kocher, of Berne, Switzerland, on "The Care of the Surgeon's Hands." His paper was read by the secretary of the association on account of Dr. Kocher's inability to be present. It described, in an exhaustive manner, the extreme precautions taken by the writer in preparing his hands for operations. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. Robert F. Weir, New York city, president; Dr. Herbert L. Burrell, Boston, secretary; Dr. Deforest Willard, Philadelphia, recording secretary; Dr. George R. Fowler, Brooklyn, N. Y., treasurer. Washington, D. C., was selected as the place for the next meeting, which will be held May 1, 2 and 3, 1900.

Safe Blowers Convicted.

STEVENS POINT, Wis., June 2.—John Harrington, Edward Rattigan, John Harly and John Kelly, all of Chicago, were found guilty in the Circuit Court to-day of the charge of blowing up the safe of the International Bank of Amherst, on March 10, and of stealing therefrom money and bonds to the extent of $5,000. They will be sentenced to the penitentiary probably for five years each.

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