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VOL. XXXI—NO. 154 HELENA, MONTANA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1890. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A GOOD MAN'S MEMORY.

Perpetuated in Enduring Bronze at Indianapolis by His Grateful Friends.

Unveiling of the Hendricks Monument Yesterday with Impressive Ceremonies.

The Occasion Notable for the Distinguished Gentlemen in Attendance—Senator Turpie's Ovation.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 1.—The day for unveiling of the Hendricks monument dawned clear and hot, but with a good breeze blowing, and the earliest trains began to pour crowds into the city, and it was early apparent that the crowd would be the largest ever assembled in Indianapolis. Governor Campbell, of Ohio, and party, Governor Hill and party, of New York, arrived yesterday, and among the early arrivals today is Governor Francis, of Missouri. About every civil and military organization in Indiana and many from Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri are represented. The movement which culminated to-day in the unveiling by Mrs. Hendricks of the monument to her dead husband, was a non-partisan one, which had its inception on Dec. 7, 1885, at a meeting of the representative citizens of Indianapolis of all parties. The monument stands on the southeast corner of the capitol grounds.

The parade formed at 1 o'clock and was composed of civic and military organizations. The governors of Ohio, Indiana, New York and Missouri, and their staffs, and many notable public men were present. The procession, a mile and a half long, moved over its course. At 2 o'clock Governor Hovey called the assemblage around the monument to order, and the final exercises of unveiling was begun.

At the monument an amphitheater has been erected for the distinguished guests and chorus of 1,000 school children. The exercises were opened by a patriotic song by this chorus. Gov. Hovey then made a brief speech of welcome. Judge Rand, president of the Hendricks Monument Association, briefly reviewed the history of the monument, and Rev. Dean Jenckes of St. Paul's Episcopal church, invoked divine blessing. General Sickles of New York, was then led forward, and on behalf of Tammany hall presented to Mrs. Hendricks a handsome memorial wreath, accompanying the presentation with a brief speech, eulogic of the dead statesman. Mrs. Hendricks, who was attired in deep black and wore a long mourning veil, stepped forward, and with a deep bow and a few words, which were drowned in the noise of the crowd endeavoring to catch a glimpse of the honored woman, accepted the memorial. Judge Rand then took Mrs. Hendricks' arm and escorted her to the base of the monument where she drew the veil of national colors from the bronze figure of her husband, amid the shouts of the vast throng and the booming of cannon. An ode by James Whitcomb Riley was read and Senator Turpie then delivered the oration of the day. At the conclusion of his address brief remarks were made by Governors Hill, Francis and Campbell. After benediction by Bishop Chatard the assemblage dispersed.

Letters of regret were received from President Harrison, who said public duties would prevent his attendance; from General Sherman, who said his previous engagements for July would preclude his attendance, and from ex-President Cleveland, who said in part: "It is useless, I hope, to assure you of the satisfaction it would afford me to testify my respect and affection for your distinguished fellow-townsman by joining those who will gather to honor his memory on the occasion you contemplate. His eminent public services and his faithful discharge of many and important official duties, render the commemoration of his public and private virtue most fitting and proper. I sincerely regret that a positive engagement for the day appointed makes it impossible for me to accept your invitation."

In the course of his remarks Senator Turpie gave a running review of Mr. Hendricks' life, and, concerning his position during the civil war, referred to a letter Hendricks wrote to some of his constituents in the first month of the war, in which he said in part that he regarded it as the duty of citizens of Indiana to respect and maintain the authority of the general government and give honest and earnest support to the prosecution of war until, in the providence of God, it may be brought to an honorable conclusion, and the blessings of peace be restored to the country, postponing until that time all controversy relating to the causes and responsibilities therefor. Of the same tenor, added Turpie, were his numerous addresses to the people in the political campaign of '62, which immediately preceded his election to the senate. During his term as senator he constantly acted and voted in aid of the government on every measure looking to the suppression of armed insurrection, always reserving the right to freely discuss the civil policy of the administration. Speaking of the reconstruction period, Turpie said Mr. Hendricks took his position in these words: "I desire this to be a union in form under the constitution, and in fact by the harmony of the people of the north and south. I deny that at the close of the war there were no state governments in the southern states. The constitution of a state once admitted becomes a part of the national compact. I deny that the people of that state have the right to destroy its government and thus cease to be within the Union. I deny that convention, legislature or any other assembly whatever can voluntarily terminate the existence of their state government and thus cut off their connections with the federal union."

This doctrine, said Turpie, from the very day and hour of its utterance, was rejected with every epithet of reproach. It was beaten, submerged by large majorities in both houses of congress, decried as an unconstitutional surrender to the enemy. Hendricks lived to see this principle, once so much denounced, universally approved; to see this policy of reconstruction adopted and the corresponding shaping of all legislation upon the subject, and ultimately to behold these tenets sanctioned and declared to be the law of the land by its highest tribunal, the supreme court of the United States. If Webster be styled the expounder of the constitution—the old constitution, with its half truths and compromised upon a subject but unnamed therein—Hendricks may be as justly called the expounder of the new. If one is known as the constitutionist the other will be known as the reconstitutionist of his age, the true interpreter of the constitution revised and amended.

A Horror Recalled.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 1.—Three bodies of women were found to-day, all of them being in the river just above the stone bridge, where the great mass of wreckage lay last summer. They were under the water in the sand, and all were in a fair state of preservation. Only one was identified. This was Mrs. Roberts, wife of Howard J. Roberts, cashier of the I. [illegible] National bank. Mr. Roberts, his wife and son were all drowned, but his body has not yet been recovered.

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The house resumed consideration of the federal election bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Lehlbach, providing that the chief supervisor of election for each judicial district in the United States shall take such action as is requisite to secure such supervision in every congressional district as is provided by the laws of the United States. Considerable discussion followed. Hill, of Illinois, satirically twitted the democrats for denouncing the bill, and then rushing pell mell in support of the proposition which made the provisions of the measure compulsory instead of voluntary. Stone, of Missouri, made a constitutional argument against the bill. The men who, thirty years ago, with rifles and hands, sought to destroy the autonomy of the nation were no more guilty of high treason than were the men assembled under the marble arches and bulging dome of this capitol, who were seeking and plotting to destroy the autonomy of the states. Lehlbach's amendment was rejected—yeas 122, nays 138.

Lodge offered an amendment providing that as soon as the certificate of the board is made public any person who was a candidate for election may, by motion before the United States circuit court having jurisdiction in the district, contest the correctness of the certificate made by the board and demand an examination and completion of the returns, and the returning officers shall produce before the circuit court all returns, reports, tickets and all evidence on which it acted in advance in awarding certificates; the circuit court shall thereupon determine and certify the person shown entitled to a certificate. Also an amendment providing that if there be an appeal from the decision of the United States board of canvassers to the circuit court, the clerk of the house shall place on the rolls as representative-elect the name of the person certified by the said court as entitled to the seat. Both the amendments were agreed to.

In the sanate the bill to authorize the leasing of school lands in the territory of Oklahoma for the benefit of public schools was passed. A bill introduced by Morgan was referred to the committee on public lands, "providing that no person shall enter any public lands of the United States in Wyoming, under the homestead and other laws, who is a bigamist or polygamist, or who teaches, counsels, aids or encourages others to enter into bigamy or polygamy, or who is a member of any association that teaches polygamy." Dawes, from the conference committee on the legislative appropriation bill, reported that the committee was unable to agree. If the senate, he said, asked further conference, he desired it be entrusted to other hands. The senate insisted, and new conferees appointed. Conference was ordered on the agricultural appropriation bill. Consideration of the bill for the admission of Idaho as a state was resumed. Vance addressed the senate in opposition. At the conclusion of Vance's speech the Idaho admission bill was passed without division. A message from the house announcing that it had resolved to adhere to its disagreements to the legislative bill was presented by Dawes, of the conference committee, who stated that the house declined to confer further. After a long discussion the senate refused to recede from its amendments by a vote of 24 to 19. The result of this is that unless either the senate or house backs down the legislative appropriation bill fails, and a new bill will have to be reported and go through the mill. A motion to reconsider the vote of the senate, however, was made by Hiscock and entered. Reagan addressed the senate in favor of the bill introduced by him to prevent the transportation of merchandise in bond through the ports and territory of the United States into Mexico, and to restore that privilege whenever the free zone between the two countries is abolished. At the close of the speech the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

SELECTING A SITE.

The World's Fair Commissioners Wrestling With the Problem.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The World's fair national commissioners met again this morning. On motion of Commissioner Massey, of Delaware, a resolution was passed for the appointment of a special committee of six to report upon the rights, duties and powers of the commission under the act of congress. A resolution by Strong, of Tennessee, that the compensation of members of the women auxiliary board be fixed at $6 per day, the same as commissioners, was referred to a committee. On motion of Commissioner Lindsday, of Kentucky, President Palmer was made a member and ex-officio chairman of the executive committee. Ferry, of Utah, and Ryan, of Dakota, expressed themselves rather earnestly on the subject of delay on the part of the local directors in selecting a site. After recess the committee appointed to look into the finances of the local organization reported that it had found the funds all right. At this juncture the committee appointed by the local board of directors appeared and made a formal tender of the joint sites of the Lake Front and Jackson Park as explained elsewhere in these dispatches.

Director Gage made an argument in favor of acceptance by the committee and after some debate it was made a special order for to-morrow morning. The commissioners spent the afternoon at the Washington Park races and this evening visited Barnum's circus.

In Court Already.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The local board of directors of the World's Fair, by a unanimous vote, decided, subject to the approval of the national commission, to hold the fair on the lake front and at Jackson park. The deputy sheriff served upon Chairman Gage a notice of the injunction issued at the suit of certain abutting property owners on the lake front, restraining the board from proceeding to occupy that ground for the World's Fair purposes.

Thinks There was Bribery.

BOSTON, July 1.—In the house to-day Representative Gould introduced a substitute resolution for the report of the bribery committee. It declares, in part, that the West End company's system of influence is unparalleled in the history of legislation, in the violation of law and subversive of all honest legislation; that the evidence showed that the company paid in the aggregate $40,000; that no legislation, predicated upon such influence, can be enacted without making every member who votes for it a party to the corruption. A hot debate followed and the house finally adopted the committee report, 134 to 61.

Boiler-Makers in Convention.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The first annual meeting of the American Boiler Manufacturers' Association of the United States and Canada opened its session this morning, delegates representing nearly every section of the states and Canada being present. On the matter of the uniformity of state inspection laws the sense of the meeting was that steps should be taken looking to harmonizing existing state laws, and also with those of the national government. To this end a committee was appointed to confer with the federal inspectors.

The Time Opportune.

ST. PAUL, July 1.—The Waiters' union decided unanimously to ask for an advance and the request is to be made at a time when it will be very effective—at the opening of the national educational convention.

PEOPLE IN OTHER LANDS.

Budget of Interesting European News of People, Politics and Events.

Horde of American Players and Theatrical Managers Now in London.

Riotous Times in the Italian Chamber of Deputies—Miscellaneous Mention of Minor Matters.

LONDON, July 1.—Isaac Henderson, the American novelist, has written a play founded upon his well-known romance, "Agatha Page," and Mr. Beerbohm Tree will give the first presentation of it at the Haymarket theatre in the autumn. The dramatic interest of "A Silent Battle," as the play is called, is very strong, and parts of it are particularly well balanced. Although the two most notable characters are perhaps Agatha and Mercedes, allotted respectively to Mrs. Tree and Miss Julia Neilson, Mr. Tree will have a part which is essentially fitted to display his peculiar talent. It goes without saying that "A Silent Battle" is a play of very high order. The fact that Mr. Tree undertakes its production is sufficient guarantee of this. The famous actor-manager of the Haymarket will make a professional visit to the United States during the season of 1891-2.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will begin their next American engagement in New York on October 13 at the Fifth Avenue theatre with "The Squire." This piece was Pinero's first important success. He wrote it for the Kendals and it has always been considered one of the best plays in their repertoire.

Fanny Davenport writes that she can safely promise the American public a grand dramatic novelty in the early fall in her production of Sardou's "Cleopatra." She says: "Although the play follows history in its love story, the novel situations, denouements, incidents and marvels are so new that no one can fail to applaud a writer who can in so thoroughly legitimate, humane and unconventional a manner follow and give interest to so hackneyed a subject. The scenes are dreams, the costuming bewildering, the language sublime. I think the entire literary world will admit with me that Sardou's 'Cleopatra' will add another legitimate play to the dramatic library."

Daly's company continues to do big business, as it ought, for it is by long odds the best show in London. This week they have been playing "Nancy and Company," which the critics prefer to "Casting the Boomerang," while they extol the acting of the parts with no less enthusiasm. Burr McIntosh, who made his London debut as Tippy Brasher, the jealous but loving husband, has been most warmly received and comes in for high praise by the newspapers, while the famous quartet, Misses Rehan and Drew, Mrs. Gilbert and Lewis, are treated on all sides as old friends and popular favorites. Mr. Daly recently gave a supper after the performance in the famous Beefsteak-room of the Lyceum theater, which was attended by the swells of Bohemia and other lords and gentry.

Rivaling Reed's Regime.

ROME, July 1.—There was a great uproar in the deputies to-day on the occasion of the second reading of the bill regarding the municipal council. Signors Inbrinani and Rivotti complained that the government stifled debate and Rivotti resigned his seat amid great excitement. Premier Crispi moved that the house elect a committee on the bill to-morrow and a government supporter began the advocacy of the proposed committee. The opponents raised such a row over this that the sitting was suspended. When the house met again Inbrinani attempted to continue the reading of the list but the uproar was renewed and the chamber adjourned.

Sort of a Donnybrook Time.

LONDON, July 1.—The striking employes at the Leeds gas works had a serious conflict to-day with a force of policemen who were endeavoring to prevent disorder. The strikers used stones, sticks, and bottles as weapons, and the officers were indiscriminate in the use of their batons. Many of both sides were injured. In the evening troops were summoned from York. On their arrival the mob pelted them with stones and the soldiers charged the crowd. One magistrate and many soldiers, policemen and civilians were injured. The blacklegs finally deserted the gas works.

No Retaliatory Tariffs.

BERLIN, July 1.—Semi-official denial is made here of the statement published yesterday to the effect that the powers of continental Europe, headed by Germany, had agreed to establish mutual repressure tariffs against American imports if the McKinley bill, now pending before the American congress, becomes a law. Germany has taken no steps to counteract any possible injury to her American trade by the enactment of the McKinley bill.

Skipper of the Inflexible.

LONDON, July 1.—Captain Kane, formerly in command of the British man-of-war Calliope, has been appointed captain of the Inflexible. A telegram has been received announcing that the life boat Storm King, which sailed from here to Cape Town, and from the latter place to Albany, West Australia, has completed her long voyage in safety. She arrived at Albany to-day.

Never Happens in Montana.

LONDON, July 1.—The Times to-day publishes an article attributing the blunder of yesterday in announcing that the National Bank of Buenos Ayres had suspended payment, instead of having suspended payment of the quarterly dividend, to the errors in punctuating the cable despatch. The Times expresses much regret that the misstatement caused alarm in the stock market.

Ate Pickled Mussels.

DUBLIN, July 1.—The wife and four young children of James O'Connor, of the editorial staff of United Ireland, have been fatally poisoned at Sea Point, the watering place in County Dublin, by eating pickled mussels. Another child and servant who also ate of the mussels are prostrated, but are now out of danger.

Fed a Tramp to the Bears.

VIENNA, July 1.—The owners of a traveling show which included among its animals a number of bears, have been arrested at Trenschin, Hungary, on the charge of murdering a tramp and throwing his body to the bears, and they devoured it.

Protesting Against the McKinley Bill.

LONDON, July 1.—The cutlers of Sheffield have asked the mayor to preside at a meeting called to protest against the McKinley bill. Similar movements are on foot in Birmingham and South Wales.

REX AT OGDEN.

He Arrives in Royal Style—Festivities of the Carnival.

OGDEN, Utah, July 1.—The Rocky Mountain carnival began to-day. The royal train arrived shortly before noon from the east, amid the booming of cannon and the cheers of the people. Rex, accompanied by a brilliant retinue and escorted by the Louisiana rifles, was received by the mayor and tendered the keys of the city. Speeches of welcome were made by Mayor Kiesel and Governor Thomas, and responses by members of the royal party. Hon. W. G. Pierson, on behalf of the order of Monte Cristo, delivered the oration of the day. This evening there was a grand banquet in the carnival palace and during the afternoon a procession of various civic and military organizations, followed by a display of a large company of cowboys. To-night Rex was crowned king of the Monte Cristos with elaborate ceremonies, after which the cowboys took possession of the palace for their grand ball. The weather is superb.

PRAISED BY THE PELICANS.

George Dixon Captures the Britishers' Compliments and Cash.

LONDON, July 1.—George Dixon and Nunce Wallace were on hand promptly at 4 o'clock this afternoon to get the prize money for their fight Thursday night. Wallace, who loses the championship he has held for two years, sat disconsolately on a luxurious sofa beside big Alf Greenfield, his trainer, with a large lump over his left eye, and the Pelicans who had lost their money on him perched upon the billiard tables and regarded him with gloomy sympathy. The little American negro, who had not a scratch upon him, was lively and chipper, and his backers hung about him with reverent affection. Capt. Archibald Drummond, of the Scottish Fusileers, who is also a member of the big banking house of Drummond, was stakeholder and presented the purses. He gave Wallace five £20 notes, and told him that the club was satisfied that he had earned the money for he had fought gamely and well, and was only beaten because he was overmatched. Dixon received his £400 in checks, bank notes and gold. Captain Drummond said to him in presenting the purse:

"Dixon, it affords me the utmost pleasure to hand you this money. We never saw a fairer, manlier, gamier fight in this club than the one you and Wallace took part in Thursday. We shall hope to see you here again, and you may bear in mind that this club will always be willing to support as honest and as game a man as you are whatever his nationality may be."

Won the Welter-Weight Belt

SEATTLE, July 1.—Charley Bogan and H. M. Mullin, of San Francisco, fought with gloves last night before the Seattle Athletic club for the welter-weight championship of the Pacific coast. Bogan was knocked out in the thirteenth round.

The Washington Park Races.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Washington Park races: Three-fourths of a mile—Bonatello won, Miss Hawkins second, Virginia third. Time, 1:15¼.

Mile and one-sixteenth—Blarney Stone won, No Name second, two starters. Time, 1:50.

Englewood stakes, 3-year-old fillies, mile—Daisy F. won, English Lady second, Flyaway third; time, 1:42.

Mile and one-eighth—Catalpa won, Business second, Nora third. Time, 1:55.

Three-fourths of a mile, heats—First heat, Lake View won, Abeline second, Ecstacy third. Time, 1:15. Second, Lake View won, Abeline second, Susie third. Time, 1:16.

Three-quarters of a mile, heats—First heat, Marchma won, Churchill Clark second, Bettina third. Time, 1:14¼. Second, Brandolette won, Churchill Clark second, Marchma third. Time, 1:15½. Third, Brandolette won, Marchma second. Time, 1:17¾.

The Day at Sheepshead.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, July 1.—Futurity course, about three-fourths of a mile—Phœnix won, Glory second. Dead heat between Dan Cloche and Druidess for third place. Time, 1:10 2-5.

Mile and one-eighth—Belle of Nantura colt won, Miss Belle second, Watterson third. Time, 1:55 4-5.

One and one-eighth miles—Guy Gray won, Sorrento second, Bannister third. Time, 1:56 1-5.

One and three-sixteenths miles—Eon won, Wilfred second, Castaway third. Time, 2:04 2-5.

Futurity course—Lord Harry won, Evangeline second, Matargoda, filly, third. Time, 1:12 1-5.

One and one-fourth miles on turf—Admiral won, Little Jim second, Barrister third. Time, 2:09 1-5.

VERY GOOD AND VERY BAD.

Such the Base Ball Record Yesterday—Tailenders Picking Up.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The following are the scores in yesterday's games:

Player's League.

										R.	H.	E.
At Buffalo—												
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	3	12	16	1
Brooklyn	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	9	13	5
Keefe, Mack; Vanhaltren, Kinslow.												
At Chicago—										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	0	0	2	1	0	6	1	0	11	12	
Philadelphia	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	6	5	
Baldwin, Farrell; Buffinton, Cross.												
At Pittsburg—										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	4	2	12	19	4
Boston	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	1	0	7	9	11
Tener, Carroll; Radbourne, Murphy.												

National League.

										R.	H.	E.
At Cincinnati—												
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	10	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Rhines, Harrington; Lovett, Clark.												
At Chicago—										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3
Philadelphia	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	7	2
Luby, Stensel, Gleason, Clements.												
At Pittsburg—										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	2	1	4	1	2	1	2	3	16	12	5
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	11
Bowman, Decker; Rusie and Burkett, Murphy and Clarke.												

American Association.

At Columbus—Columbus 3; Syracuse, 1.
At Louisville—Louisville, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
At Toledo—Toledo, 1; Athletics, 0.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 8; Rochester, 5.

Admits His Defeat.

SYDNEY, July 1.—O'Connor, the oarsman, admits that he was fairly beaten by Stansbury yesterday. He declines to make further matches in Australia.

Gov. Crosby Sued in New York.

NEW YORK, July 1.—[Special.]—A suit to recover the sum of $5,083.75 has been begun in the supreme court by David V. Howell against Ex-Governor John Schuyler Crosby, of Montana. The two men had a contract to build a light house at Middle Ground, Stratford Shoals, Long Island Sound, and the amount sued for is alleged to be due to Howell in the settlement of that account.

EDMUNDS ADMITS IDAHO.

The Frigid Vermonter the Only Senator Who Votes on the Bill.

Prospective Appointees for the New Land Offices at Lewistown and Missoula.

J. B. Walker Calls on Russell's Pa to Explain the Late Lamented Herald Editorials.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—[Special.—It is possible that there will be two Fourth of July states this year, as with a little activity in agreeing to a slight amendment in the Wyoming bill, that one and the Idaho will be ready for the president's signature by that time, and the president, it is said, has an appreciation of sentiment that would lead him to sign the bills on that day if he could properly do so. Idaho had an easy time of it at the hands of the senate. The democrats exhausted their objections when the Wyoming bill was under discussion last week and it was as easy a thing for Idaho to come in as going down a toboggan slide. Senator Cullom was in the chair when the bill came up to-day. Its title was read, and Mr. Cullom repeated the usual formula for bills unobjected to, and on which no one wants to make a speech. Nobody objected to the third reading and engrossment, and no arguments were presented. The title was read for the last time, and Mr. Cullom said: "Shall the bill pass? Senators in the affirmative will say 'aye;' senators in the negative will say 'no.'" The strong voice of Mr. Edmunds, as he said "aye," was all the response, and so the bill was passed, without a roll-call or a single vote.

The appointments for the new land offices in Missoula and Lewistown, Mont., will probably be made in a few days. Charles W. Cook, of Lewistown, is booked for register, and Charles H. Bird, of Lewiston, for receiver at the Lewiston office. John Anderson, of Missoula, will be made register of the office in his town, and John B. Catlin, who recently resigned as agent for the Blackfeet, will be made receiver. It is believed that Catlin resigned the Indian agency because the land office is a better paying position. It is quite likely that George Steele, of Sun River, will succeed Catlin as Indian agent. James B. Walker, candidate for postmaster at Helena, called on the president to-day, but it is not recorded that he received very much comfort from the visit.

A decision in the case involving the valuable tract of land in Spokane Falls formerly occupied by the Indian Enoch, is expected in a few days. Several papers, including an affidavit made by Enoch, have been filed with the department of the interior since the hearing about a month ago. Assistant Secretary Chandler said today that the decision had been prepared once, but other points came up which caused some delay. Gen. Shields, attorney for the department, who heard the case with Mr. Chandler, is now out of the city, and the assistant secretary will wait until his return before making his final decision. It will probably be given in a week, Mr. Chandler said. Representative Wilson has had C. G. Chase appointed pension examiner at Montesana, Wash. Ellensburgh, Wash., was not satisfied with the figures of the census enumerators, and made complaint to the delegation in congress. A new count has been ordered. Senator Squire, who has been absent in New York with an investigating committee, is back in the senate, and voted for the admission of Idaho to-day.

Senators Casey, Moody, Allen and Col. Sanders, representing North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington and Montana, will go before the committee on appropriations to-morrow and urge the recommendation of the public lands committee that $500,000 be added to the sundry civil bills for surveying lands in the new states. It is believed the committee will accept the amendment. In this connection Senator Paddock to-day reported from the committee on public lands a recommendation for an amendment to the sundry civil bill, cutting down the amount in the house bill for an irrigation survey from $820,000 to $220,000, the five hundred thousand saved here to be applied to the land surveys in the new states. This amendment also contains a provision that the act of 1888, withdrawing arid land from settlement, shall be construed to mean only such lands as are needed for reservoir sites and canals. The construction placed upon the law at present withdraws all lands west of the one hundredth meridian to the Cascade mountains, and all the western people have objected to the construction of the law. It is feared that Edmunds may make a point of order against the proposed legislation, but in any event there will be a lively fight in the senate upon the proposition. Director Powell will not only make a strong fight to retain control of the lands, but fight hard for the five hundred thousand which it is proposed to deprive him of, but there is a growing conviction that the geological survey has become a fungus on the government, absorbing a large amount of money with very little return.

To Quiet Title.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The president to-day transmitted to congress the correspondence between the department of state and the Mexican government, concerning the right of certain Mexican citizens to have their claims to lands in Arizona and New Mexico, ceded to the United States by treaty, adjusted and confirmed. The United States, says the president, owes a duty to Mexico to confirm to her citizens those valid grants that were saved by treaty, and the long delay which has attended the discharge of this duty has given just cause of complaint. The entire community where these claims exist, and indeed all our people, are interested in an early and final settlement of them. No greater incubus can rest upon the energies of a people or the development of a new country than that resulting from unsettled land titles. The necessity for legislation is so evident and urgent that I venture to express the hope that relief will be given at the present session of congress.

A Decrease of Twenty Millions.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Public debt—principal, $789,936,622; interest, $9,006,150; total, $799,552,772; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, principal and interest $1,964,936; debt bearing no interest, $794,068,620; total debt, principal, $1,585,891,048, interest, $9,765,282; total, $1,595,656,330. Total debt, less available cash items, $1,043,584,921; net cash in treasury, $55,409,748; debt, less cash in treasury, July 1, 1890, $988,175,173; debt less cash in treasury, $1,008,858,398. Decrease of debt during the month, $20,683,725; decrease of debt since June 30, 1890, $88,471,448. Total cash in treasury as shown by treasurer's general account, $661,[illegible],832.

ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

Representative Adams Vigorously Dissents From the Majority.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Representative Adams, of Illinois, to-day submitted a minority report dissenting from the views of the majority of the committee on judiciary upon the bill intended as a substitute for the senate original package bill. To surrender the exercise of the power of congress to regulate commerce to the legislatures of several states, the report argued, is to defeat the main purpose of its creation. This is the vice of the senate bill. It is tenfold the vice of the substitute. It tends to undo the most important work that was done when the Union was formed. Congress can define the original package in which intoxicating liquors can be imported into a state. Such legislative definition would at once render impossible the establishment of so-called original package saloons, the only serious evil which can possibly arise out of the recent decision of the supreme court.

Capital Notes.

A meeting of the conferees on the silver bill is called for to-morrow. The navy department has issued a circular inviting proposals for building three 8,500-ton coast line battle-ships to cost, exclusive of armament, not more than $4,000,000 each. Proposals may be under two classes: For the construction of the whole vessel, according to department plans and specifications; for the construction of either hulls or machinery or both, according to plans and specifications to be submitted by bidder.

The president has approved the naval appropriation bill, invalid pension appropriation bill, postoffice appropriation bill, and the joint resolution providing temporarily for expenditures of the government.

TAKE UP THE GAGE.

Pennsylvania Democrats Accept the Issue of Quayism.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 1.—The delegates to the democratic state convention, which meets to-morrow, are all here and the political pot is boiling fiercely. The executive committee to-night agreed on a platform. It endorses the Cleveland administration and compares it with Harrison's; recommends ballot reform; such policy in the coinage of silver as will keep both gold and silver coins in circulation, or treasury notes redeemable in the same; depreciates and denounces the unequal apportionment for districts for the election of congressmen and expresses the belief that the voters of the state should be allowed to make their own apportionment; the issue of Quayism, tendered by the late republican state convention, is accepted, and the republican party arraigned for the usurpation of power in the administration of the federal government, for placing a dictator in the chair of the speaker of the house; for open disregard of the civil service law; for failure to fulfil its promises to soldiers; for ceaseless efforts to promote sectional strife; for lavish and reckless expenditures of public moneys; for the passage through the house of the McKinley tariff bill, which reduces taxes only on luxuries; for failure to enforce the laws against the importation of contract and pauper labor; for an attempt to pass the federal election law designed to excite race war; its corrupt methods in popular election and cringing subserviency to a party boss who stands mute before the most terrible inculpation ever charged against a public official.

HILL TO THE HOOSIERS.

The Distinguished New Yorker Addresses the Hendricks Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 1.—Governor Hill, of New York, addressed the Hendricks club to-night. He said this was an off-year from a political standpoint, but nevertheless the next election would be one of the most important ever held in Indiana. He did not believe the law-abiding people of this country would submit to further outrages of the kind being perpetrated by the republican congress. Gov. Hill stated that the republicans were preparing now to spring a fraudulent census on the country. It was especially intended by republicans to discriminate against southern states in order to further their ends. Discussing the tariff question the speaker said the democrats were not free traders. They simply favored an equitable revision of the present excessive tariff on the necessaries of life. The democratic party's stand on the tariff could not but commend itself to the people. Republican bloody shirt campaigns were referred to as contemptible. The distinguished visitor closed with the declaration that democratic success was assured throughout the country if the adherents to that party would keep Indiana in the column where she belonged.

TILL THE LAST DAY.

The Dust or Ashes of the Entombed Dunbar Miners Must Remain.

DUNBAR, July 1.—Fifteen and one-half days have elapsed since the flash of gas set fire to the Farm Hill mine. Hops and work were abandoned this evening at 6 o'clock and the dust or ashes of the thirty-one imprisoned men may rest beneath Dunbar hill till the last day shall come. It is because the men could work no more. After being driven from the mine by smoke and black damp this morning twenty-one brave men resolved to make one more attempt to rescue their comrades and at 2 o'clock they again entered the burning pit. Three of the party returned to within a few hundred yards of the burning subterranean fire and satisfied themselves that the men were dead and that further search was useless. The stench of burning human flesh sickened them, but they visited nine places where the men were known to be at work. Two dinner pails were found with dinners untouched and two coats. The picks and shovels were all lying just as a man would leave them as he started on a run for his life. Otherwise no traces of the men could be found. While prosecuting the search further the rescuers ran into a dense cloud of black damp, which put out their lights. A struggle for life then followed, but they succeeded in getting back to the rest of the party. After a sad consultation it was decided to abandon the search and the company will now make an effort to extinguish the fire and save some of their property.

Mutually Chopped.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 1.—A duel to the death was fought near Village Springs in this county between Zeb Posey and Albert Simmons, farmers. The meeting was the result of a difficulty between the two men which occurred eight months ago. The weapons used were sharp hatchets, with which the men hacked one another until Simmons fell to the ground mortally hurt. Simmons was cut in a dozen places, while Posey got only two or three slight flesh wounds. Posey escaped.

DEATH CAME IN A FLASH

Young William Railsback, of Bozeman, Killed in an Instant by Lightning.

George Kay is Stunned and Unconscious for Three Hours.

A Five-Year-Old Lad Falls Into the Yellowstone at Livingston and is Drowned.

BOZEMAN, July 1.—[Special.]—A young man named Wm. E. L. Railsback was struck by lightning this afternoon and instantly killed. He and George Kay were working on a building west of the city and were putting their tools away when the flash came. Kay was knocked insensible and his hair scorched. Both were in a hen-house near the building. Kay lay unconscious for nearly three hours when he crawled home. Coroner Hogan summoned a jury at once which after thoroughly investigating the case brought in a verdict in accordance with the above. The dead man was 23 years of age and had just come to the country and was building a house for his parents who also reside here. He has relatives in the valley and in Helena.

A LAD DROWNED.

He Falls Into the Yellowstone at Livingston.

LIVINGSTON, July 1.—[Special.]—Little Charley, the 5-year-old step-son of Chas. Angus, secretary and treasurer of the Carver Mercantile company, fell from a stone wall into the Yellowstone near the bridge at the foot of Main street at 3 o'clock today and was drowned. The child had been playing with other children near the river and several men, who were fishing saw him fall. But one of the number, however, ventured into the water to the rescue, and he only a short distance from the shore. The little fellow soon sank, but was once seen probably forty rods below the bridge. The body has not yet been found, and if found at all will no doubt be many miles down the river. The Yellowstone is high and flowing rapidly. Mrs. Angus, the mother, is prostrated with grief, while Mr. Angus is making every effort to recover the body.

THE SECOND DEATH.

Mrs. Geo. Howe Dies of Injuries Received in the Wreck.

MISSOULA, July 1.—[Special.]—The remains of Miss Mary Corson, daughter of Dr. Corson, of Fort Sherman, who died from injuries sustained in yesterday's wreck of No. 1 passenger, were embalmed to-day and shipped for interment. Her father arrived this morning. Mrs. Geo. Howe, of Faribault, Minn., who was injured in the wreck, died at the Sisters' hospital this morning. She was 69 years old. Her daughter and grandchild were with her on the train. The grandchild sat in the aged lady's arms at the time of the accident, but received no injuries. Matson, the Finlander, convicted of stabbing his countryman Aldo, has been sentenced to three years at Deer Lodge.

A BOGUS ODD FELLOW.

Is He the One Who Recently Worked Illinois Lodges?

MACON, Mo., July 1.—Friday last a man giving his name as Geo. Schaefer, of Carrsville, Ky., arrived in Monroe City and put up at one of the hotels. He claimed to have been ruptured on a train and asked that a physician be called to his assistance. Accordingly Dr. Asbury was sent for, and to him Schaefer told a fearful tale of woe; how he had been injured; how he regretted his misfortune, as he was searching for a location for a foundry and had decided on Monroe City. The doctor wanted to treat him, but no, he wanted to go home as rapidly as possible. He was out of money and suggested that as he was an Odd Fellow the brethren of Monroe City might be willing to aid him. This touched a very tender chord in the doctor's heart, and without giving the brother a thorough examination he rushed off down town and made up from among the Odd Fellows a neat sum of money and gave it to the unfortunate man and watched him start for home rejoicing. A few days after Schaefer took an opposite direction and went to Paris, where he made another haul in the same manner, getting money and a ticket home. This time his home was at Nevada.

Still Buried in the Mine.

DUNMAR, Penn., July 1.—The rescuers dug through into the Hill Farm mine at 2:30 this morning, but before they had gone far fire and black damp was encountered and the men quickly made their way out of the dangerous pit. The fans were then started and at 9 o'clock this morning nine selected men, including three mine inspectors, the district master workman, Watchorn, and superintendent, entered in search for the thirty entombed men. At 11 o'clock nothing had been heard from them. There is scarcely any hope that any of the imprisoned men are alive.

Passed an Interest Declaration.

BOSTON, July 1.—The Atchison directors at