

FIGURATIVELY SPEAKING,
2 lovers sat beneath the shade,
And 1 un 2 the other said:
"Does advertising surely pay?"
She lisped softly, "Why 13ly."

Helena Independent.

PUBLIC ATTENTION
Is best attracted through the columns
of a widely circulated newspaper.
THE INDEPENDENT has the
largest circulation.

VOL. XXXI—NO 363

HELENA, MONTANA, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Announcement Extraordinary!

THE J. STEINMETZ

Jewelry Co.

Beg to announce that they have
determined to positively

• CLOSE • OUT •

their entire stock of Decorated
ART CHINA,

Consisting of products of the
Limoge Factories of

HAVILAND & LEONARD

This step has been rendered
necessary by the rapid advance

in "Local Art," many users of
this class of goods preferring to

do their own decorating. Con-
sequently we find ourselves with

a large stock of beautiful
ICE-CREAM SETS,

DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS,

COFFEE SETS,
GAME SETS,

FISH SETS,
ETC., ETC.

These goods will positively be
sold

AT COST! AT COST!

This is an

Unparalleled Offer!

Customers from out of town will
do well to correspond, or, come
in person.

BRIC-A-BRAC!

All our stock of vases, rose jars,
bottles, etc., of celebrated por-
taries will be sold

REGARDLESS OF COST.

This is "strictly business;" we
are going to devote our down
stairs room to our Manufacturing
Dept., which has outgrown its
present quarters.

DO NOT MISS THIS SALE.

J. Steinmetz Jewelry Co.

Leading Jewelers,
HELENA, MONTANA

HARTINGTON TO MARRY.

The Liberal Unionist Leader Will Wed
the Duchess of Manchester.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The latest gossip
concerns the marriage of the aged
Duke of Devonshire, known in politics as
the liberal unionists' leader, the Marquis of
Hartington, with the Dowager Duchess of
Manchester. The marquis is not in his
first youth, having been born in 1833, and
it is nearly a quarter of a century since he
visited the United States, but he has for
many years been the preferred friend of the
lady whom he is to wed, and who after his
year was left free to allow her hand to fol-
low her affections by the death of the duke,
who had reached the age of 67.

The ceremony has been fixed for early
spring, but the date has not yet been an-
nounced, nor will the marriage, owing to
certain family considerations, take place in
England, but on the continent, probably

ARTICLES AND GOSPELS.

As a Boy Charles Bradlaugh Could Not Reconcile Them Satis- factorily.

A Clerical Father Drove Him From Home and Confirmed Him in Infidelity.

By Indefatigable Efforts He Became a Cosmopolitan Character—His Death in London.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Charles Bradlaugh died
at six o'clock this morning. His end was
quiet and peaceful. He was insensible
when he died and seemed to enter no pain.
The immediate cause of his death was ura-
emia.

Charles Bradlaugh, the eminent English
atheist and republican, was born in Hox-
ton, London, on Sept. 26, 1833. Owing to
the extreme poverty of his parents he
ceased attending school before he was
eleven years old. What education he got
he received at elementary schools. On
leaving there he became an errand boy.
Early in life he developed a taste for poli-
tics and at the age of fifteen appeared as an
orator before street audiences during the
political turmoil of 1847-48. The origin of
his atheistic opinions dates from the same
period. Studying to fit himself
for a Sunday school exhibition
before the bishop of London, he became
sceptical and declared his inability to
reconcile the thirty-nine articles with
the four gospels. His father, influenced
by the clergy, gave him three days in
which to alter his opinions, on penalty of
losing his situation. He accepted the al-
ternative and quit his place and his home
forever. For a year he earned a scant liv-
ing by selling coal on commission, and
then, getting somewhat in debt, he enlisted
in December, 1850, in the service of the
East India company, where he remained for
three years, until a small legacy enabled
him to purchase his discharge. Returning
to London he secured a position as clerk in
a solicitor's office, and entered at once upon
his life career of political and atheistic
writing and orator. He wrote under the
pseudonym of "Iconoclast," lectured at the
hall of science, and gained considerable
notoriety by his discussions with clergymen
and others on public platforms. His views
met with the fiercest opposition on all sides.
Part of this time, for two years, 1858-59, he
added to his notoriety by publishing a
journal called the Investigator, which
had to suspend for want of capital. One
year later his new journal, The National
Reformer, was established, and met with
more success than the first venture. It
greatly increased Bradlaugh's reputation
for ability. By persistently attacking every
opponent he could reach either by voice or
pen, his fame as a debater and public speaker
grew steadily until he reached the high
position of political power which he enjoyed
up to the day of his death. Systematic
attempts were made to suppress the Re-
former, but their only effect was to increase
its circulation. His great legal battle with
the attorney general, who was prosecuting
the case against the paper on account of
Bradlaugh's refusal to have it licensed, re-
sulted in 1869 in his complete victory. He
won his own case.

Bradlaugh's fight for a seat in parliament
began in 1868, but it took three contests
before he succeeded, in 1880, in winning for
Northampton against Henri Labouchere.
But for all his struggles he was refused
admission because, as an atheist, he refused
to take the prescribed oath and wanted to
affirm. The committee appointed to ex-
amine into his rights to affirm, reported in
the negative by the narrow majority of one
vote. Bradlaugh persisted in retaining his
seat and voting. He was forcibly removed
by the sergeant-at-arms, and prosecuted for
a penalty in sitting in the house without
being qualified. In turn he sued for main-
tenance while in prison and got a judgment
against him. Three times he resigned his
seat and appealed to his constituency against
the house, and each time, after a fierce strug-
gle, he was re-elected. To cover his case the
attorney general, in an attempt to prevent
one of Gladstone's finest efforts, was first
by three votes. Finally, when the parlia-
ment of 1880-85 was dead, Bradlaugh, who
had again been elected for Northampton,
was allowed to take his seat in peace. Since
then he has been prominent in all the
house debates, and successfully moved the
establishment of the labor bureau. A few
days ago the house of commons ordered ex-
punged from its journals all proceedings con-
nected with the refusal to admit Bradlaugh
to his seat.

In politics Bradlaugh was of that ad-
vanced republican type to which thousands
of his countrymen are rapidly advancing.
He assumed that the "right to deal with the
throne is inalienably vested in the English
people, to be exercised by them through
their representatives in parliament," held
that the house of Brunswick occupies it
only from the acts of settlement and union;
and sought the repeal of those acts after the
death of the present queen. His aspira-
tions were to have a commonwealth
after the American model, to be attained
as peacefully as possible.

As the leader of the secularists Bradlaugh
has professed what are known as Malthusian
opinions on the population question. He
and Mrs. Annie Besant were prosecuted in
1876 for the publication of an old book by a
certain Dr. Knowlton, and both sentenced
to six months imprisonment and £200 fine.
The court of appeals, however, quashed the
conviction. Bradlaugh was also a bitter
opponent of the system of perpetual pen-
sions. At the same time he was an en-
thusiastic friend of the oppressed, not only
in his own, but in other countries. When
Italy was fighting for freedom he raised 100
guineas by his own exertions and sent them
to Garibaldi. He also visited Ireland and
took sides with the home rulers.

Bradlaugh visited the United States in
the fall of 1873, and lectured in most of the
big cities. His reception in all cases was
hearty, especially in Boston and New York.
When he lectured in Boston, Wendell Phil-
lips presided and introduced him and
Charles Sumner and William Lloyd Garrison
sat on the platform.

The Bakers Will Resume.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—Barker Bros. &
Co., who assigned a few weeks ago, will re-
sume business to-morrow under the firm
name of Barker & Co. J. W. Barker
having been admitted to the partnership.
They have effected a settlement with cred-
itors.

Lieut. Schwatka Has a Mishap.

MANSON CITY, Iowa, Jan. 30.—Lieut.
Schwatka, of Arctic exploration fame, fell
over the stair case in a hotel to-day to the
floor below and was probably fatally in-
jured.

Want Overtime.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—One thousand
men employed in the Bremond & Miles
tool manufactory, struck to-day for over-
time for night work.

in Germany, as the duchess is the second
daughter of Count Von Alton, of Hanover.
In anticipation of the happy event the vari-
ous Devonshire country seats are getting a
thorough repair, the most attention being
paid to the magnificent mansion known as
the Compton house, at Eastbourne.

"A CANTING SMOB."

Dr. Tanner Warns Up and Pitches Into
Balfour.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Shaw S. X. Lefevere,
liberal, moved in the commons to-day that
the government use its influence in favor of
settlement by arbitration of the disputes
between tenants and landlords arising from
the plan of campaign. A protracted debate
ensued, in the course of which Balfour
scored the plan of campaign. Tenants, he
said, had remedy in the land court for ex-
cessive rents but had not availed them-
selves of it. The motion was finally re-
jected, 203 to 152. During Balfour's speech
Dr. Tanner, nationalist, created much con-
fusion by calling Balfour "a canting smob."
He withdrew the expression, however, after
warning from the speaker.

To Dazzle the Czar.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The French govern-
ment does not believe in Spartan republi-
canism. The French embassy in St. Peter-
burg is to beat everything of its kind in
the world in splendor. The chamber re-
cently voted 300,000 francs for building pur-
poses, and for its embellishment the pal-
aces in and around Paris are being ran-
sacked; carpets from Fontainebleau, furni-
ture formerly at St. Cloud and ornaments
gathered by Napoleon III. are being loaded
at Havre on-board a Russian vessel for ship-
ment to St. Petersburg. Among these arti-
cles are twelve specimens of gobelins and
117 square metres of carpets a la Savonnerie,
officially valued at 142,000 francs.

All this ostentation is perfectly justifiable
in the opinion of the most assiduous patriots,
because it is supposed in some way to help
in cementing the Franco-Russian alliance,
by means of which Germany is to be re-
duced to her natural insignificant place
among nations.

To Redeem Bought England.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—In St. James' hall to-
night Gen. Booth launched his scheme for
the redemption of "darkest England" and
signed a trust deed dedicating to the uses
of the work the money subscribed and to be
subscribed therefor. The first batch of offi-
cers to have charge of the work was appoint-
ed. Booth retains large power under the deed
of trust. Either himself or successor will be
supreme director of the scheme and of
moneys and any change made must be as-
sented to by two-thirds of the committee
composed. Of this committee Gen. Booth
will nominate six members, and the arch-
bishop of Canterbury, the president of the
Wesleyan society, the chairman of the
Congregational union, the chairman of the
British union, the attorney-general and
chairman of the county council will each
nominate two members.

Desperate Fighting in Chili.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Advices from Buenos
Ayres state that 15,000 insurgents are
massed at Quilote, in the province of Val-
paraiso, fifty miles from Santiago, and are
reported as contemplating an advance on
the capital. The insurgents threaten to
bombard every port on the coast unless
their demands are granted by the govern-
ment. President Balmaceda's forces have
recaptured Lique, but the government troops
were forced to withdraw from Lapeña,
where, after a desperate engagement, 5,000
government troops compelled the in-
surgents to retreat to Latorra.

Tumultuous Times in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The police to-day seized
the issue of the incendiary paper, Egalite.
The office was guarded by twenty desperate
wounds. Revolutionists armed with re-
volvers and daggers, but these were easily
disposed of. A strong detachment of police
prevented the approach of a mob of students
from the Latin quarter. About 600 students
gathered, but were not allowed to cross the
bridge. Great excitement prevailed in the
district until night. A number of students
were arrested.

Excitement Among the Irish Members.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—There is much excite-
ment among the Irish members to-night
over a rumor that their party discussion
had reached an acute stage. Parnell left
hurriedly for Ireland, after consulting
Morley and Sexton. One rumor said the
prospects of settlement were ended; another
that Sexton had intimated that the matter
would be settled satisfactorily next week.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Successful Test of Pennington's Air Ship—
The Sanguine Inventor.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The air ship invented
by Wm. Pennington, of Mount Carmel,
Ill., was tried again to-day, and to all ap-
pearances it was thoroughly demonstrated
that a craft has at last been invented that
permits feats of aerial navigation never be-
fore accomplished—propelling and steer-
ing. The ship tested to-day is only a
thirty-foot model, made of oiled silk, and
the practicability of using aluminum, which
is to be the material of which full-sized
ships will be built, has still to be shown.
The car which is to carry passengers was
not attached to-day and the ship, which is
cigar-shaped and filled with hydrogen gas,
floated in air and was propelled by a wheel
like that of a propeller, motive power con-
sisting from storage batteries on the floor at-
tached by a light wire, rudders being set at
different angles. The ship traveled in a
satisfactory manner around the interior of
the exhibition building. The speed at-
tained was not great, but the inventor is
sanguine of much better results with a sat-
isfactory battery.

Result of Another Failure.

TOLEDO, Jan. 30.—This afternoon the
common pleas court granted the motion for
the appointment of a receiver and the dis-
solution of the partnership of the firm of
Whitney & Tracy, lumber dealers of this
city. The firm is one of the largest in this
line here, and the announcement created a
sensation. E. H. Rhodes was appointed
receiver. The failure was the result of the
recent failure of L. D. Sanborn, of Saginaw,
Mich.

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time for night work.

WAS SINKING RAPIDLY.

Mr. Witter's Condition Becomes Much Worse and All Hope is Abandoned.

At Midnight He Was Very Low and Death Expected Very Soon.

Mrs. Witter's Remains to be Buried To- day in Butte—Other News of the State.

DELOIN, Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Mr. Witter
rallied this morning and for a time it
looked as though his strong constitution
would shake off the disease. About four
o'clock this afternoon, however, he became
worse and has been rapidly sinking ever
since. At this hour, 12 p. m., he is grow-
ing weaker and his death is expected at
any time. The remains of Mrs. Witter
were shipped to Butte to-day. The funeral
will occur to-morrow.

TO SECURE RATES.

For Owners of Large Rearing Stables
Coming to Montana.

ANACONDA, Jan. 30.—[Special.]—At a
meeting of the Montana Rearing associa-
tion held here to-day, a committee was ap-
pointed to confer with the railroad companies
with a view to securing favorable rates for
those who propose bringing large stables
from the east and elsewhere to the Montana
circuit. The following gentlemen were ap-
pointed members of the committee: B. F.
Raymond, W. A. Clark and Thomas
Couch, of Butte; Marcus Daly, J. B.
Lorson and S. B. Estes, of Ana-
conda; A. J. Davidson and C. A. Broad-
water, of Helena; Fred J. Keizitt, of Ogden.
The committee will meet in this city on the
evening of Feb. 14.

Miscellaneous News.

MISSOULA, Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Wm. Mas-
son was brought in to-day from Mason's
mill, near Florence, with his leg broken.
The doctors pronounced it a bad compound
fracture. The accident was caused by a
log rolling while the timber was being load-
ed. He was taken to the Sisters' hospital.

T. G. Hatheway, general manager of the
Blackfoot Milling and Manufacturing com-
pany, returned to-day, having secured a
contract for his company to furnish the
smelter at Great Falls with 750,000 feet of
lumber and a large quantity of doors, sash,
etc.

The doctors to-day state that the arm of
Ramsay, who last night fought Hennessy,
is badly sprained. In sporting circles it is
generally considered that Ramsay made a
game fight.

Want More Than \$2.50 Per Day.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Jan. 30.—
[Special.]—The grading crew at Cumber-
land, property of the Cumberland company
at Castle, numbering twenty-five men, who
had been excavating for the sixty-ton
smelter, struck this morning for an increase
of pay. It is not probable that work will
be suspended for any length of time, for
their wages can be filled in a day or two at
the places heretofore paid, \$2.50 per day.

The Boyce Failure.

BUTTE, Jan. 30.—[Special.]—James R.
Boyce & Co., one of the oldest and largest
dry goods houses in the west, assigned late
Thursday night. Assets, \$125,000; liabil-
ities, \$100,000. The assignment was forced
by an attachment of \$50,000 by the First
National bank.

Returned From the War.

MILES CITY, Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Three
troops of cavalry passed through the city
by rail to-day, from Dickinson, N. D. One
troop, Fountain's, was left at its station at
Fort Keogh, while the other two were taken
on to Custer station, from where they go to
their post at Fort Custer.

A PARTIAL VICTORY.

Scored by the Union Pacific in the Omaha
Bridge Dispute.

OMAHA, Jan. 30.—[Special.]—In the
United States court this afternoon Judge
Huddy handed down his opinion in the
noted Union Pacific bridge case. The de-
cision is a partial victory for the Union Pa-
cific and is exciting considerable comment.
A temporary injunction had been secured
by the Rock Island to restrain the Union
Pacific from interfering with the passage
of Rock Island cars over the Union Pacific
bridge. The judge denied the motion for a
temporary injunction and sustained the
motion to dissolve the restraining order.
This also decides the Milwaukee case. The
judge had asked the parties to present the
case on its merits on proofs, so it could be
finally disposed of this term. This they
failed to do. The judge in the decision
says if the other roads are denied the priv-
ilege of crossing the river, or if the rate of
compensation for the use of the bridge can
not be agreed on, a court of equity will
point out the remedy and compel the per-
formance of the duty which ought to be
voluntarily performed.

Not Much for Them to Do.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—A local paper makes
the statement that a set of instructions
were adopted at the meeting of the advisory
board of the Western Traffic association di-
recting not only how the territory in the as-
sociation should be divided, but also by
whom the several districts should be offi-
cered. The instructions furthermore cover
the whole plan of operation in detail and
leave nothing for the six commissioners to
do but to put this plan in operation.

Perished in the Flames.

FINDLAY, O., Jan. 30.—Early this morning
a fire in the town of Cynel, fifteen miles
north of this city, destroyed six blocks.
Three persons are known to have perished
in the flames. Their names are F. Maloney,
Frank Satterlee and Gertrude Satterlee.
Others are reported missing, and several
more will probably be found to have lost
their lives. The loss will exceed \$100,000.

Two Casualties.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., Jan. 30.—All the
openings of the Chapin mine have been
closed in the hope that the fire will be
smothered. Four of the imprisoned miners
escaped through the timber shaft, but two
others were suffocated. Their bodies were
brought to the surface.

IN LIVELY DEMAND.

Legislators Worth Varying Sums in South Dakota at Present.

PERRIS, S. D., Jan. 30.—The joint assembly
took one bill for senator to-day with-
out any material change. The report of
the bribery committee will be read in the
house to-morrow. It contains much inter-
esting testimony. Representative Christen-
sen said Clark Foorpaugh offered him \$500
to vote for the Brown county contestant.
Representative Dahler said Dr. Brown, of
the Yancton agency, offered him anything
he wanted in the shape of money or posi-
tion if he would vote for Moody. Repre-
sentative Stevens said Foorpaugh offered
him a \$1,500 position if he would act with
the republicans. Representative Kelly said
a man named Welch offered to get him
\$1,000 if he would vote for Moody and for
retaining the Lawrence county contest.
Representative Hall said James Irwin of-
fered him \$1,000 if he would stay out of the
republican caucus.

Disciplining Don Cameron.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 30.—A resolution
was offered to-day in the house condemn-
ing Senator Cameron's course on the silver
question and election bill, and calling upon
him to adhere closely to his party prin-
ciples or resign from the United States sen-
ate. So much opposition to the resolution
developed, however, that Representative
Thompson allowed it to drop.

Will Not Recount Prohibition Votes.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 30.—By a vote of
eighty-one to two this afternoon the house
indefinitely postponed the bill providing
for a recount of the votes cast at the last
election on the prohibitory amendment.
The bill appropriating \$100,000 for the re-
lief of drought sufferers in the western part
of the state, was passed by unanimous
vote.

The Senate Endorses the Resolution.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 30.—The state
senate has passed a resolution similar to
the house resolution, that no appropriation
will be made for the World's fair if the
force bill becomes law.

Quay Says Nothing.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—A Washington spe-
cial to the Star says Senator Quay refused
either to confirm or deny the report that he
is about to make reply to the charges of
misfeasance in office which have been
brought against him.

HELPED DON OUT.

His Speculations Kept Back Until He Was
Safely Elected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Dockery read
a prepared statement before the silver pool
committee giving more in detail the facts
testified to by him Wednesday. He said he
was anxious to beat the force bill. It was
not known that if Cameron was re-elected
he would vote for it, but his attitude of un-
certainty led Dockery to the hope that he
would vote against it. He (Dockery) did
not wish just before the election in Penn-
sylvania to make public any private busi-
ness transaction of the senator which might
be legitimate and proper, but which, before
he could show it to be such, could be used
by political enemies to his
detriment. Dockery had information
that Cameron had purchased
silver, but no knowledge that he was con-
nected with any pool, nor of any inprop-
riety in his purchases. Dockery thought it
only justice to Cameron that the matter
should not be made public by him when it
might be used by his political opponents to
his injury before he could have an oppor-
tunity to explain the facts. There was no
agreement or understanding between Cam-
eron and himself, or any other person, that
his (Dockery's) testimony should be de-
layed. He acted on his own judgment, in-
duced solely by the reasons stated above.

Owenby Will Appear.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The silver pool
committee has received a telegram from
Congressman Mason, of Illinois, stating
that he had seen Owenby and that the much
wanted witness consented to appear if his
expenses are paid. Mason was requested
to purchase Owenby a ticket and inform
him that his expenses would be paid by
the committee. Stevens, of the Globe-
Democrat, also received a telegram from
Owenby, which he laid before the commit-
tee, asking if counsel would be allowed
to be issued from the White House to
Farakar as his attorney.

Discussing Windom's Successor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Secretary Windom's
death is looked upon by silver men
here as rendering the passage of any silver
bill this session unlikely. A majority of
the financiers are of opinion that Mr. Win-
dom's successor would undoubtedly be a
man who would carry out the policy of the
dead secretary, which, it was believed, was
in all respects in accord with the ideas of
the president. There is much discussion
as to his probable successor, but the only
names so far mentioned are those of Sen-
ators Allison and Spooner.

An Appointment for Honabraker.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The house com-
mittee on military affairs will report a res-
olution providing for the appointment of
Geo. H. Honabraker, of California, as a
member of the board of managers of the
National Soldiers' home.

Capital Notes.

Senator Hearst is reported resting easy
to-night.

The senate committee on military affairs
reported favorably Manderson's bill for
government exploration of Alaska, with
an appropriation of \$100,000.

The acting secretary of the treasury sent
a letter to the house recommending an ap-
propriation of \$3,500 for the establishment
and support of an Indian school at Phoenix,
Ariz.

The secretary of the interior has issued
orders directing that all persons not hav-
ing proper authority be prevented from enter-
ing the Cherokee strip on any pretext
whatsoever.

Silver hearings were continued by the
house coinage committee to-day. After
statements by Leach, director of the mint,
and Atkinson, Hand said these statements
were the same he had heard for years and
moved to fix a day for final vote. After a
long talk an adjournment was taken until
Tuesday.

Guilty Though Crazy.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 30.—The jury in
the case of Rev. Dr. William Mitchell, the
Presbyterian minister charged with forgery,
branded him in a verdict of guilty, fixing the
penalty at two years in the penitentiary.
The verdict is a surprise, as it is known Dr.
Mitchell's mind is unbalanced.

Soft Thing for Jake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Jake Kilrain
and George Godfrey met at the California
Athletic club last night and signed articles
to fight to a finish March 14.

WAS HELD IN HIGHEST ESTEEM

Universal Sorrow Expressed for the Untimely Death of Secre- tary Windom.

The Remains Taken to the Capital and Carried to His Late Home.

Both Houses of Congress Adjourn—Action by the State Legislatures—High Es- teem of Mr. Hayward.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Flags are at half
mast on all federal, municipal and other
buildings and on many private residences.
The colors are draped in mourning for the
illustrious dead secretary of the treasury,
Mr. Windom. The special committee ap-
pointed last night escorted the remains to
Washington, as did also Secretary Tracy
and Attorney General Miller. From early
this morning the corridors of the Fifth
Avenue hotel bore an animated appearance,
men of prominence coming and going con-
stantly and gathering in groups to silently
discuss the sad occurrence. Many desired
to view the body, but few were admitted to
the parlor where it lay. An examination of
the body, made early this morning by the
coroner, confirmed the belief that death
was instantaneous. When the inquest was
finished the body was placed in a
casket of sombre black relieved
by no ornamentation. The interior
was lined with deep colored copper and all
the body was hidden from view with the
exception of the face, which showed plainly
beneath the glass cover. The features ex-
hibited no signs of pain and the secretary
looked as if he had sunk into a calm and
peaceful sleep.

The coroner declared that death was
caused by valvular trouble of the heart. He
based his opinion upon the statement of
Mr. Hendley, who for the past twenty
months has acted as private secretary for
Windom. Hendley said the secretary had
been suffering for a long time with valvular
trouble of the heart and in the last three
months had rapidly grown worse. He had
arrived at such a stage of the disease that
he could not walk above the ordinary rate
of speed without severe pain.

ARRIVAL AT WASHINGTON.

Received at the Depot by the President
and Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The president and
members of his cabinet assembled at the
Baltimore & Ohio station this afternoon to
receive the remains of Secretary Windom,
which arrived on the train at 4:30. Besides
them nearly all the leading public officials
in Washington were at the depot. When
the train arrived the casket was taken in
charge by Company B, of the Treasury Na-
tional guard, and borne slowly to the
hearse. When all was ready the procession
formed and moved from the depot by way
of Pennsylvania, Vermont and Massachu-
setts avenues to the secretary's residence.
The bearers carried the remains into the
house through the crowd of people, who
reverently bared their heads as the casket
passed. The president and all his official
family followed the remains into the house,
and waited in the back parlor while the
undertaker and assistants placed the body in
the front room and opened the top half of
the lid so as to expose the face of the
secretary's features. Mrs. Blaine remained
with the president and was the only lady
present when he and the members of the
cabinet were ushered into the room and
locked upon the face of the distinguished
dead. When the party left the house the
bereaved widow and daughter entered the
room and remained there a few minutes.
While Mrs. Windom was kneeling over the
casket sobbing the British minister came to
the house and left a message of condolence