

FIGURATIVELY SPEAKING.  
2 lovers sat beneath the shade,  
And 1 un 2 the other a lid:  
"Does advertising surely pay?"  
She liaped soft, "Why 13ly."

# Helena Independent.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY  
HELENA, MONTANA  
PUBLIC ATTENTION  
is attracted through the columns of a widely circulated newspaper. THE INDEPENDENT has the largest circulation.

VOL. XXXI—NO 364

HELENA, MONTANA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

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. Consequently 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 pot-

teries 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

### DO NOT MISS THIS SALE.

### J. Steinmetz Jewelry Co.

Leading Jewelers,

HELENA, MONTANA

N. B.—Finest watch repairing

in the Northwest. Jewelry made

to order and repaired. Diamond

setting and engraving, original

and artistic. A MAIL ORDER DE-

PARTMENT. Write for a ring

gauge to order just the fit with.

## MYSTERY OF THE LYMPH.

Experience of Dr. Meur, of Denver, in the Laboratory of Dr. Koch.

The German Scientist's Discovery Even More Valuable Than Jenner's or Lister's.

Consumption Has Been Successfully Attacked, with Strong Probability that It Will Be Conquered.

[Special Correspondence of THE INDEPENDENT.]  
LONDON, Jan. 16.—Dr. A. Joseph Meur, of Denver, sails for home next week from Liverpool. He takes with him trained nurses and assistants engaged in Berlin for the Colorado sanitarium which he is going to establish. The brilliant young American physician was received with the greatest cordiality by Dr. Koch in Berlin and was afforded special facilities by the now famous scientist for observation and study in his laboratory. In the following article, written for the American correspondence bureau of London and Berlin, Dr. Meur describes his most interesting and valuable experience while with Prof. Koch, during which time, it may be added, he contributed all the telegrams on the Koch discoveries published in the London Times.

"Only since the Catholic church was compelled in the middle ages to give up the privilege of healing the 'evils of the flesh' has there been made in that art. In the earlier days it always confined itself to the curing of existing diseases and did not attempt to prevent them. Nor did the diagnosis of diseases then form part of the study of the disciples of Esculapius. Our age only can with justice boast of having studied the art of preventing the outbreak of diseases and their spreading, as well as their true nature by discovering their causes. General attention is now paid to hygiene, to ventilation, healthy domiciles, pure drinking water, baths and the chemical examination of our daily food. But foremost stand the scientific measures of prevention, inaugurated by Dr. Jenner's great discovery of vaccination for the suppression of small-pox, and Dr. Lister's antiseptic treatment of wounds. Hundreds of thousands of valuable lives have already been saved by the discoveries of these great scientists, who, like Dr. Koch, had a great many prejudices to overcome and battles to fight, before their great merits were recognized. But the latest discovery of Dr. Koch bids fair to outshine everything which has been added to our medical knowledge respecting the treatment and diagnosis of disease.

"The fearful scourge of humanity, consumption, which has hitherto killed the art of medical men and was generally believed to be inextinguishable, has been successfully attacked by the great bacteriologist, and I have no doubt, will also be conquered by the man who has discovered its real cause. The scientific bacteriologist and researcher, the cholera-bacillus has also discovered that consumption does not originate from cold as was formerly believed by the laity, but is caused by a bacillus.

"To ascertain the means by which the restoration to health of the sufferers from consumption can be effected, could not possibly have been an easy thing and required a special man adapted for it. To find out the cause of consumption he had to invent the method of a long series of investigations of the minute forms of parasitic life, with which the human organism and the bodies of animals are infested, and he obtained sufficient evidence that one of these, of finger-like growth, of less than 1/100 of an inch in length, and now called the bacillus of consumption, is, by penetrating into the lungs and irritating them by its growth and development, the active agent in that hitherto incurable malady. He had to discover easy means of identifying and recognizing the bacillus in question, so that others besides himself might be able to prove its connection with the disease, and he has done so by the invention of a facile staining process, which can be applied after a little practice by any one in a quarter of an hour.

About 100,000 people die annually of this disease in Germany alone, and to find out the cause Dr. Koch applied eight years of patient labor. So strong was the belief in its incurability that any one besides Dr. Koch who would have insinuated the possibility to the contrary, would simply have been derided and looked upon as a charlatan and a humbug. But Dr. Koch is known as one of the most cautious of men, and he states that he would rather have discovered immediately the progress of the disease without injuring the patient if he has strength enough left to undergo the treatment. A perfect cure in the work of time only. The discoverer does not pretend it will work miracles and cause a new lung to grow where it had been destroyed. The remedy does not kill the tubercle bacilli, as Dr. Koch himself stated, but the tuberculous tissue, and this gives as the limit that bounds the action of the remedy.

"In what way the process of eliminating the tuberculous tissue occurs cannot be said with any certainty as yet, as the necessary histological investigations are not complete. Pure air, good living and nursing are, besides, essential to the successful treatment of tuberculosis of the lungs.

"From the essay published by Dr. Koch in the Berlin Medical Gazette, it is evident that he would rather have kept his secret for some time longer. It was originally my intention," the professor said, "to complete the research and especially gain sufficient experience regarding the application of the remedy in practice, and its production on a large scale, before publishing anything on the subject. But in spite of all precautions too many accounts have reached the public and in an exaggerated and distorted form, so that it seemed imperative, in order to prevent false impressions, to give at once a review of the position on the subject at the present stage of the enquiry."

"There is hardly any doubt left that the theory of the entire medical science of our days will be upset and changed by Dr. Koch's discovery, and diphtheria, cancer, scarlet fever, measles, etc., are the objects of close study on his own part as well as that of his disciples. They are supposed to be also caused by a bacillus of the kind which produces tuberculosis generally.

"The motion of Dr. Graf, president of the German Medical society and a member of the Prussian diet, the subsequent public recognition of Dr. Koch's discovery by the diet and Minister Von Gossler, the high praise bestowed upon the labor of the discoverer by the famous French savant, Dr. Pasteur, all prove the importance attached to the discovery. But the recognition in Dr. Koch's assertions is fully illustrated by the fact that the famous English surgeon, Sir John Lister, has placed his niece under Dr. Koch's treatment. And an English paper admits that the work carried out under the auspices of Dr. Koch is thorough and genuine, and that any announcement made by the professor himself may be received without the customary grain of salt which is usually allowed to qualify the en-

thusiasm of the ordinary discoverer. Dr. Koch's remedy has become the hope of sufferers who cling to life as long as there is the slightest hope, and has caused so much rejoicing all over the civilized world. It rejoices in our family at the thought of such a remedy.

"The importance of Dr. Koch's discovery as an aid to diagnosis has been fully recognized, for tubercle only responds to its action, and a safe injection in doubtful cases suffices to determine whether it is phthisis, lupus, scrofulous, or in any way tuberculous. This latter advantage is of the greatest value to the art of healing. Even veterinary surgeons have not been slow in availing themselves of it, and Mr. Dammann, director of the Veterinary school at Hanover, pointed out to his hearers the enormous importance of it to breeders of live stock. It will protect the farmer and breeder against heavy losses, the exact means of ascertaining what is the actual cause of the infection has already spread to its companion.

"Although the German apothecaries have petitioned their government that the sale of the lymph should be handed over to them, it is almost certain that the state will undertake its preparation and sale on its own account, so as to insure not only a uniformity in its manufacture, but also to prevent the incident of the market, which might be done with it to thousands of innocent patients. Dr. Koch himself stated to a correspondent of the London Times: 'As a preparation demands infinite pains and exactness and it is being prepared by my assistant, Dr. Libbert, of Ulm, whom I have confided this important part of my work, I believe I am discreet on this subject with good and substantial reasons. Were I to publish now, in the first stages of this discovery, the exact ingredients and the method of preparation of the fluid, thousands of medical men, from Moscow to Buenos Ayres, would tomorrow be engaged in concocting it, and injecting it for their patients. If my experiments turn out successfully, then the medical world will find my assistants and myself only too ready to initiate them into the secrets without the least reserve, but until then it seems perhaps prudent to reserve them in daily and daily and the purest selfishness. I say that they must content themselves to be patient.'

"The demand for the lymph is so great that it will be impossible to supply it. Thousands of letters are received daily and furnish the best evidence of the extent of the demand for it will assume in the future. Its distribution has been confined to Dr. Libbert, Dr. Kowalski, chief of the Hospital at Vienna, who was sent to Berlin by the Austrian war office to study the treatment, declares the remedy to be one of the most powerful medicines ever discovered and that it cannot be applied too cautiously.

"Observations made with Dr. Koch's remedy at Hospital St. Urbain, under the management of the city of Berlin, Prof. A. Winkel reports in the Medical Weekly Journal of Dec. 15, 1889: 'Thirty-two patients treated twenty-four were male and eight female, all over 16 years of age. In several of the cases an increase in weight of the patients from two and one-half pounds to ten pounds was noted, the sputum, which were full of bacilli, after a few injections showed a decided decrease in number.'

"Medical Councillor Dr. H. Lindner reports in the same journal his experience at the Hospital, St. Urbain, in Berlin, in the central division. In conformity with the experience made that Dr. Koch's lymph is a safe reagent on tuberculosis we have used it in a number of cases, and in doubtful cases we have made an injection, and by this means we have obtained extremely valuable information concerning the diagnosis and therapeutics."

"General Councillor Dr. H. Lindner, in concluding his lecture on this subject to the Berlin Society for Hygiene, delivered Dec. 8, 1890, I may say that the sword is ground; we must now learn how to use it. I can not do otherwise than express my admiration and veneration for the great man who has made this happy to be allowed to share in this great work."

From the hospital at Monbit, Berlin, where most of the cases were made, Director Paul Guttman confirms the statement of Medical Councillor Dr. H. Lindner as to its employment in doubtful cases, seven of which were sent by Dr. Koch himself to the hospital in question. In essence the disease has not yet made great progress positive cures are to be expected in a short time. As to the moderately progressed cases of tuberculosis we hope to improve them in time, but there is little prospect of benefiting the great number of advanced cases." A. J. MEUR, M. D.

## BERLIN BUDGET.

Reasons for Count Walderssee's Retirement—Personal News.

[Copyright, 1891, New York Associated Press.]  
BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The causes of Walderssee's retirement as chief of the general staff are reported differently with the emperor and chancellor on any questions. His admission to the set of Ex-Courier Chaplain Wecker has irritated the emperor greatly also. Minister Maybach has ten restless nature, spells of irritability and uncertain moods are due to physical causes, which make him a difficult master to serve. The court physicians have strongly advised him to cease the use of tobacco. The emperor persists in smoking a lot of cigars daily.

Dr. Hand, Guttman and Elich informed the medical society that an examination of the blood of twenty-eight different patients disproves the theory that Koch's lymph causes the formation of tubercle bacilli in the blood, no bacilli being discovered in any case.

The social-press makes bitter criticism and suggestions regarding the visit of the Austrian archduke, Franz Ferdinand, to the czar. Bismarck's organ asserts that the Austrian government aims at an agreement with Russia to produce peace in Germany. Newspapers generally accuse Bismarck of trying to create mistrust of the triple alliance in order to produce an international crisis, whereupon he would again lift himself to the position of dictator. Count Herbert Bismarck is in Rome, visiting Crispi. It is surmised that he is acting as agent for his father in his projects to maintain personal relations with leading statesmen concerned in the triple alliance. The publication in extension of an address by the rector of the Mechanical academy, advocating the holding of a world's exposition in Berlin in 1896 has created a belief that the emperor favors the project.

## Ivanhoe a Great Success.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Sir Arthur Sullivan's new opera, Ivanhoe, was produced to-night at Carte's new opera house. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were present. It was a superb performance and artistic, never equalled on any London stage except the Lyceum. The libretto, which was written by Sturges, follows the plot of the novel very closely. Nothing Sir Arthur Sullivan has written before approaches Ivanhoe in vitality, imaginative power and breadth of individually and style. The piece is an undoubted success.

## Ovation to Parnell.

DUBLIN, Jan. 31.—Parnell received a perfect ovation at every stop the train made on the route to Ennis, where he is to speak to-morrow. At each place he delivered brief speeches to the crowds, expressing belief that the present split in the Irish party will be productive of good results.

## HON. A. C. WITTER DEAD.

The Beaverhead Member Soon Follows His Wife to the Unknown Shore.

He Passed Away in Entire Ignorance of His Recent Loss.

Both to Be Buried To-Day at Butte—Action of the House—Sketch of His Life.

Dillon, Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Hon. A. C. Witter died at five o'clock this morning. He passed away in ignorance of the death of his wife, the doctor having decided that the knowledge of that sad event had better be kept from him in his precarious condition. His body was shipped to Butte, accompanied by a committee of citizens, headed by ex-Gov. B. F. White. The remains of the wife had preceded those of the husband. It was intended to bury Mrs. Witter at Butte to-day, but the death of Mr. Witter caused a change in the arrangements and it was decided to hold both funerals at one time. The two Witter children are the recipients of much sympathy on account of the double bereavement that has left them orphans.

## ACTION OF THE HOUSE.

Out of Respect to Its Late Member, It Adjourns to Tuesday.

As soon as the house met yesterday Representative Howe offered the following, which was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, the sad news has been conveyed to us, realizing our worst fears, that one of our members, who so recently left us in the spirit world; now, therefore, be it resolved, that this house as a mark of its esteem and respect for its late associate, Aaron C. Witter, representative from Beaverhead county, and as an expression of our profound and universal sorrow, hereby request our speaker to appoint a committee to attend the funeral of our late associate; that our sergeant-at-arms provide suitable emblems of our sorrow; and, out of respect to his memory, that the house do now adjourn until Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m.

Speaker Pro-Tem Humber appointed as the committee to attend the funeral the following: Representatives Humber, Wing, Harrington, Loud, Hastie, Kempeland, Harlan, Frank, Clark, Whaley, Carney and Hollywood.

The following committee were named to draft resolutions of respect: Representatives Loud, Hower, Hastie, Hardenbrook and Blakely.

No action has yet been taken looking to electing a successor to Mr. Witter from Beaverhead county. It is not even known whether the people of that county would care to go to the expense of an election for the short time their representative would have to sit in the house. The law provides that the governor, after being informed by the speaker of the death of a member, shall issue a call for a new election, directed to the sheriff of the county. No time is fixed in the law for calling a special election, that being apparently left to the governor's discretion. At the least calculation the time for giving the governor official notice, for ordering a new election, arranging the preliminaries and casting and footing up the votes, would not be less than two weeks. This would leave the new member only about two weeks of service in the house, unless there should be necessity for a special session. It is possible, however, that the people of Beaverhead might wish to be represented fully when the question of locating the public buildings comes up. So far as any disturbance of the balance of power in the house is concerned, the death of Mr. Witter will have no effect. The agreement entered into when the recent compromise was made provided that in the case of the death of a member, the relative votes of the two parties were to be maintained on all political questions, that is, that the republicans should have one majority.

## HON. AARON C. WITTER.

Sketch of the Career of the Late Senator from Beaverhead.

Hon. Aaron C. Witter was a native of Indiana where he was born in St. Joseph county on June 13, 1852. He was consequently in the 38th year of his age at the time of his death. His parents, Jacob and Helena Witter, were old settlers in the Hoosier state. When Aaron was but a child his parents moved to Iowa and engaged in farming near Delhi, and later near Leon. They remained there until 1865, when they moved to Iowa city for the purpose of educating their children. Young Witter attended the Iowa City university for over two years, when he was obliged to stop his studies on account of bad health. He went to Des Moines, where he devoted his time to farming in the summer and teaching school in the winter. In the spring of 1876 he moved to Helena, and after remaining here a few months he went to Hannock, where he taught the first public school held at that place during the winter of 1876-77. During the summer of 1876 he engaged in mining at Argenta. He was sent as a representative of that district to the territorial legislature of 1876-77, being at that time the youngest member that had ever served in that body. In 1877 he went to the Pony mines in Madison county, where he engaged in quartz mining one year. In 1878 he came to Butte and became interested in mining and was elected the first county clerk and recorder of Silver Bow county, in which capacity he served some twenty months, during which time he was also elected councilman of Silver Bow county. He was the first man to prospect and open the famous Clear Grit mine, now in the hands of other parties. He was elected to the constitutional convention by the people of Beaverhead county, and also to the first legislative assembly. The republican house elected him its speaker, a position he held again this year up to the time of the compromise agreement.

Mr. Witter was married in Gallatin county on Sept. 23, 1879, his wife being a Miss Sarah Gantler. Two children were born to them. Both are living and suffer the great loss of both mother and father. It was Mrs. Witter's illness which called him from Helena to his home a few days before the compromise was effected. He was not very well at the time, having, it is said, caught a severe cold in the small town where the republicans had been in the habit of holding their caucus. He developed into pneumonia, which sent him to bed as soon as he reached home. On account of his condition it was deemed inadvisable to tell him of the death of his wife, and he died in ignorance of that loss.

Though a loyal republican, Mr. Witter had many friends among the democrats, and was generally regarded as one of the strongest men in the house of representatives. He was an active member of the

## TOOK ANOTHER COAT.

And Was Arrested for Larceny—He Pleads Guilty.

MILES CITY, Jan. 31.—[Special.]—A strange case was before the police magistrate today, the title of which is the state vs. Lieut. E. Anderson, G troop, First cavalry, charged with larceny. To this the lieutenant, strange to say, pleaded guilty and was fined \$5 and costs amounting to \$20 and ordered to return the property. The facts are that on Monday Lieut. Anderson threw his buffalo overcoat on Henry Rankum's wagon, one of the military train from the Little Missouri. At night when he and the officers looked for the coat it was gone. He seized Rankum's coat, taking it and the fur gloves in its pockets, notwithstanding Rankum's protest, who was 'compelled to drive his team without overcoat or gloves till Thursday when the command arrived at Keogh. Rankum suffered intensely from neuralgia during that time and was treated by the doctor. He will probably begin a suit for damages. The plea of guilty on the part of the officer will make some dangerous complications for him to answer for to the military authorities. It was evidently ill advised.

## MISSOURI NEWS.

MISSOURI, Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Hennessy, the pugilist, leaves here to-morrow for Great Falls, where he is matched to fight Carroll, alias Curran.

The clerks of this city organized this evening for the purpose of inaugurating an early-closing movement.

Camille Magozan, a well-known citizen, was married this evening to Miss Emma Marion, daughter of Joseph Marion, one of the Missouri county commissioners.

Sheriff Houston believes the man arrested by Deputy Membrane for the McCarthyville murder to be the notorious Jim Cummings, formerly belonging to the Jesse James gang.

## YARD HAND KILLED.

LIVINGSTON, Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Pat Dolan, who has been employed in the yards at this place, was instantly killed while coupling a car of lumber on to a sleeper this evening. Dolan was about thirty years of age and unmarried.

## ROBERT RAY HAMILTON.

A Report From Idaho That He is Alive and in Good Health.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The Globe has the following telegram, dated Lewiston, Idaho, Jan. 29:

"The startling rumor has been brought here by a ranchman named Sanford that Robert Ray Hamilton, who was reported to have been drowned in the Snake river while hunting last June, is still alive and enjoying good health.

"Sanford says he learned this from men who worked on the Hamilton-Sargent ranch. From their remarks he gathered that there was a cloud upon Hamilton's life and he wanted it to appear to the world that he was dead.

"The corpse of a man who very much resembled Hamilton was secured and placed in the river, where it was found, and information given out that he was dead.

"The inhabitants said several prominent people were in the secret that Hamilton was still living, and that he had gone either to Australia or Alaska under an assumed name."

## A BLOODY TIME.

Expected in the Mountains of West Virginia—Killing Commenced.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 31.—What promises to be a serious mountain war began Wednesday night in Doddridge county. A man named Perkins, of Ruling's Mills, was arrested charged with seduction. A mob headed by Mose Smith attacked the officer and liberated the prisoner. The officer went to West Union and secured warrants for the ringleaders. He summoned a large posse and returned to the mountains and surrounded the house in which the leaders had taken refuge and demanded their surrender. On being refused they opened fire and fatally shot Smith and his son-in-law, Cotterell. The fire was returned, killing Chief Deputy Goskins, Smith's son, a boy of 13 years, then attacked Deputy Ramsey, cutting him severely. Smith was finally captured and taken in a wounded condition to prison, but Perkins has not yet been recaptured. Fifteen warrants were issued for parties connected with the riot, and the sheriff, accompanied by many assistants, has left to endeavor to serve them. It is reported that the mountaineers are gathering to resist the officers. All are heavily armed and a bloody time is anticipated.

## BEFORE HE GOT THERE.

A Californian Starts for Monte Carlo but is Robbed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Alexander Voinin, a prominent and wealthy merchant of Napa City, California, landed at Brooklyn to-day, as an emigrant from the steamship Burgundian. Voinin several months ago sailed from New York with several thousand dollars and letters to prominent European merchants. He went to Italy and visited Genoa, intending to go to Monte Carlo. One night he was waylaid in the streets and robbed of all his money, jewelry and letters. The assault so enfeebled him that he had to obtain charitable medical attendance. He walked to Nice, where he was placed in jail as a vagrant. On his release he went to Marseilles, from whence he was assisted home by the American consul. Collector Erhardt will see that Voinin is sent to California at once.

## A Priest's Impropriety.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 31.—The preliminary examination of Mrs. Mary Shedy, Monday MacFarland and Harry Walstrom, charged with the murder of John Shedy, resulted to-day in Walstrom's discharge and the holding of the others for trial on the charge of murder in the first degree. Mrs. Shedy asserted that Rev. Father Walsh, one of the prominent witnesses against her, made improper proposals which she refused to entertain, and that his testimony was the result. Bishop Boncum has deposed Father Walsh from the priesthood.

## Will Appeal the Case.

OMAHA, Jan. 31.—[Special.]—The Rock Island gives notice of their intention to appeal the Union Pacific bridge case, decided yesterday in the United States district court, to the supreme court.

## THE HAND OF THE PRINCE.

Exerted Mightily to Keep J. B. Walker Out of the Helena Postoffice.

Carter Has Made Overtures to R. B. for a Treaty of Alliance.

Walker Offered a Land Office in New Mexico if He Would Forego the Postoffice.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—[Special.]—The Helena post-office matter has been receiving more or less attention at the white house and the post-office department during the past week. Carter is said to have abandoned Walker's cause and joined issues with Russell Harrison. Walker's position is "anything to beat Walker." Walker, however, has such strong influence that it is pretty hard even for the prince to knock him out. As Carter is anxious to have the Helena postmaster appointed before he retires next March, he has pushed consideration of the matter at the department. Not being able to secure Walker's appointment in the face of Russell Harrison's opposition, a compromise was suggested. The result was that Walker was offered a land office in New Mexico worth \$1,900 a year. While Carter refuses to talk about the matter, it is understood that Walker has declined the appointment. T. H. Clewell and H. C. Yaege have been suggested to the president as men who would be acceptable to the people of Helena, and possibly one of them will be made postmaster. The two pseudo senators still insist on Walker's appointment, and it is possible that Curtis will hold the office for months to come.

## EVER FAVORED IT.

Blair and Teller Explain Their Position on the Force Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Senator Blair, rising to a personal explanation, said he had observed circulating in the newspapers of the country what purported to be the copy of an agreement alleged to have been entered into by republican senators with reference to the consideration of the force bill, so called, or election bill more properly called. The names of certain senators were given as having violated the agreement and the allegation was made that all the other republican senators signed the agreement without condition. As that allegation was so broad and so general as to include himself among those who had signed that agreement without condition, he desired to say that he never signed such an agreement except with the clear understanding that it should not interfere with his efforts for the consideration of the election bill.

Teller said he did not intend to pay any attention to the newspaper reports, and as a general rule never gave any attention to statements made by newspaper correspondents. He only desired to say that the statement, pretty generally circulated, that he had been in favor of the force bill, so called, or election bill, any time, was incorrect, and that the further statements that amendments were made to that bill in committee whenever he asked to have them made, was also incorrect and that the statement that he had ever agreed to support the bill directly or indirectly was incorrect. He would say now, lest he might have another opportunity, that his opposition to the election bill has never grown out of his attitude on the silver question. He never entertained the idea of voting to say that he should be able to vote for it, because that would involve such radical changes in the bill that its friends would not then care about its passage. He said now and it was all that he proposed to say on the matter. Walker might, he said, be able to say that he had never intended to support it, and he had not supported it.

## THE SILVER POOL.

Several Congressmen on the Stand—Nothing New Elicited.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—McDonald, cashier of the Hanover National bank, appeared before the silver pool investigation committee this morning, and testified that he had paid Owenby \$250 for information regarding the progress of silver legislation last session, but Owenby did not furnish any information other than published in the newspapers. John W. Hedenberg, the Chicago real estate dealer referred to in the testimony of Hill and George, said he had talked with a number of congressmen on the general subject of silver, but never with any view to inducing them to purchase. He never suggested to Hill or George in any way that they might sell silver certificates to members of congress or anybody else. He did not know of the existence of a silver pool. In his conversation with Hill and George they professed to be able to give information as to the course of legislation, but he did not follow the matter up, as he was not impressed favorably with the men and did not believe them reliable. He went back and forth between here and New York and Hill and George followed him up to keep an engagement. They said it would require a great deal of labor and the expenditure of some money for copies, cigars, alcohol charges, etc. Witness did not think much of information that came through sources and stood them off. Witness remarked that the expenses he had borne to further legislation were legitimate, hotel bills, printing, etc.

Congressman Payson said he had never been approached by Hedenberg, but simply talked to him about silver generally, as to newspaper men and others. Payson as a curiosity Hedenberg had explained the method of speculation to him and shown him a silver certificate. Hedenberg never intimated that he wanted him (Payson) to invest in silver certificates.

Congressman Perkins, of Kansas, made specific denial of the published intimation that he had any information concerning the alleged pool, or that he had influenced the speaker in regard to the appointment of Peck. Owenby will be here Monday.

## FUNERAL OF MR. WINDOM.

Will Take Place Monday Afternoon at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The house of the late Secretary Windom was closed to visitors to-day. A few intimate friends were admitted, however, and permitted to gaze on the face of the dead financier. Acting Secretary Nettleton issued the following order this afternoon: "To all officers of the treasury department: 'Notice is hereby given that the funeral of Hon. William Windom, late secretary of the treasury, will take place the afternoon of Monday, Feb. 2, 1891, in the city of Washington. All