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DO YOU LIKE .. ..

Canned Oysters?

If so, remember we are selling some choice Eastern Oysters at special price for today—7 cents per can, 75c per dozen.

Granulated Sugar.

Within the last few days several advances occurred—and looks as if more were coming. Present price, 19 pounds for $1.00, or $5.25 per 100 pounds. Pretty good plan to stock up NOW.

Strawberries.

It's too bad, but there's not going to be such a big crop after all. If you are under the impression that you are going to buy Strawberries for 10c or 15c per crate, you better get over that notion; and you better buy your berries during the next week or ten days. We will have some nice ones today, and the price will be as reasonable as possible.

Take a look at our Granite Window—some extra good values there.

STORE OPEN UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK TONIGHT.

COOPER & LEVY

Nos. 104 and 106 First Avenue South.

THE $150

Ladies' Bicycle

In our window has started on its journey of 350 hours. It is a beauty and some one will get it for 5 cents. The cyclometer will remain open until June 15, when it will be sealed for the rest of the journey. It has now run seventy hours and made 478 miles.

Who Wouldn't Ride?

STEWART & HOLMES DRUG CO.

NOVELTIES IN ..

.. .. Table Glassware.

The Chrysanthemum Pattern—a beauty.

Water Sets.....$2.00 Berry Sets.....$1.75
Juice Sets ....$1.75 Oil Bottles.....$ .50

Two other new decorated patterns in Glassware. Worth Seeing. Strictly new.

When looking for bargains don't forget our Bargain Tables of Vases. All Vases at Special Prices.

25c VASES AND BASKETS AT 10c.

M. SELLER & CO.

888 Boiled Free.

Many are availing themselves of the opportunity of getting hams boiled by us without charge, not only on account of the saving of fuel and labor, but because we have facilities superior and especially suited to produce the best results.

BUCH, AUGUSTINE & CO., 815-817 First Av.

Moran Bros. Company,
MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS
Mining Machinery.

Mantels and Tiling. NEW STOCK OF LATEST DESIGNS IN MANTELS AND TILING. ESPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

NORTHWEST FIXTURE CO., Electric Supplies, No. 1018 First Avenue.

GARDEN HOSE
Sprinklers, Nozzles, Hose Reels.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Washington Rubber Co. (Inc.) 714 First Av., Seattle, Wash

GLADIATOR BICYCLES.
Strictly High Grade.
ALBERT HANSEN, 706 First Avenue.

FRISCH BROS.
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry,
720 FIRST AVE.

M. LEVY & CO. 111 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH. Terry-Denny Building.
Importers and Jobbers of Telephone Main 57
Cigars and Tobacco, Smokers' Articles, Etc.

M. FURUYA CO., 303 Yesler Way, 802 Second Av.
During the stay of our man-of-war Hiyei we shall have a special reduction sale. Come and see our stocks.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Harper's Indorsements for Collector of Customs.

SENATOR WILSON'S IS LACKING.

It Is Found on the Application of Col. F. D. Heustis—Struggle to Obtain Possession of Forty Acres on Which a Part of the Town of Silverton Is Built—Senator Pettigrew Speaks of the Nickel Mines of Washington and Oregon, and Says They Could Furnish Almost Enough of That Metal for the Whole Country—Lewis Will Introduce His Cuban Resolutions Through the Regular Channels—Postoffices, Patents and Pensions.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—State Senator Fred B. Harper, of San Juan county, is by all odds the most extensively indorsed applicant for the position of collector of customs at Port Townsend. He has a stack of papers on file in the treasury department, sent there by Senator Wilson a few days ago, which is nearly a foot high. These papers contain indorsements of all of the Republican members of the legislature, nearly every ship owner and master on Puget sound, wholesale and retail merchants in many of the largest cities, and about half of the Republican press of the state. One very essential indorsement, however, that is missing from Senator Harper's papers is that of Senator Wilson, and that indorsement is to be found among the papers of Hon. F. D. Heustis. It accompanies a letter written by a gentleman named Gallinger, who is secretary of the Republican county committee of Whatcom county, in which it is stated that Senator Harper's indorsements were obtained, largely, prior to the knowledge of the fact that Col. Heustis was to be an applicant for the collectorship. This point is brought out rather strongly in the letter, and Senator Wilson, in transmitting it to the department, calls attention to it by his indorsement. Mr. Harper has some friends here who are looking after his interests, but in writing to him they do not hold out much hope that his candidacy will prevail against that of Col. Heustis, backed as it is by the indorsement of Senator Wilson.

Elias W. Johnston is endeavoring to secure possession of forty acres upon which a portion of the town of Silverton, Snohomish county, is located, by means of Valentine scrip. This scrip location covers a portion of the southwest quarter of section 19, township 30 north, range 10 east. Under the operations of the sundry civil bill which has been signed by the president, this land again becomes public domain. Prior to that, however, Mr. Johnston sent a petition to President McKinley urging that the town of Silverton be omitted from the forestry reserve order, on account of his having located upon the forty acres with the Valentine scrip. In that petition Mr. Johnston says that prior to locating the scrip on the forty acres he made such arrangements with the parties who claimed any prior or other interest in the land as was satisfactory to them, and that those parties are equally anxious with him in having the titles of the land covered by that town settled at an early day. It is also set forth in the petition that the parties interested in getting the forty acres have, at their own expense, had a private survey made, cleared the land of timber, and laid it off in blocks and lots, causing streets to be surveyed and in some cases graded, all at an expense of over $1,000. It is said that there is some objection on the part of residents of the town of Silverton to Mr. Johnston and others obtaining title to the townsite. But that matter has not yet come before the interior department for decision.

In the discussion of the tariff bill the other day Senator Pettigrew brought out very prominently the fact that there are nickel mines in Washington and Oregon, which could, if they were properly developed, furnish almost the entire quantity of that valuable metal used in this country. The Dingley bill offered some little protection to this industry, but the provision in the senate bill regarding nickel, as Senator Pettigrew showed, is equivalent to no duty at all. The senate committee provided as to nickel a duty of 6 cents per pound, and then inserted in brackets, "except nickel matte." Under that provision all the nickel would come in, for nickel matte is simply nickel extracted from the ore with such other metals as accompany it in the ore. This matte can be separated in this country. Therefore the adoption of this provision in the tariff bill would mean absolute free trade in regard to nickel. Senator Pettigrew stated that that provision was a good deal like a great many other provisions in the bill, not intended to deceive, but having that effect.

The history of the production of nickel in this country is, that in 1885, 275,000 pounds was produced, while in 1894 it had dwindled to 9,000 pounds, owing to the fact that a deposit of nickel had been discovered in Canada which was so rich in the mixture of nickel and copper that the copper paid the cost of production, therefore the nickel cost nothing. The company which controls this mine puts the price at any figure it chooses, so that it has practically killed out the industry in America. It was argued on behalf of the nickel mine owners of this country that, when the industry is completely destroyed here, nickel will advance in price and double prices will have to be paid, while no one will dare to open the mines in the United States in view of this known competition, because they know the moment money is invested in the industry, the Canadian mine owners can put the price down so quickly that it will wreck their enterprise and make them lose all their capital.

Mr. Pettigrew spoke a good word for the nickel deposits known to exist in the state of Washington, but confined his remarks principally to those deposits which have been developed in Southern Oregon, and produced facts and figures to show that the nickel of the Pacific coast had taken the premium at the Columbian exposition in spite of the fact that the best specimens that could be obtained from the New Caledonia or Canadian mines were entered in the competition. Because the Pacific coast nickel deposits do not contain copper in such large quantities, the cost of production is considerably greater, and therefore is in need of a tariff for its development.

If sufficient duty is placed upon nickel, it is said capitalists stand ready to develop the nickel mines of Oregon and Washington. They will put up works costing $50,000, provided they can be assured of immunity from ruinous competition by the Canadian nickel.

Representative Lewis, of Washington, has taken the advice of Speaker Reed and introduced his Cuban resolutions through the regular channels, to be duly deposited in the capacious Cuban pigeon hole in the room of the house committee on foreign affairs. One resolution requests the president to require the secretary of state to transmit to congress full correspondence concerning the situation in Cuba, or any reports now in the possession of the state department. The preamble to the resolution states that "rumor satisfactory to the house of representatives" reports that "there are official consular reports in the secretary's archives necessary to congress."

A second resolution is to "appoint the committee on foreign affairs instanter, and declaring an emergency for the same." The whereases to this declare that a state of war exists and that some foreign policy should be announced at once. "Instanter," in the body of the resolution, is qualified by "or within three days from this date."

John Anderson has been appointed postmaster at Center, Jefferson county, in place of G. W. Blake; J. W. Felix has been appointed postmaster at Harstine island, Mason county, in place of Harry Dean, and M. A. Richardson has been appointed postmaster at Laurel, Whatcom county, in place of Althea Adams. All three of the retiring postmasters resigned.

Replying to a resolution of the senate, Secretary Gage furnishes information relative to the nature and extent of the supervision and control of materials imported, subject to duties, and stored in bonded warehouses. The resolution also calls for information relating to the amount of money paid by the United States as "drawbacks." All merchandise, the secretary states, on arrival at a port of entry comes immediately into the custody of the customs officers. Merchandise entered for consumption is delivered to the importers on payment of duty. Merchandise not entered at the custom house is sent to a storage warehouse, and if uncalled for at the end of twelve months is sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of duties and charges. Merchandise entered for warehouse is sent to a designated warehouse, the proprietor of which is held upder sufficient bonds for its care and safety, and a customs officer is stationed at such warehouse who has sole supervision of the receipt and delivery of goods. No delivery is made except upon permit issued by the collector.

Articles withdrawn from bond with drawback of duty which are principally supplies for ships, amount in value in the Puget sound district to $6,008.17 for the year 1894. Since that no account has been kept.

The claim of Byron Barlow & Co, of Tacoma, for extra compensation in connection with their contract for the construction of a dry dock at the Puget sound naval station has been referred to the department of justice, and all papers bearing upon the merits of the claim have been transmitted to that department.

G. C. Harlin, who left Seattle about a month ago, is now in this city trying to interest railroad men in his new patent car coupler, which is to make him a millionaire in due course of time. He has already succeeded in getting an English company to take up his patent, and it is said to work very satisfactorily. He is now traveling through the East, visiting railroad presidents and associations of railway men, interesting them in his important invention.

The secretary of the treasury has transmitted to the senate for provision in the general deficiency bill a list of claims allowed by accounting officers under appropriations which have been exhausted. In this list are the following items: Puget Sound Telegraph Company, $462; Western Union, at Boise, Idaho, $62.51; Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern railway, $16.42; Northern Pacific railroad, $1.28; John Y. Williams, superintendent Indian school, Fort Hill, Idaho, $886.37; Capt. John W. Bubb, acting Indian agent, Colville agency, $8.50.

The court of claims has given judgment in favor of Lewis C. Goodwin, of Walla Walla, Wash., for extra pay as letter carrier to the amount of $84.59. This will also be included in the general deficiency bill.

The mail star service between Silver Creek and Harmony leaves Silver Creek Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2 p. m., or on arrival of the mail from Cowlitz. The mail from Harmony leaves the same days at 6:30 a. m., arriving at Silver Creek by 9 a. m.

A widow's pension has been granted to Mary C. Gerrard, of Walla Walla, Wash., at $8 a month from April 10, 1894. Her deceased husband's accrued pension has also been allowed.

A pension has also been granted to Charles W. Sisson, of Orting, at $8 a month. Other original pensions have been granted to Isaac Ridout, of Sprague, Lincoln county; Eli G. Todd, of Seattle; Isaac W. Grant, of Colby, Kitsap county; Henry C. Stinson, of Chehalis, Lewis county; William Mackey, of Elmer, Chehalis county, and Frances Marz, of New Whatcom.

Increased pensions have been granted to James E. Morgan, of Tumwater, Thurston county; Oliff Peterson, of Steilacoom, Pierce county, and George W. Baker, of Hockinson, Clarke county.

Original widow's pensions have also been granted to Eliza R. Runkel, of Seattle; Rachel C. Jones, of Kalama, and Amelia J. McMannus, of Everett.

The pension cases of Alonzo D. Kingsbury, of Burton, and Charles W. Kyle, of Orting, have been listed for final disposition.

John R. Moore, of Tacoma, has been ordered before an examining board at Tacoma.

Hiram Hammer, auditor of Skagit county, has applied for a pension on the ground of total disability from rheumatism. Benjamin F. Meservey, of Centralia, Lewis county, has made application for increase of pension.

Thomas T. Holcraft, of Olympia, has been appointed proofreader in the classified service in the government printing office. ALLAN B. SLAUSON.

NOT UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

Department Officials Deny Rumor About the New York.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—It is denied at the navy department that the cruiser New York sailed under sealed orders from Boston yesterday. It is stated that the ship is going to Newport News, to remain a month, and then return to New York.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The senate today confirmed the following nominations: Harold S. Van Buren, of New Jersey, to be consul at Nice, France; Frank A. Leach, to be superintendent of the mint at San Francisco; Robert S. Porson, of South Dakota, to be deputy auditor for the interior department; William M. Lynch, to be assayer of the mint at New Orleans. Also Assistant Engineer J. K. Robinson, to be passed assistant engineer in the navy; Past Assistant Engineer E. T. Warburton, to be chief engineer in the navy; also minor promotions in the navy.

QUARTER OF A MILLION.

Whitman College, Walla Walla, Claims a Fourth Interest in a Wealthy Eastern Estate.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

BOSTON, Mass., June 11.—The will of Mrs. Sally A. Dwight was in the Suffolk supreme court for construction today. She left $243,875. The income is willed to the children, but at their death it is to revert equally to Whitman college, of Walla Walla, Wash., and three other societies.

The children claim that the gift over to the societies and college is void for remoteness, and ask that they take an absolute gift.

To improve and thicken the growth of the hair and restore its natural color, Hall's Hair Renewer should be applied and no other. Recommended by physicians.

Don't overlook the Bodega daily lunch from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

SUGAR SCHEDULE SAFE.

The Caucus Amendment Is Adopted by a Close Vote.

BALLOT REGARDED A TEST.

It Is Accepted as Showing That Any Amendment Having the Sanction of the Republican Caucus Is Sure of Adoption—The Closest Contest Yet Seen at This Session on Any Important Issue—Yeas 32, Nays 30—McEnery, Jones and Stewart Vote With Twenty-nine Republicans for the Amendment, While Twenty-five Democrats, Three Populists and Two Silver Republicans Oppose It—Day Spent in Speeches.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The first test vote on the sugar schedule was taken late today, resulting in the adoption of the Republican caucus amendment changing the house rate of 1.95 cents per pound by the close vote of yeas 32, nays 30.

The affirmative vote was made up of twenty-nine Republicans, one Democrat (McEnery of Louisiana), one Silver Republican (Jones of Nevada), and one Populist (Stewart of Nevada). The negative vote was made up of twenty-five Democrats, three Populists and two Silver Republicans. It was the closest vote so far taken on an issue of importance, and was accepted as showing that any amendments having the sanction of the caucus was assured of adoption.

The vote was taken after a day spent in speeches on the effect of the schedule. The main speech of the day came from Allison, in charge of the bill, and was in the nature of an answer to the charges made against the sugar schedule as a whole and a defense of it, Gorman spoke against the schedule and the entire bill, pointing out that its effect was to burden the people without opening to us new markets. White reviewed the records of Republican senators on the schedule during the debate on the Wilson bill, arraigning them for inconsistency. Caffery of Louisiana and Stewart of Nevada also spoke, the former against and the latter for the sugar schedule, after which the vote was taken.

The first paragraph of the sugar schedule was not finally disposed of up to the time of adjournment.

Turple, in behalf of the minority of the finance committee, gave notice of a new amendment to be offered as an additional paragraph to the internal revenue provisions placing a tax of 2 per cent on estates of decedents when their bequests amount to $5,000 or more, and is not for the benefit of a religious, charitable, educational or like institution, the tax to be enforced for five years from January 1 next.

Then the question reverted to the committee amendment striking out 1.875 and substituting 1.95 cents duty on sugar. A vote was about to be taken when Caffery took the floor and read a newspaper account of the growth and development of the sugar trust, thus preventing an immediate vote. The extracts read by Caffery were very long and gave in detail the profits of the trust by years, its absorption of lesser sugar establishments and the internal business affairs of the organization. Caffery then took up the question as to the amount of raw sugar required to make a pound of refined sugar. He asserted that a reliable expert claimed that the government figures and estimates were furnished by trust officials and were partisan. Caffery went on to say that a countervailing duty of .38 cent on German granulated sugar was ample protection to the American refiners. The latter held the cane sugar industry in the hollow of their hand, with complete control of the American market with the German sugars kept out, and, in his judgment, the differential of .38 cent on German sugar was ample against them. Returning to the general features of the schedule, the senator said this bill proposed to give more to the sugar trust than the Wilson bill, and that gave too much.

"The sugar trust," said he, "is the only gigantic trust in the world which rests entirely on legislation for its support. By legislation it controls the cane sugar product of the world, and whenever it thrusts its hand into the legislative hall there was always a taint, a kind of malodor arising from its efforts to get legislation in its own behalf, and if it appeared from a reasonable showing that what the trust asks is too much, it should be refused."

Platt of Connecticut aroused Caffrey to another indignant protest against the repeated intimations thrown out by the other side that he wanted protection for the sugar producer. "Your position," said Platt, "is free trade for the refiner and protection for the producer."

"I have stated, and I repeat it again," replied Caffery, his voice rising until it fairly rang through the chamber, "that sugar is the ideal article for a Democratic tariff for revenue only. If it were for protection I should not advocate it."

Continuing, he taunted the Republicans after their experiment with the sugar bounty under the McKinley law for going back to sugar for a revenue-producing duty. "And then," said he, "they have the audacity to throw in our faces the insidious doctrine of protection." He would not permit either his motives or his principles to be assailed. He repudiated with a passionate display of feeling the suggestion that he had any personal interest in a big sugar concern in his state which bore his name. He had never, he said, owned a single share of that company and was only in a very small way a sugar planter.

"How much sugar did you produce last year?" asked Platt.

"About 700,000 pounds," replied Caffery, "from a farm of 400 acres. I am the smallest planter in my parish, but I say to you that if all my fortune were involved in the sugar duty, I would not support it except for revenue. A public man who is confined within the narrow limits of a selfish interest is not fit to hold a seat in the United States senate."

Upon the conclusion of Caffery's remarks White of California took the floor and arraigned the Republicans for their advocacy of the sugar schedule.

White closed at 2:45 o'clock p. m., and Frye of Maine was again about to put the amendment to vote. Gorman of Maryland obtained recognition for a brief speech, saying in conclusion: "The only possible excuse for this bill is that there is not sufficient revenue in the treasury."

Stewart of Nevada asked Allison to state before the vote was taken whether this bill gave the refiners a greater advantage than the present law.

"I have no doubt," answered Allison, "that, excluding the countervailing duty, this bill does not give a greater advantage to the sugar industries than the Wilson bill."

Allison proceeded to make a general statement. He said that the senators had been discussing decimal figures and statistics without considering what lies at the basis of this and all schedules.

"We have been taunted with that bounty of 1890," said he, "and we hear senators on the other side say they will support a sugar duty on the theory that it is a tax for revenue only. I wish to disclaim any responsibility for this duty as a revenue duty. If that were its only object, it should not have my vote."

Allison proceeded to point out the changed conditions since 1846. In the days of his boyhood very little pure white sugar was seen. Now no sugar came on the table of rich or poor that had not gone through some process of refining. The refining industry of this country was entitled to some protection. He then explained the house and senate schedules.

"So you believe in protection to labor or to capital?" interposed Tillman.

"That is a generality," replied Allison, "to which the senator well knows my answer. I believe in protection to American labor, but I believe in protecting American capital also against foreign capital." It was the policy of this bill to do what Europe had done—establish the production of sugar in this country and keep the hundred million annually paid for sugars by our people at home. Recalling the criticism of Republicans for their abandonment of the bounty system, Mr. Allison said that this system had been adopted to encourage the sugar industry.

It had failed, first, perhaps, because of the rapid and expected strides made in the beet and cane growth, and second, because the Democratic party decided to do nothing to encourage the system.

The schedule might not be arranged precisely as it should be, but it will be confessedly within a fraction of other schedules. If senators on the other side could show that there was an injustice he would, he said, try to deal with it in a spirit of justice.

Stewart said he did not expect this tariff bill to afford any material relief to the country, as there was a cancer of financial contraction which was eating at the vitals of the country.

Caffery replied briefly to Allison, and then the vote was taken amid great expectation, resulting yeas 32, nays 30, as follows:

Yeas.

Allison	McBride
Burrows	McEnery
Carter	McMillan
Cullom	Mason
Davis	Nelson
Deboe	Perkins
Elkins	Platt of Conn.
Fairbanks	Pritchard
Foraker	Proctor
Frye	Sewall
Gallinger	Shoup
Hanna	Spooner
Hansbrough	Stewart
Hawley	Wellington
Hoar	Wetmore
Jones of Nev.	Wilson

Nays.

Bacon	Lindsay
Bate	Mallory
Berry	Mantle
Butler	Mills
Caffery	Mitchell
Chilton	Morgan
Clay	Pasco
Cockrell	Pettigrew
Daniel	Pettus
Faulkner	Roach
Gorman	Tillman
Gray	Turple
Heitfeld	Vest
Jones of Ark.	Waltham
Kyle	White

Jones of Arkansas then moved an amendment striking out the words "on all sugars" in line 20, page 63, which went over. Allison asked if an agreement could be reached for 11 o'clock a. m. sessions, beginning Monday. Jones answered that his consent would be given next Thursday or Friday.

Hoar gave notice of a new section to follow paragraph 206, providing for the appointment by the president of a commissioner of the government, who shall investigate and report at the next session of congress on the most advantageous methods of producing and refining sugar and what method will give to the consumers sugar at the least cost.

At 5:10 o'clock p. m. the bill was laid aside and the senate went into executive session, adjourning soon afterward.

To Be Solicitor General.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—On July 1 Judge J. K. Richards, ex-attorney general of Ohio, will succeed Judge Holmes Conrad as solicitor general in the department of justice. Judge Conrad placed his resignation at the president's disposal early in March, but was induced to remain in office until certain important cases in the supreme court with which he had been prominently identified had been argued.

RICHARD CROKER'S ILLNESS.

Due to a Racetrack Sandwich and a Bad Cigar.

NEW YORK, June 11.—A special to the Journal from London says: The report that Richard Croker recently had an epileptic fit in the paddock probably grows out of an occurrence more than a month ago. Saturday, May 8, Mr. Croker was at the Windsor races, where his horse Westchester ran in the race for the Rommey plate. While Mr. Croker was walking across the track from the paddock to the reserved enclosure after the race he suddenly fainted. He was brought to in a very few moments and had completely recovered before he returned to London. He told his friends that his illness was due to the combination of a racetrack sandwich and a bad cigar. He has been on the track every racing day since and says that he has never been in better health during his life than this spring and summer.

WEYLER'S CONTINUED CRUELTY.

Helpless Women and Prisoners Are His Victims.

NEW YORK, June 11.—A dispatch from Havana to the Journal says: Weyler continues the prosecution of the helpless Cuban women who have relatives in the Cuban ranks. Senora Sardug, whose husband is a Cuban leader lately captured, was dragged from her home and thrown into the house of dentention, where she will be kept "incommunicado" until her husband's court martial and execution at Cabana castle. Six insurgents who surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Santiago de Cuba, and who expected to be pardoned and paroled under Weyler's amnesty decrees, have since been court-martialed and shot.

The town of El Callao, on the western trocha was entered by insurgents recently. They visited the local Spanish hospital and confiscated all medicines and supplies in sight but did not menace the inmates. Dr. Paguera, a wounded Cuban surgeon from Castillo's staff, who had smuggled himself in Havana to recuperate, was discovered by the Spanish police and sent to the military hospital of San Ambrosia.

El Commercio, in an editorial complimentary of Premier Canovas, says that supported by Dupuy de Lome at Washington, he endeavored to maintain apparently good relations with the United States simply to gain time to reinforce the armada, better fortify the peninsular and Cuban ports and complete certain dry docks already under way.

ALL QUIET IN MONTANA.

Official Notice That Indian Trouble Has Subsided.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—A telegram received at the war department from headquarters at St. Paul states that all is now quiet among the Indians in Southern Montana, and that it is safe to withdraw the troops sent from Forts Custer and Keogh, which will be done.

Cheyenne Indians Arrested.

DENVER, June 11.—A special to the Rocky Mountain News from Miles City, Mont., says: Sheriff Gibbs and Stock Inspector Smith reached this city this evening, having in custody Yellow Hair and Sam Crow, the two Cheyenne Indians implicated in the Hoover murder. Agent Stouch called the Indians all in and the arrests were made by the sheriff, no resistance being offered. Chief White Bull is still at liberty, but can be arrested at any time, having expressed himself as willing to appear in court when wanted. The sheriff did not think it advisable to arrest him until matters had subsided a little.

The easiest thing to give children for a Cold, and the most effective remedy is Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant. Get it from your Druggist.

Aid digestion with Jayne's Painless Sanative Pills.

DOWN IN TENNESSEE.

Mr. McKinley at the Nashville Exposition.

LOFTY AND PATRIOTIC ADDRESS.

President Welcomed by Salvos of Artillery and the Unbounded Enthusiasm of Immense Crowds of People—National and State Troops in Line and Notable Men Present—Mrs. McKinley's Arrival and the Ovation Given Her—The President's Escort to the Grounds a Band of ex-Confederates in the Old Rebel Gray, but With the Letters "U. S." on Their Belts—He Speaks on the Past and Present of Tennessee—Every Reference to the Union and the State's Loyalty Cheered to the Echo.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 11.—At 8 o'clock this morning the presidential tour merged into the centennial celebration of the admission of Tennessee into the Union. As early as 5 o'clock a. m., when the train reached Bowling Green, a crowd had assembled and an artillery salute was fired. Although this was somewhat to the discomfort of those who wished to sleep, no great harm was done, and the presidential party, in good health and spirits, was ready to receive the greetings, official and popular, at the Nashville railway station, where thousands were assembled, many hundreds of them being in uniform.

The party was driven speedily to the Maxwell house and there provided with accommodations and breakfast. As soon as breakfast was over, the presidential party was ushered into carriages from the Church street entrance of the Maxwell house and the line was soon formed, the press and many gorgeously attired members of Gov. Bushnell's staff occupying three large tallyho coaches. In the first carriage were President McKinley, Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman, president of the woman's board, and Maj. J. W. Thomas, president of the centennial company. In other carriages were the secretaries and visiting distinguished guests and the ladies of the party, each accompanied by a prominent local gentleman or lady.

The main procession formed on Broad street, a very handsome thoroughfare, the upper end of which is lined with handsome residences and beautiful trees, the grounds of the Vanderbilt university being especially notable.

As a guard of honor a mounted detachment of Confederate veterans, commanded by Capt. George F. Hager, ranged themselves immediately in front of the president's carriage. They wore the old-time gray, but the buckles of their belts bore the insignia "U. S."

In the rear of the line of the carriages marched the battallon of the Sixth infantry, under the command of Col. Minor, sent from Fort Thomas and headed by their fine band. State troops and a particularly fine looking body of the Cincinnati police under the command of their chief made up the uniformed part of the parade. The streets were lined with admiring thousands and as this is pre-eminently an educational center, a large portion of the crowds was made up of students of both sexes and of both races.

As the head of the procession turned into the main entrance of the exposition grounds, a battery of artillery boomed forth the national salute of twenty-five guns. It was within the grounds and led by the centennial chimes which rang forth from the top of the administration building, that the enthusiasm reached its climax. The enthusiasm was shared by the visitors to the fullest extent, and to them was the added incentive of the beauty of the buildings and the grounds, which burst upon them for the first time.

The auditorium in which the exercises of the day were held will seat comfortably 7,500 people, and fully 20 per cent. more than that number was added today in the crowds that filled the foyers and the unseated part of the galleries. It was hot, but the heat could not check the joyousness and enthusiasm. A wandering band played "Dixie" just before the last gun of the salute announced the president's arrival, and the air, loved for its associations by Southerners and for its suggestive melody by Northerners, brought out a wave of hearty cheers. They were but murmurs, however, compared to the mighty roar bursting forth as William McKinley, president of the United States, with Mrs. Kirkman, beautifully gowned in summer materials, walked down the aisle and upon the platform.

Generous was the applause given to the members of the cabinet and distinguished visitors, including Gov. Bushnell and staff, of Ohio, while to Gov. Taylor a generous outburst was awarded. Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans, a native Tennessean, was also the recipient of hearty cheers.

Mrs. McKinley had wisely concluded not to accompany the party in the procession, and great was the disappointment expressed at her non-appearance. When she did come it gave rise to one of the most delightful incidents of the trip. Gov. Bushnell was in the middle of his speech when a cheer, swelling from the back of the auditorium and thence communicating to the main floor and the galleries, showed that some event of extraordinary interest was transpiring. A moment later Mrs. McKinley appeared in the center aisle, leaning on the arm of Mr. James R. Dunn and accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Saxton, and Mrs. John Hill Eakin, the latter of Nashville. Gov. Bushnell gracefully yielded the floor, and the immense audience was on its feet in a moment, cheering most lustily. The cheers were redoubled when this gentle lady of the White House reached the platform and the outstretched hands of her husband, who hurried to meet and greet her and conduct her to a seat by his side. Secretary to the President John Addison Porter and wife being immediately behind her. A huge bunch of roses was handed Mrs. McKinley, and as she bowed and smiled her thanks the crowd again broke into cheers.

During the speaking which followed, applause greeted any reference to Tennessee and loyalty to the Union. And when President McKinley declared Tennessee's sons were now loyal to the core and the Union, a third of a century ago so nearly disrupted, was now bound to stand for all time, the boom of applause and the roar of enthusiasm was something long to be remembered and gratifying to every Northern man present. After the conclusion of the ceremonies in the auditorium, which were very much added to by the music by Innes' band, the president and some of his party visited the Parthenon, which is the art repository, and the Children's building, and then repaired to the West Side Club house, a handsome structure near the Administration building and fronting the Parthenon. In the ladies' parlor there Mrs. McKinley held an informal reception. Later in the afternoon she and the president gave a reception to women only at the Women's building.

During the luncheon the residents in "Vanity Fair," which is similar in many respects to the Midway Plaisance at Chicago, formed a unique procession and marched past the club house, from the galleries of which, where the luncheon was served, a good view could be obtained of the camels, Asiatics, Chinamen and old-time negroes.

When the luncheon drew to a close there were general demands for a speech from one or another of the men of national prominence present, and Gov. Bushnell, Gov. Taylor, Secretary Sherman, Congressman Grosvenor, Mayor McKisson, of Cleveland, and Col. Charles Page Bryan, of Illinois, responded. All the speeches were in the light vein suitable to the occasion, and many lively sallies and humorous allusions met appreciative reception.

From 6 to 7:30 in the evening, and immediately following the reception by the president and wife in the Woman's building, the visiting newspaper men were heartily entertained by their local brethren in the press building. At 8 o'clock a fine display of fireworks over the lake and on its shores was viewed by Mr. and Mrs. McKinley and party from the steps of the Parthenon.

The distinguished sightseers were guarded by a cordon of regulars and evidently greatly enjoyed the exhibition. Their enjoyment was shared by thousands, who were densely packed in all the available grounds, bridges, boats, roofs and galleries.

Not at all inferior to the fireworks was the illumination of all the structures by means of search and electric lights, there being a notable profusion of the latter. The fireworks over, the president and Mrs. McKinley returned to the city, tired and a little worn by the heat, but ready to accord the day a high place on the calendar of remembrance.

President McKinley's speech at the Exposition grounds was as follows:

"Officers of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, Ladies and Gentlemen: American nationality, compared with that of Europe, is still young, and yet already we are beginning to have age enough for centennial anniversaries in states older than the original thirteen. Such occasions are always interesting. Combining retrospective review, they recall what has been done by state and nation, and point out what remains to fulfill their highest destiny.

"This celebration marks the end of the first century for Tennessee, and the close of the first year of its second century. One hundred and one years ago this state was admitted into the great family of American commonwealths. It was a welcome addition to the national household, with fond anticipations not only if its founders, but faith in its success on the part of far-seeing and sagacious statesmen in all parts of the country. These anticipations have been grandly realized. The present of this community of sterling worth is brighter than the prophets of the past had dared to forecast it. The builders of this state forced their way through the trackless forests of this splendid domain and came willing and eager to fight for independence and liberty, and in the War of the Revolution were ever loyal to the standard of Washington. At the close of the revolution they sought to organize their country into a state to be known as the state of Franklin, in graceful homage to this most distinguished of patriots.

"Spain had sought to possess their territory by right of discovery. France claimed it by right of cession and conquest. But neither contention could for an instant be recognized. Moved by the highest instincts of self-government and the loftiest motives of patriotism under gallant old John Sevier, at King's Mountain your forefathers bravely vindicated their honor and gloriously won their independence.

"Tennessee furnished us the immortal Jackson, whose record in war and peace shines on with advancing years. Polk and Johnson were also products of this great state. Tennesseeans have ever been volunteers, not drafted patriots. Thirty thousand loyal Tennesseeans offered their services in 1846 and fought fearlessly to death and made gallant sacrifices. Men who opposed each other in the dreadful battle of 30 years ago, are once more and forever united under one flag."

The president dwelt at considerable length on the population, resources, etc., of the state, and concluded as follows: "Let us always remember, whatever political differences have existed or may still exist, we are still Americans before we are partisans and value the welfare of all the people above party or section."

PEACE FURTHER ADJOURNED.

Sultan Hasn't Made Up His Mind About Thessaly.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11.—Further adjournment of the peace conference has taken place at the request of Tewfik Pasha on the ground that the sultan was not decided on the retention or the evacuation of Thessaly. The other points for the arrangement of permanent peace with the exception of the amount of the indemnity have been practically settled.

Russia Alone Replies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11.—The Turkish government has issued a circular to the powers, with a view to obtaining their support in the peace negotiations, but thus far Russia alone has replied, expressing the opinion that the questions of indemnity and capitulations appear less difficult to settle than the determination of Thessaly.

KILLED WHILE DRUNK.

A Knock Down Blow Brings About a Broken Neck.

ALTA, Cal., June 11.—Last night George Sharon, of Dutch Flat, and Ben Billings, of Towles, while intoxicated became involved in an altercation in a saloon. Words led to blows and the young men adjourned to the street for the purpose of settling their differences with their fists. Neither showed any science and honors were even for some minutes. Sharon finally swinging wildly with his right and landing squarely upon Billing's jaw, knocked him down. As the latter made no effort to rise his opponent supposed he had simply stunned him, but on investigation it was found that Billings' neck was broken by the fall and he was dead. Sharon surrendered himself to the local officers.

SUIT FOR CONSPIRACY.

Bond Broker Charges Exchange With Trying to Ruin Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—M. H. Grossmayer, a bond broker, commenced suit today against the San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange to recover damages in the sum of $25,000 alleged to have been sustained on account of a conspiracy on the part of the members to drive him out of business. This suit is the outcome of the recent fight between the rival exchanges, the stock exchange adopting a resolution to the effect that no member of the stock exchange should do business with those of the rival board under penalty of fine and suspension. Grossmayer violated this rule, and being unable to pay his fine of $1,000 was compelled to sell out.

TO RESCUE CASTAWAYS.

British War Vessel Comus Ordered to Be Ready.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 11.—A cablegram from the admiralty was received today by Admiral Palliser ordering H. M. S. Comus to be in readiness to proceed to Clipperton island, off the coast of Mexico, to rescue castaways.

Narrowly Escaped Lynching.

ANTIOCH, Cal., June 11.—A man giving his name as Frank Hayes, of Oakland, for whom the officers have been looking for the last week for attempting to assault two women near Brentwood has been caught. Before the officers landed him in the county jail at Martinez he narrowly escaped summary punishment at the hands of indignant farmers. He was only saved by the prompt action of the officers who hurried him out of Brentwood, where a crowd had assembled, and brought him to Antioch, whence he was taken to Martinez.

Only a Girl.

PARIS, June 11.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the czarina has given birth to a daughter. The newspapers here lengthily discuss the event. Regret is felt here that the babe is a girl, inasmuch as the birth of an heir to the throne would have permitted sympathetic manifestations.

Have you been to Snoqualmie falls? Go along with Sons of Herman next Sunday.