

RAILROAD ENGINEERS

Meet in Annual Convention at Pittsburg.

Chauncey M. Depew Addresses the Delegates.

He Commends the Brotherhood but Denounces the Knights as a Labor Trust.

Pittsburg, October 16.—The International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held their annual convention in the Grand Opera House this afternoon.

A number of letters were read from prominent gentlemen, expressing regret at their inability to be present; among them were Governor Campbell, of Ohio; Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania; George W. Childs, of Philadelphia; President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and other prominent railroad officials.

After prayer by Grand Chaplain Sority, Mayor Gouney welcomed the delegates to the city.

Chairman Adams then introduced Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New York Central Railroad Company. The appearance of the distinguished gentleman was the signal for the wildest of applause.

When order had been restored, Mr. Depew proceeded to deliver an address, which was listened to with great interest. Several times he was compelled to pause, owing to the deafening applause of his hearers.

Mr. Depew spoke highly of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and said that during the period of its existence and prosperous growth hundreds of labor organizations have been formed and dissolved. "They had been started to carry out novel theories or to put in practice unusual and untried processes. The success of your body is due to its rigid adherence to the right principles upon which it was founded. No labor organization can permanently succeed whose sole and only object is to increase wages and diminish hours.

"The fundamental principle of the Engineers' Brotherhood is, first, charity, in support of the sick or injured and contributions to the family of the dead; second, education, which perfects the artisan in the theory and practice of his trade and broadens him for larger use and fullness as a citizen; third, protection in securing and maintaining your rights.

"Your record is unexampled in the history of the country. All the prevailing incidents of the past few years, of trusts and said: "This universal effort to absorb the individual, to divide the people into temporary companies and to destroy competition, will inevitably end in disaster and hostile legislation, and the laws of trade will have only the legitimate enterprise remaining. In the same way and from the same causes, there have been several ambitious attempts to form gigantic lumber trusts, which should combine under a central and autocratic authority.

"Every occupation in which wage earners could engage has such associations; certain qualities of audacity, fluency of speech and capacity for manipulating caucuses and conventions, push to the front many men who know little of the great interests confided to their care. Labor must be as intelligent as capital. On its own grounds the committee which calls upon the employer or railroad officer must know its own business as well as he knows his. Otherwise, from angry contentions, because of ignorance, comes the exercise of brute force, and violence fails to secure the success, in nine cases out of ten, that could have been had by an intelligent representation.

"Hundreds of committees of our employes have been to see me and I can safely say that after a full and free discussion, which always took place, not one of them went out of my office except to carry back a satisfactory message to their constituents. The reason for these friendly settlements was that the men understood their own business, knew precisely what they wanted and how much the company could afford to concede. But in the operation of what I may call the labor trust, I have had different experiences."

Mr. Depew cited an instance where fifteen men at one point on the line were ordered out by the chief of their local assembly who took that action because he had had a row with a passenger conductor. On another occasion, a high official in the order called on Mr. Depew, who soon discovered he knew nothing of what he was talking about. The official confessed that he had never been in the railway service in his life.

"Such representatives of organized labor," said Depew, "bring it into disrepute both with employers and the public.

"A committee called upon me last fall with a series of complaints, all of which were quickly and satisfactorily adjusted. They then made a demand on behalf of the locomotive engineers, when I informed them that that body could speak for themselves. They then said their object was to break up the organization of locomotive engineers and to gather into one organization every department of railway service. If the management of the New York Central would recognize the engineers only through their committee this result would be brought about, and upon a much lower basis than the Brotherhood could admit; and if we did not do so they would strike and tie up the road."

Mr. Depew said he informed the committee that they might do their worst, but in no matter affecting the Brotherhood he would recognize only that body. The threatened strike never came.

Speaking of the great Central strike Depew said: "Years of success with employes of the New York Central had led me to believe that a strike was impossible on that road. In that trust he went abroad on his annual holiday, to have his hopes suddenly shattered by a cablegram announcing the strike, but 'the engineers,' he added, 'were true

to the relation which for many years had been established and sustained and reinvigorated my failing faith in the efficiency of my effort to maintain a satisfactory and permanent understanding between capital and labor. The citizens of New York and of the whole country owe to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers a debt of gratitude, for the courage, fidelity and intelligence with which they stood by their posts and performed their duties during the recent troubles on the New York Central."

Depew touched briefly on the matter of general ownership of railroads. "Time does not permit," he said, "a discussion of the effects upon our institutions of the appointment of a million public servants being given to an administration and made the patronage of party bosses."

He referred to the letter carriers in England, who worked long hours and got on an average six dollars a week. After vain effort for the amelioration of their condition, they struck. The Government instantly filled their places, put police instead of new men and dispersed the gatherings of the old ones. In Germany the Government owns the railroads and a locomotive engineer receives about \$45 a month, and if he deserts his engine he becomes subject to severe punishment.

"In the varying conditions of our complex civilization, no general rule seems possible which will be applicable to all cases, as a relief for the antagonism between capital and labor. Every difficulty must be solved upon its own merits. It is just here that intelligent labor organizations, composed only of that occupation which seeks to secure right or redress, can meet its employer on grounds which will show their position with good sense and with friendly dispositions, they shall meet upon common ground for common good and in the service of common interests."

Grand Chief Engineer Arthur was next introduced and was enthusiastically received.

He congratulated the Brotherhood on the happy condition of its affairs, and said in part:

"Though there is a oneness of purpose, there is a diversity of opinion, and we hope, in the course of our debates, to find means by which the problem of our difficulties and differences may be solved. It is by honorable action we have achieved success as a labor organization, not by night, not by loud, boastful assertions of what, owing to our number, we might compel corporations to do; no, that never has been our policy. We ask but our fair, just dues, nothing more."

"If there have been those who would array labor against capital, I am not one of them nor with them. If there be those who regard the interests of labor and capital as naturally or properly antagonistic, I do not agree with them. The interests of labor and capital are identical or to be more accurate, reciprocal. An argument respecting labor topics which does not distinctly recognize and concede the truth of this proposition must need be fallacious and on a matter of fact it is recognized and conceded by all eminent authorities on the subject."

The insurance feature of the Brotherhood was touched upon at length by the speaker. During the past fiscal year the Brotherhood had paid to widows and orphans and disabled members, \$322,599, making a grand total of \$3,122,693.

Addresses were also made by a number of delegates.

Referring to a Chicago telegram stating that a party of western engineers had left for this city to champion the cause of federation, Grand Secretary Hayes said: "I know nothing about them. We anticipate no trouble. When the time comes for considering the question of federation, I understand the majority of the western delegates are in favor of such a plan, but as to what the outcome will be I will not venture an opinion."

A GIGANTIC FAILURE

A VAST ASSIGNMENT MADE IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

R. G. Peters, One of the Heaviest Dealers in the State, Goes Under With Liabilities of Several Millions.

MANISTEE, Mich., October 16.—R. G. Peters assigned today. It is the largest financial crash in the State in years and comes from a source the least expected. Peters was a leading spirit in a score of big enterprises and was a baron in the lumber and salt trade. The assignment covers millions of dollars worth of property and will be far reaching in its effects.

No schedule of assets or liabilities has yet been filed here. From an outside reliable source it is said that the liabilities will be fully \$5,000,000, with assets in various banks, lumber companies, salt mines, etc.

The plant here made enormous profits but outside ventures, as a rule, have been disastrous, especially his Alabama and North Carolina lumber ventures.

It is thought that the assets in Manistee, Grand Rapids, and lands of the northern Peninsula and the Southern states, lumber, etc., if judiciously handled, will cover the liabilities. It is stated that the only banks likely to suffer are in Manistee, Muskegon and Grand Rapids, and it is said that Detroit banks for a short time past have declined Peters' paper.

A RESULTING COLLAPSE.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., October 16.—The first effects of the great Peters failure was felt here tonight, when it was announced that the firm of Arthur Meigs & Co., in which Peters was interested, had failed. Mortgages, aggregating nearly \$300,000, cover all their property.

Lost Her Life for Her Child.

MARINE CITY, Mich., October 16.—Mrs. Wellenau and her 7-year-old son were drowned in a well yesterday. The boy fell into the well and his mother jumped in to save him, when she also was drowned.

THE SYRACUSE HORROR

Further Details of the Hotel Holocaust.

Smaller List of Deaths Than First Reported.

All the Missing Accounted for and Search in the Blackened Ruins Stopped.

SYRACUSE, October 16.—Among those injured at the Leland Hotel fire is Cora Tanner, an actress, who is severely burned about the head and feet. She was playing an engagement at the Grand Opera House and had a room in the hotel.

Guard lines were stretched across the streets, but were inadequate to keep back the surging crowds of people that packed in the streets leading to the hotel, and police were stationed all around the building.

The scenes and incidents connected with the rescue of the inmates are heartrending in the extreme. The cries of women standing in the upper windows and of the excited crowd below were deafening and, added to this, the constant roar of the many fire engines created a babel of confusion and excitement in and around the hotel.

A man and woman were seen locked in each other's arms in a window on the fifth floor at the northeast corner of the building. Below them was a perfect sea of flames. No possibility of escape, except by the window, was open to them and that seemed inevitable death. No assistance could reach them. The woman seemed anxious to jump, but her husband was earnestly entreating her to desist. The crowd below waited with bated breath. The woman made one last effort to jump, but was restrained by her husband, and a cry of the crowd signaled the awful end that must have awaited them as they fell backward into the room, into a mass of flames.

At a window on the fourth floor, almost directly under this, a woman was surrounded on all sides from the interior of the room by fierce flames. She seemed irresolute as to whether to jump to the pavement or to face the fiery foe that was fast closing in on her. She stepped from the sill into the room, but remained at the window an instant, when the whole room became enveloped in flames and she sank back from view.

The frightful shrieks of the guests and the crackle of the flame could be heard for blocks away. The building burned so rapidly that most of the people in the upper floors were obliged to use the fire escapes or jump for their lives.

One woman appeared at a window in a room on the north side of the building with a baby in her arms. Her pitiful cries for help were heartrending, as the flames gathered around her. Firemen tried in vain to raise a ladder on this side of the building. The woman was told to throw out a rope or jump from the window. She threw out a rope and as she was climbing out of the window, the flames enveloped her and she fell back into the building and perished.

Seven or eight men and children jumped from the upper stories on to a shed in the rear of the hotel. At one time seven persons were struggling together on the shed, which had already caught fire from flying sparks.

The victims were half-naked. Several of them were seen to tear off undergarments that had caught fire.

One woman lay on the ground, where she had fallen, tearing at her hair from her head. Her hair caught fire and it was with difficulty that the flames were quenched. She, together with others who had jumped from the rear windows, was picked up and carried in a stretcher to a saloon in the neighborhood. In this saloon several persons lay on pool tables, in all positions. One woman was Annie Shultz, a laundry girl, who lay on the ground, and was rescued from the rear of the fourth floor by a colored man, who had already saved several other lives.

The doors of Gray Brothers, shoe manufacturers across the street, were smashed in and several persons were carried in there on stretchers. The police office was turned into a hospital and patrol wagons into ambulances.

One of the most frightful incidents of the fire was the terrible death of a servant, Annie Cummings, who jumped from the fifth story. Several policemen stood on the sidewalk holding nets, ready to catch guests as they jumped.

Two persons, a man and woman, jumped into one of the nets almost at the same time and escaped with broken limbs. The next to jump was the woman, who appeared in the window of the fifth story in her night clothes. She leaped out of the window and, missing the net, was dashed to pieces on the stone sidewalk. She was picked up and removed to the morgue.

One of the firemen told this story of the woman who was killed by jumping: "When we first came we were flustered by telegraph wires on West Fayette street. In trying to raise a ladder, it became caught in the wires. The woman stood in the window, crying for help. The flames were leaping out toward her and she was frantic with fright. I went up the ladder to cut the wires. While I was doing this she jumped, thinking we could not reach her and the awful result was that she missed the net and was killed."

William Harrop lowered himself with a rope half way down from the fourth floor, when the rope burned off. He dropped to the ground and was killed. Ross Schwartz and another hotel doorman jumped from the fifth floor and were also killed instantly.

When the flames began to sweep through the hotel, night clerk Jones

set an automatic fire alarm bell ringing. By the time the awfully awakened guests could realize what was the matter flames and smoke filled the various halls.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Superintendent of Public Works ordered the men engaged in exploring the ruins to stop work, as all the missing had been accounted for.

The following is a corrected list of the dead: Annie Cummings, of New York, a servant 24 years old; Bridget Doyle, of Marcellus, 25 years; William H. Harrop, Elizabeth, N. J., 35 years; Rose Schwarz, 23 years, servant; Mary Doyle and Mary Paddin, servants, are missing and it is supposed they have perished.

The loss on the Leland Hotel exceeds \$125,000. The hotel cost \$80,000. Its furniture was all destroyed. Considerable loss was sustained by the American Express Company, in its building and the express matter it contained, adjoining the hotel. Individuals intimate that the hotel lost heavily in personal effects.

The probable loss of life will not exceed eight, three guests and five servants. Thirty persons are severely injured.

A remarkable coincidence is the fact that today a meeting of the assurance adjusters of this state was to have taken place at the hotel.

The proprietors of the hotel are Warren J. Leland and Van Buren Leland, who are also proprietors and interested in various other large hotels in different cities throughout the United States.

Mr. Perry, of the insurance firm of Bowen & Perry, believes that the place was set on fire. The fire started in a back room where a lot of grease was stored. At the Globe hotel fire, too, Perry says he was quickly on the scene, and declares that the fire was started from grease in the kitchen in the same manner. He believes that both places were set on fire in precisely the same place by a person or persons employed in the hotels. A vigorous investigation will be made.

R. E. Johnston, of New York, was around the morning wearing one mans trousers and a second man's coat and a third man's battered and worn hat. The only things he wore of his own were his cork leg, shoes and night shirt. Mr. Johnston had a narrow escape. He made his way through the halls to the stairs, after an exciting experience. He carried his artificial leg on his arm, not having time to put it on.

FROM YUMA COUNTY.

POLITICAL POINTERS FROM THE SOUTHWESTERN CORNER.

Conventions of Both Parties Held This Week—John H. Behan Declines Nomination for the Council.

Special Correspondence of THE REPUBLICAN.

YUMA, A. T., October 15, 1890.—The Republicans of Yuma county met in convention Tuesday afternoon and after adopting a good sound platform proceeded to place in nomination candidates for the various county offices, for the first time in the history of the county. After careful deliberation, a ticket was nominated composed of citizens and tax payers of the county, that could not be improved upon had the party been organized ever since party lines were first drawn in the Territory instead of a "first effort."

From the name of A. Frank for Council to the last on the ticket will be found the names of the next county offices of Yuma county.

General harmony prevailed throughout the meeting and every one is thoroughly satisfied with the day's work.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Republican Convention the Democrats held their county convention and the slate fixed up in caucus went through without any break until the nomination of a District Attorney was reached. Somehow or other matters did not go as smoothly as was expected about that time and the nominations continued until the candidates for the Council were to be named. John H. Behan was placed in nomination and was chosen by acclamation, when the gentleman, in a few pointed remarks politely declined the honor conferred on him and declined the nomination. This seemed to stagger them, as Mr. Behan had been spoken of as being desirous of the place and as there had been no opposition to him, his declining left them, as the saying goes, "all at sea," and the convention took a recess until Wednesday at 9 o'clock a. m.

Upon reconvening, a recess was again had until 10 o'clock, and at that hour the convention met and adjourned sine die, leaving the nominations for Council and House of Representatives unmade, and directing the Central Committee of the county to fill up the ticket.

The following ticket was nominated: M. J. Nugent for Sheriff, W. H. Treichler for Recorder, A. E. DeCourse for Treasurer, Joseph J. Stein for Probate Judge, Clarence Way for District Attorney, George W. Norton and B. F. Hartlee for Supervisors.

Considerable surprise is manifested at the action of Mr. Behan in declining after being nominated and also at the adjournment sine die without filling those two important places on the Democratic ticket.

The Republicans are sanguine of success, no matter who is nominated, and will elect their men over whoever is put on the Democratic ticket. The political ball is open and a good lively canvass is expected.

BEHAN NOMINATED.

Placed Upon the Yuma County Ticket as a Candidate for Councilman.

Special Dispatch to THE REPUBLICAN.

YUMA, October 16.—J. H. Behan was nominated for the Territorial Council and B. M. Straus for the Lower House by the Democratic Central Committee today. The former is ex-Superintendent of the Territorial Prison, the latter a farmer and storekeeper at Aztec.

The convention had made no nominations for the Legislature, Behan nominating emphatically to be placed upon the ticket.

Dillon and O'Brien Unfold Their Future Plans.

PARIS, October 16.—Here today, Dillon said that he and O'Brien will remain in America four months and then return to England and surrender themselves to the police. He laughingly added that they had been prisoners so often that a few months, more or less, does not frighten them.

Upon being asked what course he thought the British government would pursue with regard to himself and O'Brien he said: "The government

A DAY OF MOURNING

Funeral Service Over Justice Miller.

A Warrior's Burial for General Belknap.

The Solemn Ceremonies Still the Busy Life of the Capital Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—The funeral service over the remains of the late United States Supreme Court Justice Miller took place this afternoon in the Supreme Court chamber.

The casket was escorted by the sorrowing Justices, President Harrison, members of his cabinet and a few intimate friends to the Capitol. The chair of the dead Justice was draped in black, and flowers, sent by the President, friends and associates were placed along a railing near the bench.

President and Mrs. Harrison sent a beautiful design consisting of two crossed swords in white flowers, encircled by a wreath of lilies of the valley, roses and purple orchids. A card attached to them was inscribed "With the deep and sincere sympathy of President Harrison and Mrs. Harrison."

Mrs. Harrison also sent a floral anchor. Resting against the Supreme Court bench, immediately in front of the casket, was a large open book in immortelles on a bank of ferns, the loving remembrance of the lady managers of Garfield Hospital, of which the dead jurist was a warm friend and patron. There were also floral tributes from the law school of the National University, of which Justice Miller for many years had been Chancellor, from Secretary Noble, Chief Justice Fuller and a number of other friends.

The President was accompanied by Mrs. Harrison and by Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, Secretary and Mrs. Windom, Secretary Tracy and Secretary and Mrs. Noble, Attorney-General and Mrs. Miller, Secretary and Mrs. Rusk and Private Secretary Halford. The others in the room were ex-Attorney-General Garland, Senators Manderson and Padlock, Assistant Attorney-General Maury, Chief Justice Bernadine, of Louisiana, and Judge Sidney Dillon.

A few minutes after the arrival of the President, the funeral cortege arrived at the capitol from the residence of the late justice. The funeral procession, led by the officiating clergyman, entered the capitol by the east entrance and the court room through the main door. The justices of the court and Justice Strong, who is on the retired list, followed the clergyman and seated themselves on the left of the casket, which was borne in by the pall-bearers. The family, a few moments later, passed in. Mrs. Miller was supported to a chair at the right of the coffin by her daughter, Irene Miller. Mrs. Tozalin and Miss Corkhill, daughter and grand daughter of Justice Miller, were immediately behind them.

The services opened with singing of the hymn "Abide With Me" by a quartette of male voices. Rev. Dr. Shippen, of the Unitarian church, then read the burial ritual. The quartette then sang "Come Unto Me" and the simple services were closed with a short address by Rev. Dr. Bartlett, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian church and the benediction.

Mrs. Miller was deeply moved and after the ceremonies were over Mr. McKenny, Clerk of the Court, and her son escorted her from the chamber. The others soon followed and all went to their homes, leaving the casket in the room.

At 7:40 tonight a train bearing the remains left the city for Keokuk, Iowa, accompanied by the family and a few friends of the late Supreme Justice.

RESULT OF THE TARIFF.

Purchase of New England Woolen Mills by an English Syndicate.

BOSTON, October 16.—An English syndicate has just closed a bargain whereby it becomes the owner of three of the largest woolen mills in New England, those of the Lymanville Company, at North Providence, R. I., Harrisville, R. I., mills of William Finkham & Co., and the H. A. Kimball mills, at Manton, R. I.

The machinery in all these mills is almost new, and they are doing a big business.

Suicide of a Chinese Criminal.

FRESNO, October 16.—Ali Goo Yang, a Chinese murderer under sentence of death for killing a Chinese woman some months ago, committed suicide today by taking opium in the county jail. He attempted to escape last night but was captured and a watch put in his cell, but he secured the poison in some manner and was sent for and every effort was made to save his life, without avail.

Suspected Railroads.

CINCINNATI, October 16.—A local paper printed a story today to the effect that the Inter State Commerce Commission has a number of government secret service men at work in this and other cities trying to secure evidence against railroads which are believed to be violating the law.

IN PARIS

Dillon and O'Brien Unfold Their Future Plans.

PARIS, October 16.—Here today, Dillon said that he and O'Brien will remain in America four months and then return to England and surrender themselves to the police. He laughingly added that they had been prisoners so often that a few months, more or less, does not frighten them.

Upon being asked what course he thought the British government would pursue with regard to himself and O'Brien he said: "The government

will be ashamed to ask for our extradition. I believe we furnish the only instance of English members of Parliament being refugees in a foreign country."

POLICEMAN KILLED.

Shot By Italians Whose Vendettas He Tried to Suppress.

NEW ORLEANS, October 16.—David C. Hennessy, Chief of Police, was fatally shot at midnight by three men near the corner of Basin and Girod Streets. Four shots entered his body. Assaults so far unknown.

It is supposed that it is the work of Italians, whom the chief has pushed pretty hard, with a view to suppressing their vendettas. Several arrests have been made.

CANADIAN LUMBER.

Protests Made Against the Removal of the Export Duty.

OTTAWA, Ont., October 16.—Four hundred carloads of lumber have left here for the American market since the removal of the export duty. The amount awaiting shipment here is over 200,000,000 feet.

Both the *Empire* and the *Gazette* attack the Government for removing the duty on the ground that it will allow American lumber to enter Canada to compete with Canadian.

Polygamist Mormons.

SALT LAKE, October 16.—Three men were brought in today and held for trial for unlawful cohabitation. Two others were on trial before Judge Zane today for the same offense. Before Judge Blackford at Provo, James Burd pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months. This is his second term.

A Disgrace to the Empire.

LONDON, October 16.—Earl Spencer, formerly Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, delivered a speech at Newport today, in which he said that the events taking place in Ireland were a disgrace and a source of danger to the Empire. He expressed himself confident that the proposal of Gladstone, if acted upon, would settle the Irish question.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

United States Senator George Hearst arrived in San Francisco yesterday from Washington.

At Columbus, Ohio, the caucus bill passed the Senate yesterday and is now in the hands of the House.

Messrs. Merry, one of the largest mining and calico firms in Glasgow, have failed. Liabilities are enormous.

At Ishpeming, Michigan, 125 miners went to work yesterday. Many of them will return tomorrow and the strike is practically over.

A jury was secured yesterday in the Stillman murder trial at Fresno, Cal., and four witnesses were examined, who told the story of the shooting of John D. Fiske.

The King and Queen of Denmark and members of the royal family were entertained at luncheon yesterday on board of the United States cruiser Baltimore.

A man named Briggs, a passenger on the fast mail train, committed suicide yesterday at Wells, Nevada, by shooting himself through the head. He was secretary of a Masonic Lodge at Salt Lake.

President Packer, of the defunct Chicago Park National Bank, was again indicted yesterday, by the Federal Grand Jury, on a charge of false certification of a check. His bonds were fixed at \$10,000.

A fearful cyclone passed west of Maxton, N. C., yesterday afternoon. At Hattie creek, houses were blown down, one person killed and several injured. At Floral, the college of the Presbyterian church and some houses were damaged and two persons fatally hurt.

The steamer Columbia from New York reached Southampton at noon yesterday, making the trip in 6 days, 15 hours and 23 minutes, thus breaking the best record, her own, by 2 hours and 11 minutes. This is equal, it is estimated, to about 5 days and 23 hours to Queens-town.

TRUSTING IN PRAYER

AN INEFFECTUAL SUBSTITUTE IN AFRICA FOR MEDICINE.

Experience of a Party of Missionaries in Western Africa—Several Deaths From Tropical Fever.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—The British Minister has transmitted to the Department of State a letter from the Governor of Sierra Leone, enclosing a report from Colonial Surgeon Ross, at Freetown, regarding the case of American missionaries, about whom various stories have been told.

The party, consisting of Mr. Kingman and wife, Miss Dick and Messrs. Helmick, Jaderquist, Tryce, Gates and Harris, arrived last February. They began at once to live in native fashion, hoping by this to gain the confidence of natives. In July, Kingman informed Surgeon Ross that Gates and Harris had died. No doctor had been summoned because the whole party were strong believers in the faith cure.

WASHINGTON JOTTINGS

Denial Made of Persecution of Russian Hebrews.

Government Imports Must Pay Duty.

Railroad Official Pardoned by the President—Population of Texas and Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—Secretary Blaine is informed by the Minister of the United States, in St. Petersburg, in regard to the various reports of alleged persecution by the Russian Government of Hebrews living in that country, that upon a thorough investigation he will be able to present not only a denial of the Russian Government, but of the Hebrews themselves and confirmatory testimony that these injurious allegations are baseless.

TARIFF CHARGES

Must Be Paid Upon Articles Intended For Government Use.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—Secretary Windom has sent letters to each of the other members of the Cabinet, inviting attention to the fact that the provision "exempting articles imported for the use of the United States" contained in the Act of 1883, is no longer in force and that there is no similar provision in the Act of October 1, 1890. Articles imported for the use of the various departments are therefore subject to duty, unless especially provided for in the free list.

BELKNAP'S FUNERAL.

Buried in Arlington Cemetery With the Honors of a Soldier.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—The remains of the late Ex-Secretary of War, William Belknap, were today interred in Arlington National Cemetery, in ground tendered by the War Department.

Funeral services were conducted in St. John's Episcopal Church, the remains being taken thither under an escort of veteran military organizations. At the grave the Grand Army services were conducted, after which Colonel Michael, of Crocker's famous brigade, made a