IN THE STRICKEN SOUTH

Awful Picture of Agricultural Conditions Painted.

WORSE TO-DAY THAN EVER

Prominent Georgian Blames the Railroads, the Trusts and the National Bank Act for Much of the Distress.

Washington, June 19.—James Barrett, vice president of the Georgia State Agricultural society, was the only witfore the industrial commission to-day. He spoke upon the agricultural conditions in the South, saying they were worse to-day than they had ever been in the history of the country. He said the cotton interest was especially depressed, prices last year amounting to a little more than 4 cents a pound. At this price a man could not save himself if he paid wages amounting to more than $3 a month. Planters generally pay about $6 a month for wages and at such prices they could not prevent loss if they received less than 6 cents per pound.

Mr. Barrett said that nine-tenths of the cotton grown was mortgaged before it matured. Rates of interest and commission were high and the merchants were gradually coming into possession of the land. The banks charge 10 per cent for money for three months' time. He advanced the idea that the national bank act had done vast damage in outlawing real estate as security for money loaned to these banks and that, all told, this act was thought the most damaging legislation that had ever been enacted.

The witness said nearly all the plantation labor was done by negroes and that there was practically no immigration because of the cheap labor and social conditions. Railroad rates were such as to make watermelon growing unprofitable, and the same was true of other garden products.

"The railroads are both the daddy and the mammy of the trusts," he asserted.

Mr. Barrett said the census of 1890 had shown that Augusta, where he lives, was the most illiterate place in the United States and he thought this fact was due to the presence of too much politics in the schools.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

A Sharp Engagement With a Lot of "Friendly Natives."

Manila, June 19, 3:20 p. m.—A battalion of the 4th infantry, which left Imus, where General Wheaton is in command, this morning to reconnoiter toward Pedas des Marin, where it was believed most of the rebels who escaped from Paranaque and Bacoor had fled, was attacked in the rear by apparently friendly natives. This brought on a sharp engagement lasting several hours, resulting in five Americans being killed and about 25 wounded. The loss of the rebels is very heavy.

The battalion soon exhausted its ammunition and at 2:30 p. m. General Wheaton and his staff, with two mountain guns and one field piece, went to reinforce the troops attacked. General Wheaton was fired on in the road and had a narrow escape.

A third battalion was ordered to the front and formed on the Las Minas road. Heavy firing on both sides followed, the artillery being freely used. The enemy was located in the woods at 4 o'clock, and showing signs of retiring, as the rebels were being pressed very hard. One gun of the 6th artillery, in an advantageous position, did great execution. The fighting was still in progress at 5 o'clock, at which time the Americans had secured a quantity of Filipino arms, which had been abandoned in the woods. The scene of the fighting is over 20 miles from Manila.

Mrs. Schurman Aboard.

Vancouver, B. C., June 19.—The Empress of Japan left this afternoon for Hong Kong and Yokohama. Among her passengers is Mrs. J. M. Schurman, wife of Dr. Schurman, president of Cornell university and chairman of the United States peace commission now in the Philippines.

Three Drowned.

Portage, Wis., June 19.—Julius Grotzke, aged 24, John Robinson, aged 18, and Minnie Schieffedbein, aged 17, were drowned in the Wisconsin river eight miles below here by the boat capsizing. Three others in the boat saved themselves.

Over-burdened Women.

Many a man sees his wife bend and tug at burdens that strain the back and the heart alike, without any idea of the outrage. Children follow in too quick succession to allow the mother time to recuperate. The womanly organs become displaced, there are debilitating, disagreeable drains, with the added pain of inflamed or ulcerated parts. In this condition the woman bravely tries to carry her household load, afraid to take the rest she needs lest a meal will be late. No wonder she is pale, weak, wretched, surly of temper and snappish of tongue. She would be false to nature if she were anything else. No persons need help so much as the class of whom this woman is the type. And for such women no help is so sure, so wonderful, as that given by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It restores all the womanly organs to perfect health. It establishes regularity in their functions. It restores the strained and shattered nervous system. It clears up the complexion, rounds out the form and makes life a daily happiness. "Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol or whisky. It is the best medicine for women. Nothing can be "just as good" as the best. Tell the dealer so if he offers a substitute.

"I have long thought it my duty to write you a few lines to let you know what your 'Favorite Prescription' has done for me," writes Mrs. Euphemia Falcouer, of Trent, Muskegon Co., Mich. "I am twenty-seven years old; have been married ten years. I am the mother of four children. My *first two* babies were still-born, and I suffered every thing but death. My friends all thought I could never recover. I was reduced to 109 pounds. When I was three months along for my third child I was taken with hemorrhage or flooding and came near having a miscarriage from female weakness. For two months I was under the care of our doctor, but was getting weaker all the time until one day I happened to come across one of your little books and I read it through, and the next day I sent and got three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of 'Pellets.' I improved so fast I continued to take your medicine until baby was born, and he is healthy and all right. He is four years old. My baby girl is two years old. My health has been good ever since. I now weigh 165 pounds."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets increase the efficiency of "Favorite Prescription" where a laxative is required.

YOUNG KELLY INNOCENT

He Was Wrongfully Convicted of Robbery in Billings.

SENT UP FOR FIVE YEARS

The Real Criminal Makes a Confession and Governor Smith Hastens to Grant Kelly an Unconditional Pardon—A Strange Story.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Helena, June 19.—Governor Smith today performed an act that he believes will partially right the grievous wrong that has been done Edward J. Kelly, a young man who is serving a sentence of five years in the penitentiary. After having been convicted in Yellowstone county last year of robbery, proof that appears to be beyond the possibility of a question was presented to the governor to-day that Kelly is innocent of the charge and that another man now serving a term in the Oregon state penitentiary is the guilty man. As soon as the matter was laid before the governor he exercised his constitutional prerogative and granted to Kelly a free and unconditional pardon. The board of pardons will act upon the pardon as soon as the law will permit, and there is little doubt that Kelly will soon be a free man.

The manner in which it became known that Kelly is suffering for the crime of another would furnish a plot a Zola or a Conan Doyle. A bigger case of injustice does not appear to have transpired in the state. Kelly was charged with robbing the Exchange saloon in Billings in September, 1898. He was accused of the crime because he had in his possession a watch belonging to the bartender. He returned the property to its owner, saying he had bought it from a man by the name of Tracy, who wanted to raise some money to pay his way to North Dakota. Kelly's story was not credited. There was a strong feeling against wrongdoers in Billings at that time and his protestations of innocence availed nothing. When Sheriff Berky took him to the pen that officer said he believed the boy, for Kelly is a young man, innocent. Kelly reiterated his protestations of innocence to Conley and McTague, the penitentiary contractors. They are used to similar stories from all new arrivals and did not pay much attention to him. Their interest was aroused when he told them he would like to have the privilege of looking over the photographs that are kept of all convicts that have been confined in the penitentiary, as he said he wanted to see if Tracy's face was among them. His request was not granted at that time, but it was later, and under circumstances that were highly dramatic.

Not long ago the contractors received a letter from J. F. Janes, warden of the state penitentiary of Oregon, telling of a confession that had been made by a convict confined in that penitentiary of the name of Harry Tracy, who was sent up from Multnomah county for 20 years for assault and robbery. Tracy said he had committed the robbery at Billings, and had sold the watch to Kelly, who said he was a friend of the bartender who owned it, and wished to restore it to its rightful owner. Tracy wrote a statement, which the warden forwarded to Conley and McTague.

"I, Harry Tracy, robbed the Exchange saloon and gave to him (Kelly) a watch which I got from the bartender," wrote Tracy. "It was in September when I robbed the saloon. I don't know the date, but I think it was just before the county fair. If that man is not out, write and I will give a satisfactory description of the crime, so as to leave no doubt that I did it. Kelly was a stranger to me and did not know who robbed the saloon. I heard him say the bartender was a friend of his, and that he also said he would give me $15 for the watch, just to give it back to the bartender. I gave him the watch and left for Dickinson."

This confession of Tracy's aroused the suspicion of Conley and McTague, and they determined to fix up a scheme to see if Kelly was telling the truth. They sent to Oregon and procured two photographs of Tracy. One, with a full face view, was mounted the same as other photographs in the rogues' gallery and placed on the wall alongside of others. Kelly was brought in and told to look over the photographs. After carefully looking over about 200 he stopped in front of the photograph of Tracy, gazed at it for a minute in silence, then said: "That's the mug." Another picture showing a side view of Kelly's Tracy's face was handed to him. Why, I would swear that's the fellow who sold me the watch," said he. Then he repeated the story, which appeared to dovetail into that Tracy told. The contractors promptly notified the governor.

In announcing the pardon, Governor Smith sent the following letter to the state board of pardons: "Subject to your approval, I hereby grant an unconditional pardon to Edward K. Kelly, who was convicted to prison from Yellowstone county on Nov. 11, 1898, under a sentence of five years for robbery, and whose term will expire on Aug. 11, 1902, and I direct that he be released from custody and discharged from prison as soon as the requirements of law will permit. All my knowledge of the facts in the case is obtained from the letter of Messrs. Conley and McTague, and the enclosure herewith, which are transmitted for your inspection. I am convinced by these statements that Kelly is innocent of the crime charged, and should at once be set at liberty."

May Be a Rhode Island Man.

Woonsocket, R. I., June 19.—Victor Edair, mentioned as dead in a dispatch from Circle City, Alaska, may have been Victor Altaire, jr., of this city, son of a prominent builder, who left Woonsocket for the Klondike May 10, 1898, and was last heard from three months ago. He spoke of having been on the Dahl river.

It Is Roger Provost.

Boston, June 19.—There is no M. Provost of this city in the Klondike, but Roger Provost, a Holbrook shoemaker, who went to the gold regions during the rush. He has not been heard from in several months. A wife and six children, all boys, are living. When last heard from Mr. Provost was prospecting and intended to return soon.

His Closing Levee.

London, June 19.—The Prince of Wales held the final levee of the season to-day. The Duke of Connaught, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Marlborough, the cabinet ministers and the diplomatic corps were among those present.

TRIAL OF THE TEST CASE

Constitutionality of Colorado's Eight-Hour Smelter Law.

NEW SCHEDULE OF WAGES

The Trust Smelters Are Fixing Up a New Scale Which, It Is Hoped, Will Prove Entirely Satisfactory to Employes.

Denver, Colo., June 19.—The proceedings to-day before the supreme court in the test cases constituted the principal developments of the day in the smelter strike situation. The cases came up on the application for a writ of habeas corpus. Assistant Attorney General Reed appeared for the state, Waldron and Waterman for the trust and T. M. Patterson, representing the State Federation of Labor, appeared as amicus curiae. Mr. Patterson protested against the trial of the cases on the ground that they were not bona fide and that the desire of the trust was to secure a decision under which the men should be allowed to work more than eight hours under contract. Finally the smelter company agreed to withdraw all objections to the validity of the law except regarding its constitutionality, and with this understanding the court named June 29 as the day for the hearing of oral arguments on the question.

The local officers of the trust smelters are preparing a new schedule of wages to apply to all the plants of the company in the state, which will be presented to President E. W. Nash of the trust for his approval on his arrival in Denver on Wednesday. It is hoped that the new scale will be satisfactory to the men if approved by President Nash.

BASEBALL YESTERDAY.

Brooklyn, 6; Cleveland, 1.

Cleveland, June 19.—Both teams played a good team to-day, but the visitors excelled at the bat. Bates was a trifle wild. Attendance, 300. Score:

Cleveland	1	5	1
Brooklyn	6	9	1

Batteries—Bates and Schreconget; Dunn and Grim.

Umpires—O'Day and McGarr.

St. Louis, 7; Washington, 4.

St. Louis, June 19.—Clean, hard hitting at opportune moments gave St. Louis a victory over Washington to-day. The Perfectos played in superb form, both in the field and at the bat. Attendance, 1,800. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	7	13	2
Washington	4	9	2

Batteries—Young and O'Connor; Weyhing and McGuire.

Umpires—Emslie and McDonald.

Chicago, 10; Boston, 8.

Chicago, June 19.—After Boston had today's game all but won Willis went up into the air in the seventh and filled the bases. His wildness was followed by a triple and a long fly, placing the locals one run to the good. Callahan presented Boston with the tieing score in the eighth. Nichols came in in the eighth and was immediately pounced on for a single home run. Attendance, 3,200. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	10	8	6
Boston	8	13	2

Batteries—Callahan and Donahue; Willis, Nichols and Bergen.

Umpires—Gaffney and Manassau.

Pittsburg, 5; New York, 0.

Pittsburg, June 19.—Brilliant, errorless work by Pittsburg shut New York out. Both pitchers were gilt-edged, but Tannehill carried off the honors. In seven innings the visitors were out in one-two-three order. In the fifth New York made three hits and filled the bases but could not score. Attendance, 1,800. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	5	6	0
New York	0	5	1

Batteries—Tannehill and Bowerman; Seymour and Warner.

Umpires—Lynch and Connelly.

Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 0.

Cincinnati, June 19.—The Reds played their usual indifferent and weak game again to-day and were easily shut out by the Phillies. Donahue pitched splendid ball while Breitenstein was a mark. Attendance, 700. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	6	4
Philadelphia	9	13	0

Batteries—Breitenstein and Wood; Donahue and McFarland. Umpires—Burns and Smith.

Louisville, 3; Baltimore, 2.

Louisville, June 19.—Cunningham pitched great ball to-day and the Orioles would have been shut out but for two misplays. Wagner's single sent in the winning run in the 12th. Attendance, 250. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Louisville	3	13	3
Baltimore	2	4	1

Batteries—Cunningham and Zimmer; Howell and Robinson.

Umpires—Swartwood and Warner.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	53	41	12	.774
Boston	52	34	18	.654
Philadelphia	51	31	20	.608
Chicago	53	32	21	.604
St. Louis	53	32	21	.604
Baltimore	52	31	21	.596
Cincinnati	51	24	27	.471
Pittsburg	51	24	27	.471
New York	53	22	31	.415
Washington	54	17	37	.315
Louisville	54	16	38	.296
Cleveland	49	9	40	.184

Two Big Fellows.

New York, June 19.—At the Coney Island Sporting club to-night, before a slim crowd, Yank Kenny of Detroit received the decision over Dunkhorst of Syracuse in a 25-round bout. Dunkhorst weighed 250 pounds and Kenny 190. Kenny was the aggressor from first to last, but in two rounds, the 12th and 13th, Dunkhorst landed heavily and had Yank momentarily on "Queer street." In both of these rounds, however, the Detroit man recovered quickly and had the big fellow groggy before the gong sounded. In the closing round both men were too far gone to do any harm, and although Yank landed repeatedly he could not finish his man. At the end both men were on their feet.

Canada Was Not Saucy.

Ottawa, Ontario, June 19.—The statement published in New York to-day that the Dominion government has told England to choose between the United States and Canada in the Alaskan boundary negotiations is positively contradicted in government circles here.

PRODUCTION OF METALS

Gold and Silver Being Mined in Greater Quantities.

BIG INCREASE IN A YEAR

Official Statistics Give Montana Second Place in the Production of Silver and Fourth in That of Gold.

Washington, June 19.—Director of the Mint Roberts has announced his final estimate of the production of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year 1898 as follows:

State.	Gold.	Silver (in fine oz.)
Alabama	$ 5,000	100
Alaska	2,524,000	9,200
Arizona	2,465,100	2,246,800
California	15,637,900	642,300
Colorado	23,195,300	22,815,000
Georgia	128,600	500
Idaho	1,716,900	5,073,800
Iowa	100	.....
Maryland	600	.....
Michigan	100	32,400
Minnesota	100	.....
Montana	5,126,900	14,807,200
Nevada	2,904,500	805,000
New Mexico	729,600	425,000
North Carolina	84,000	.....
Oregon	1,171,000	130,000
South Carolina	104,200	300
South Dakota	6,599,700	152,300
Tennessee	900	.....
Texas	300	472,900
Utah	2,285,400	6,485,900
Virginia	4,500	.....
Washington	766,200	254,400
Wyoming	5,200	100
Totals	$64,463,000	54,438,000
Totals for 1897	$57,332,000	53,860,000

The commercial value of silver bullion in 1898 was 59 cents per fine ounce, while for 1897 it was 60 cents.

ON THE RACE TRACK.

Sheepshead Bay.

New York, June 19.—In the Daisy stakes at Sheepshead bay to-day Neda and Misericordia were equal favorites. It was little more than a walkover for Neda, for she won all the way. Central Trust took the sixth race by a head from Intrusive. Her time equalled the track record. W. H. Clark, the owner of Banastar, favorite for the Suburban, ordered Jockey Maher away from his stables to-day and told him he could not ride for him or any one else during this and next year. Mr. Clark has the jockey under contract for 1899 and 1900, and says he prefers to pay him the $10,000 a year to stay off the ground. He makes no direct charges that Banastar was pulled in the big race of Saturday, but declares he will protect other owners. First race, six furlongs—Admiration won, Prestidigitatrice second, Abuse third; time, 1:13 4-5. Second race, selling, mile and an eighth—Holland won, Estaca second, Bon Ino third; time, 1:54¾. Third race, Daisy stakes, five furlongs—Neda won, Misericordia second, The Bobby third; time, 1:02 1-5. Fourth race, mile—May Hempstead won, Merry Prince second, Byron McClelland third; time, 1:39 1-5. Fifth race, selling, five furlongs—Mauvilla won, Prestige second, Fluke third; time, 1:02 1-5. Sixth race, Grass selling stakes, mile and a sixteenth—Central Trust won, Intrusive second, Concord third; time, 1:47.

At Denver.

Denver, June 19.—This was ladies' day at Overland park and the attendance was greater than on any day of the meeting, being fully 10,000. Favorites won in all but two of the running races, and in them the winners were not long shots. Jockey Gray was thrown by Charlemagne in the first running race, and in the hurdle race Tuberville was thrown from Lord Beresford. It was believed that Beresford would have taken the race but for the accident. Results:

First race, trotting, road wagon—Dr. Dunlevy won second and third heats and race; time, 2:24½, 2:26; Josie C. took first heat; time, 2:25¼. Second race, pacing—Celeste R. won in three straight heats; time, 2:16¼, 2:18½, 2:21. Third race, four furlongs—Humming Bird won, Bourbon second, Enzy third; time, :49. Fourth race, mile—Reolia won, Nonesuch second, Rags third; time, 1:44½. Fifth race, mile and an eighth, over five hurdles—Tuesde won, McPryor second, Dick Behan third; time, 2:15. Sixth race, five and a half furlongs—Marven won, Gold Bug second, Dad's Daughter third; time, 1:09¾.

At St. Louis.

St. Louis, June 19.—Only one outsider, Lady Callahan, was able to land within the money at the fair grounds to-day. In the fourth event Fontainbleau was cut down by Headwater and lamed for life. Track fast. Results: First race, selling, six furlongs—Hindoonet won, W. B. Gates second, Tava Harris third; time, 1:15¼. Second race, selling, seven furlongs—The Pride won, Sir Gatian second, Colonel Cassidy third; time, 1:28½. Third race, selling, mile and 70 yards—Duke of Baden won, Dutch Bard second, Leo Bruno third; time, 1:47. Fourth race, six furlongs, purse—Kensington won, La Josephine second, Fausturo third; time, 1:15. Fifth race, purse, five furlongs—Southern Girl won, Sam Phillips second, Felix Bard third; time, 1:02. Sixth race, mile and 20 yards—Lady Callahan won, Meadowthorpe second, Be True third; time, 1:42¾.

At Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, June 19.—Weather pleasant, track fast. Results: First race, six furlongs, selling—Crystalline won, Garnet Beach second, Katie Rutherford third; time, 1:15¼. Second race, five furlongs, selling—Aurea won, Fairy Dell second, Miss Hudson third; time, 1:02¾. Third race, mile, selling—Beana won, Salvarse second, Freak third; time, 1:42. Semper Idem finished second, but was disqualified for fouling. Fourth race, mile, selling—School Girl won, Shield Bearer second, Vanessa third; time, 1:42. Fifth race, five furlongs—Strathlight won, Postmaster second, Dissolute third; time, 1:03¾. Sixth race, mile, selling—The Elector won, Yubadam second, Friesland third; time, 1:41.

At Hawthorne.

Chicago, June 19.—Weather fair at Hawthorne, track good. First race, mile, selling—Uhlers won, Defender second, Piccola third; time, 1:41½. Second race, five furlongs—Izenik won, Pantland second, Caviar third; time, 1:01½. Third race, seven furlongs—Donald Bain won, Hoed's Brigade second, Boney Boy third; time, 1:25¾. Fourth race, mile and an eighth, selling—Isabey won, Elkin second, Sutton third; time, 1:54¼. Fifth race, mile—Our Johnny won, Vaseline second, Bartler third; time, 1:42¾. Sixth race, mile—Darda won, Uncle Abb second, Ison third; time, 1:41¾.

Big Timber Firm in Trouble.

Christiana, June 19.—The great timber firm of Christopherson & Co. has suspended payment. The Christiana discount bank is involved to the amount of 3,000,000 kroner. Other banks are involved for smaller sums.

RIVERS RISING RAPIDLY

The Warm Weather Causes Great Volumes of Water.

A SERIOUS SITUATION

The People at Hamilton Engaged in a Hard Struggle With the Swollen Stream—Western Montana Rivers, Higher Than Ever Before.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Missoula, June 19.—The rush of water in Western Montana has been the theme of discussion here to-day. The warm wave of the past two or three days has given most of the streams in this end of the state the appearance of floods. The single exception to this is the Big Blackfoot, which has not risen in proportion to the extent that the others have. A big log jam, however, in the storage above Bonner Mills has backed up the water so that the road up the canyon has not been passable to-day. The Rattlesnake has reached a height greater than any that it has attained this season up to date. The Missoula reached the 11-foot mark of the scale at the Higgins avenue bridge this morning, but it has fallen two-tenths of a foot since then and is still going down slowly. The Flathead is rising, but is still far below the danger point.

The Bitter Root has been on the rampage again and once more the temporary bridge has gone out, this time so badly that it will be difficult to replace it until there has been a considerable decline in the water. The river bottom at that place is of such a character that it does not hold piles in good shape, and it will be useless to attempt to put them in until the flood subsides. The anxiety regarding the sawmill dam at Hamilton has been renewed and the mills shut down this forenoon to enable all of the workmen to help in the fight against encroaching water. At noon the message that reached the Standard office from Hamilton said that the water was then two inches above the mark made last Monday, when the dam had such a close call. During the afternoon there was a further rise of two inches, and at 4 o'clock the water was two feet deep in the space between the end of the dam and the mills. At that hour, however, it ceased to rise and has remained stationary ever since.

The mill people were better prepared this time for the flood, as the rise in the river was much more gradual than it was a week ago. The result has been that no damage has been done yet, though there is no doubt that the situation is serious. It is much cooler tonight and it is hoped that the chill will stop the rush of water sufficiently to enable the present flood to run off. Everything is all right at present and the boom in the pond seems to be holding all right.

Below Missoula, where the Missoula river is swelled by the flow from the Bitter Root, there has been a great rise to-day, and there is some fear regarding the booms that are in the stream. No report of any serious damage has reached here yet. A few cooler days will help things very much and the weather reports are being anxiously scanned.

MRS. THOMAS C. MARSHALL.

A Lovable Woman Whose Noble Qualities Endeared Her to All.

Missoula, June 19.—The fears of the friends of Colonel Marshall in this city were confirmed this noon when a telegram was received by C. H. Hall announcing the death of Mrs. Marshall at New York at 11:45 o'clock this morning. After the telegram was received, yesterday there was little hope here that Mrs. Marshall could survive, and the news received to-day was not a surprise. Mrs. Marshall had many friends in this city who will truly mourn over her demise. She was a most lovable woman and her many noble qualities had endeared her to all who knew her. She was born in Blandville, Ballard county, Kentucky, and was 45 years old. She was the daughter of Judge Jenkins, of the circuit court. In 1884 she came to Missoula with her husband, and has resided here ever since. For the past five years she had been ill and much of that time had been spent in travel for the benefit of her health. The trip to New York was under the hope that specialists of that city might cure her, but the first reports received from there after her arrival discouraged her waiting friends at home. She leaves three daughters, Mrs. Scheuch, Miss Anna Marshall and Miss Emily Marshall, and one son, Charles, who was with her at the time of her death. The remains will be brought to Missoula for interment. Colonel Marshall will probably leave New York Tuesday morning.

Filed for Record.

Missoula, June 19.—The following instruments have been filed for record with the county clerk:

Location of water right—Isaie Fournier, 125 inches on section 24, township 15, range 21, and section 30, township 15, range 20, unsurveyed.

Declaration of occupancy—Isaie Fournier, unsurveyed land which will be when surveyed, southeast quarter of northwest quarter; southwest quarter of northwest quarter; northwest quarter of section 25, township 15, range 21.

Location of water right—James M. Broughton, 40 inches of waters of Mack creek.

Sheriff's deed—D. T. Curran, sheriff, to Albert E. Ludwig, lots 16 and 17, block 7, South Missoula, $200.

Location of water right—Angeline H. Sherwin, 35 inches of the west branch of Clark creek.

On the Banks of the Wabash.

Missoula, June 19.—J. M. Hamilton has received a letter from C. H. Musgrave, formerly of this city. Mr. Musgrave is now a farmer in Illinois, having taken in charge his old family homestead at Huntsville, Ill. He is on the banks of the Wabash river and writes that he is doing well and is contented and happy in his change of vocation. There was evidently no truth in the report that was current here some time ago that Mr. Musgrave had entered the ministry.

The Irrigation Congress.

Missoula, June 19.—Circulars containing announcements regarding the irrigation congress will be ready for distribution the latter part of this week and it is the hope of the committee that all business men of the city will secure and enclose them in their correspondence. The railways will make special rates for the meeting of the congress and there should be a large attendance.

MAKES AN EXPLANATION

Lieutenant Commander Hodgson on the Schley Incident.

WHAT THE ADMIRAL SAID

And What He Did Not Say on the Bridge of the Brooklyn When He Was Mixing With Cevera's Fleet.

Washington, June 19.—The occurrences on the bridge of the Brooklyn during the battle of July 3 having been the subject of a controversy in the newspapers, the navy department recently undertook an investigation of the various allegations. Lieutenant Commander Hodgson and Lieutenant Commander Hellner, who have figured in the controversy, were both called on for explanations of the utterances attributed to them and the former was directed to report for examination on this to Captain Chadwick at Boston. The department has now given out for publication Captain Chadwick's report on the matter. It is not yet determined whether or not the answer of Lieutenant Commander Hellner will be made public at this time. Chadwick's report is as follows:

U. S. S. New York, Boston, Mass., June 17, 1899—Sir: In obedience to your orders of the 12th instant I have to report the following as the statement by Lieutenant Commander Hodgson of the conversation between Rear Admiral Schley and himself during the action of July 3, 1898.

He states as follows: "As we were approaching the Spanish ships, I heard Admiral Schley say port or starboard several times to Captain Cook in the conning tower, the admiral being on the platform surrounding the tower. I had been on the bridge above and was just coming down to report the position of the ship when I heard the admiral say, 'Hard aport.' The Maria Teresa was then hauling abaft our port beam. The Brooklyn was heading about northeast. I told the admiral, or at least suggested to him, that the Texas was very close on our starboard hand and would bring us close to her. I do know that I used the word 'collision.' I did not say, 'You mean starboard.' I intended him to understand there was danger of running into the Texas. He said, 'All right,' or words to that effect—I can not repeat verbatim. When I knew he was going to turn to starboard, I suggested backing the starboard engine in order to make a smaller circle and give the Texas a wider berth, but he decided against that as decreasing the speed of the turn. He did not say, that I know of, 'We are near enough to them (the Spaniards) already.' The only thing I gathered from what he said was that if we turned to port we should get so close that we should expose ourselves to torpedo attacks. I suppose he meant torpedo boats and replied to him that I had not seen them."

Lieutenant Commander Hodgson states he did not intend to convey in his note of denial sent at the request of Admiral Schley and published in the Washington Post, the idea that no such colloquy took place.

He states, regarding this, as follows: "Admiral Schley wrote me, enclosing an editorial from a New York paper of June 1, asking me to write a denial of what he phrased 'An oft repeated calumny.' He said he had no recollection of any such conversation. I wrote a lengthy letter of explanation, giving my recollection of the conversation as nearly as possible. Admiral Schley wrote me, saying: 'There is much in your letter which I should not like to use, as it would provoke an assault upon you which I would not like to happen. What I want to show is that the dialogue did not occur.' I then wrote a denial of the colloquy, certainly not intending that no such colloquy occurred, but that it did not occur as printed. At the same time I sent with this an explanatory letter explaining to the admiral that the letter of denial was a denial of the dialogue as it appeared in print, and that I had told the correspondent of the paper that substance of the conversation was correct. In writing the letter I wished to refute the fact of any controversy existing at a critical stage of the battle. It, the letter, was a denial of the words as they stood in the published article, a denial of their literal correctness and not a denial of the substantial correctness of the statement."

A copy of the letter has not been retained by him; he had a rough draft, which has been mislaid. Lieutenant Commander Hodgson appends his signature as a voucher for the accuracy with which the foregoing is given. Very respectfully,

F. A. CHADWICK,
Captain, U. S. N.
A. G. HODGSON,
Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N.
To the secretary of the navy.

Amusements.

Missoula, June 19.—The Missoula fire department announces its annual ball at the Union opera house for Tuesday, July 4. The tickets are out and the invitations have been sent to the patrons of the department.

The Knights of Pythias will have an especially interesting meeting this week. At the conclusion of their ceremonies there will be a social session, at which the Knights will put up the best they have in the house.

The subscription lists for the appearances of the Wakefield Opera company at the Union opera house this week are receiving a generous number of signatures and the company will play to good houses both nights. The operas that have been selected, "Martha" and the "Bohemian Girl," are both popular and the appearance of the company will be a notable event in the season's theatrical circles.

Timber Survey Party.

Missoula, June 19.—A. P. Hartley returned this afternoon to the camp of the Northern Pacific timber survey party of which he is a member. The party has worked as far west as St. Regis and will remain there for about a month. Mr. Hartley says that there is still a lot of snow in the range above the camp of his party and that the people in the lower country are looking for more high water.

Little Hope for the Paris.

Falmouth, England, June 19.—The American liner Paris, on the rocks near the Manacles, experienced to-day the first southeasterly gale which has blown since she was wrecked. This compelled the salvagers to desert the wreck. The divers had succeeded in blasting away the rocks and cleared the steamer of water above her false bottom, when the storm came up and drove them off. It is now feared that the liner will be forced further ashore and be broken in two.

THINKS THEY'RE THE MEN

Colonel Wilder Believes the U. P. Train Robbers Are Caught.

ARRESTED IN THE PARK

They Answer the Descriptions All Right They Said They Were Bound for Henry's Lake, Idaho—U. S. Marshal Woolman Notified.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Helena, June 19.—United States Marshal Woolman this afternoon received the following letter from Colonel Wilder, the commanding officer of Fort Yellowstone in the park: "Three men, said to answer the descriptions of Currie and the Roberts brothers, captured by a party from here. They will be here this evening."

This confirms the dispatch in this morning's Standard telling of the capture of the outlaws south of the park. To-day the marshal received a letter from George Whittaker, a deputy United States marshal in the park, in which he relates having met three men passing through the park June 13, whose descriptions tallied with the advertisement of at least two of the men, and who, it is believed, are the parties that have been arrested by the troops. They gave their names as A. T. Martin, C. J. Roberts and George F. Phillips, bound for Henry's lake, Idaho. "Two men of very dark complexions, looked as if they had Indian blood in them; one man about 30 years old, weighing about 187 pounds," wrote Whittaker. "They had eight horses. They were seen at the upper Geiser basin. Colonel W. O. Wilder, the park superintendent, has wired his men to arrest them on suspicion. Think they are the three men wanted."

The marshal says he believes from other advices that the Roberts brothers and Currie have been captured. He is waiting for more definite description of the men taken.

AT SAN FRANCISCO.

It Is the Desire of the Volunteers to Be Mustered Out There.

Washington, June 19.—The following cablegram has been received from General Otis:

"Manila, June 19.—Adjutant General, Washington: All volunteer organizations here desire muster out at San Francisco."

The cable message of General Otis regarding the wishes of the volunteers was in response to a specific inquiry of the war department based upon its declared policy of having each volunteer organization elect whether it should be mustered out at San Francisco or at its home station. It appears from General Otis' message that the volunteer organizations prefer to disband at San Francisco in accordance with the original arrangements of the war department. A model camp has been established at San Francisco and provided with every facility for the comfort and convenience of the returning soldiers. It has been deemed advisable from a sanitary standpoint to keep each organization in the camp at least two or three weeks before permitting the men to go to their homes and scatter through the country.

General Otis also cabled the war department as follows:

"Manila, June 19.—Adjutant General, Washington: The Sherman arrived this morning. Casualty, Edwin L. Gavett, 6th infantry. Colonel Kellogg and 12 men left at Honolulu sick. Seven cases of typhoid fever en route. Sixth infantry leave for Iloilo to relieve the Californians at Negros. The transport Indiana with 130 officers, discharged as sick, with civilians, left for San Francisco via Nagaski yesterday. The Hancock and Sherman with the Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Utah leave for the United States as soon as the troops can be placed in readiness. The Californians will leave as soon as selected. Colorado is to follow on the first available transport."

The arrival of the Sherman means that General Otis will receive substantial reinforcements. The Sherman left San Francisco May 22 and carried the 6th infantry and a number of recruits, numbering in all 41 officers and 1,356 enlisted men, under command of Brigadier General Bates. Colonel Kellogg, of the 26th infantry, was taken ill on the trip from San Francisco to Honolulu and was invalided home from the last port. The transport Grant left San Francisco on the 30th ult., with the 16th infantry and is expected to arrive at Manila early next week. Some confusion results from the coupling of Iloilo with Negros. There is a battalion of the 1st California at Negros under command of the officer at Iloilo, which is the headquarters for that part of the Philippines.

PAID THE CUBANS.

General Randall Says He Gave Money to Almost 2,800 Soldiers.

Havana, June 19.—General George A. Randall has returned from paying the Cuban soldiers. He says he paid almost 2,800 men. The majority delivered up their arms, which were turned over to the civil authorities. A few men were arrested for issuing bogus certificates of discharge.

Lieutenant Colonel Reber of General Wilson's staff, has arrived at Sancti Spiritus. He finds the wires are being more respected since the arrest and punishment of the last offenders.

"He That is Warm Thinks All So."

Thousands are "cold" in that they do not understand the glow of health. This implies disordered kidneys, liver, bowels, blood or brain. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes "warm" because it gives all who take it perfect health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.