

FOR FRIDAY. Warmer, with snow, except in extreme eastern portion.

FOR SATURDAY. Probably fair; variable winds.

A Few Goods Left In Spite of Our Heavy Xmas Trade

We have still enough goods left to make a very respectable New Year's gift.

New Year

We can show many nice articles that we know will please. Our diamond stock is still in pretty good shape.

Jewelry and Optician

OWSELY BLOCK, BUTTE

pick them out

The Usual January Stock-Reducing Sale of

MEN'S SUITS and OVERCOATS

At Sacrificing Prices IS IN EFFECT AT THIS STORE NOW, owing to the continued mild weather.

- LOT 4401—Basket weave, worsted suits, serge lined, handsome gray color, \$22.00. This Sale \$13.85
LOT 8735—Handsome gray mixed Cheviot suit, sack style, regular price \$20.00. This Sale \$13.85
LOT 1822—Elegant blue mixed Cheviot, round collar, sack style, price \$17.50. This Sale \$13.85

Gans & Klein BUTTE, MONT.

Largest Clothing House in Montana

JUDGE CLANCY DECIDES THE PENNSYLVANIA CASE

On Every Point the Opinion of the Court Is in Favor of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, Plaintiff, and Against the Boston & Montana Company, Defendant—Ground Involved Is of Great Value—Will Be Carried to the Supreme Court—Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law in Full.

Judge William Clancy yesterday afternoon rendered a decision in the celebrated Pennsylvania mining case in favor of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, plaintiff, and against the Boston & Montana Company, defendant.

There are still several suits pending in the district court, in which the Boston & Montana Company is plaintiff, involving the same ground, and in which that company sues the Montana Ore Purchasing Company for about \$600,000 damages for ore taken out.

The only attorneys interested in the case who were present in court when the judge announced the news, and reached a decision were John J. McHatten, representing the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, and L. O. Evans, representing the Boston & Montana Company.

The court's findings of fact and conclusions of law in full are as follows: Findings of Facts. "This cause having been tried to the court and all of the evidence and arguments of the respective parties having been presented to and submitted to the court for its judgment and decision herein, the court after fully considering the pleadings and all of the evidence introduced, and the argument of counsel for the respective parties, and being fully advised in the premises, finds from the said pleadings and evidence the following facts:

"I.—That the mine in controversy was at the commencement of this action and for a long time prior thereto had been in the possession and entitled to the possession of the following described parcel of mining claim and plat situated within the exterior boundaries of the Johnstown lode claim, lot 173, township 3 north, range 7 west, Silver Bow county, Montana, which parcel of land is particularly described as follows:

"Beginning at the southeast corner of lot No. 173, a granite stone, running thence north 8 degrees and 30 minutes west 219 feet, thence north 70 degrees and 52 minutes west 40 minutes, thence south 33 minutes west 225 feet, thence south 49 degrees 40 minutes west 225 feet, thence south 89 degrees 25 minutes east 400 feet, thence north 55 degrees 20 minutes east 587 feet to the place of beginning, containing an area of 8.56 acres, and that the plaintiff is now and was at the commencement of this action, and for a long time prior thereto, the owner and in possession and entitled to the possession of all the veins, lodes and ore deposits therein, together with all their dikes, spurs and angles throughout their entire depth into the earth, and also of all the metals, ores, gold, silver, copper and metal bearing quartz, rock and earth in said parcel of ground and in said veins, lodes, ledges and ore deposits throughout their entire depth.

"II.—That said Johnstown lode claim, lot 173, is a quartz lode mining claim, and was located as such on the 24th day of January, 1873, and that thereafter a United States patent was granted therefor upon said location. "III.—That plaintiff said parcel of ground is also situated within the exterior boundaries of the Rarus lode claim, lot 173, and that the plaintiff is now and was at the commencement of this action the owner in possession and entitled to the possession of seven hundredths (7/100) of an acre of land, situated in the northeast corner of the Pennsylvania lode claim, and of all the veins, lodes, ledges and mineral deposits having their tops or apices therein throughout their entire depth. "IV.—That there are certain veins, lodes and mineral deposits which have their tops or apices within the exterior boundaries of plaintiff's parcel of ground, situated within the exterior boundaries of the Johnstown lode claim, as aforesaid, and which pass in a northerly and westerly direction. That said veins, lodes and ore deposits also have their tops or apices within the exterior boundaries of the Johnstown lode claim, and that some of said veins and ore deposits are so correlated and bound together by mineral connection at some points within said Johnstown lode claim as to constitute a mineral lode at such points. That aside from the veins, lodes and mineral deposits just mentioned there is a vein which has its top or apex within the Johnstown lode claim and a portion of said parcel of ground owned by the plaintiff, which vein has been referred to in the testimony as the north connecting vein.

Johnstown lode claim, or in the plaintiff's parcel of ground which does pass through the north side line of said Johnstown lode claim. "That said vein connects with a vein which has its apex in the Johnstown lode claim and in that parcel of ground owned by the plaintiff, and which vein passes on its course or strike through both end lines of the Johnstown lode claim.

"That said vein connects with a vein does not pass through said parcel of ground and it has no individuality beyond the point of its connection with the vein aforesaid. "That all veins other than said north connecting vein which pass through or apices within the Johnstown lode claim, also have the same in the plaintiff's parcel of ground and pass on their strike or course through the Johnstown lode claim, as the same was surveyed for patent and patented.

"V.—That there is a mineral-bearing vein containing copper, silver and gold which has its top or apex within the exterior boundaries of the Johnstown lode claim, and within the exterior boundaries of plaintiff's parcel of ground, and is the vein upon which the discovery and location of said Johnstown lode claim was made, and which was from the United States issued therefor, and that said vein passes on its course or strike through both end lines of said Johnstown lode claim, as surveyed and patented.

"That there are certain portions of the veins which have their tops or apices in the Johnstown lode claim, and in the plaintiff's parcel of ground, and which enter said Johnstown lode claim on their strike or downward course through the west end line, which pass through the south side line of said Johnstown lode claim to the east, and the east end line of the Pennsylvania lode claim, and extended to the north in its own direction would intersect said south side line of the Johnstown lode claim, and that a line drawn parallel with the end lines of the Johnstown lode claim through a point on the south side line of the Johnstown lode claim, and extending westerly portion of said vein pass on its course through the said south line, would be easterly of the Pennsylvania east end line and of a portion of that line of the other side of said line, and that the tops or apices of all the aforesaid veins lie within the Johnstown lode claim and the plaintiff's parcel of ground, and that a line drawn parallel with the end lines of said Johnstown lode claim as aforesaid.

"That said discovery vein of the Johnstown lode claim passes on its course through the east end line of said claim and lies to the north of said veins or portions of veins which pass through the south side line aforesaid, at the place where they cross each other.

"VI.—That all of said veins, lodes and ore deposits aforesaid which have their tops or apices within plaintiff's parcel of ground, pass on their course through that portion of the west boundary thereof designated in the descriptions of said parcel of ground contained in the complaint and herein as 'south 33 degrees 49 minutes west 225 feet' and lie north of the south boundary line of said parcel of ground.

"That the point of departure through the south side line of the Johnstown lode claim of the most easterly and westerly portion of the vein or ore body, which passes on its strike through the same, is at a point on said line 234 feet westerly from the east corner of said Johnstown lode claim, and that there is no vein, lode or ore body which has its top or apex in said Johnstown lode claim which passes through the said side line thereof westerly of said point.

"VII.—That all of said veins or lodes and said lode and ore bodies which have their tops or apices within the Johnstown lode claim and within that parcel of ground owned by the plaintiff, save or incline on their downward course to the west and so far west from a perpendicular on their course downward as to extend beyond the south boundary line of plaintiff's parcel of ground aforesaid, and the south side line of the Johnstown lode claim, extended downward vertically and to enter beneath that portion of the Johnstown lode claim lying to the south of the plaintiff's parcel of ground, and into the Snow Bird lode claim, the Pennsylvania lode, lot 172, and the ground to the south thereof beneath the surface.

"VIII.—That said veins, lodes and ore deposits and ore bodies hereinbefore mentioned, and which so depart on their downward course as aforesaid, have been developed or exposed in certain portions thereof by underground workings made by the plaintiff within the surface boundaries of its parcel of ground, and beneath the surface of the Snow Bird and Pennsylvania lode claim.

"That the same have been entered upon by means of the 400, 450, 500, 700, 800 and 900 foot levels and drifts made from or connected with the No. 1 and No. 2 Rarus shafts and the underground workings made from or connected with said levels and drifts, said underground workings being designated in the testimony herein as Rarus levels and workings.

"IX.—That the plaintiff is now and was at the commencement of this action and for a long time prior thereto had been in the actual possession and occupancy of all of said workings and all said veins, lodes and mineral deposits exposed therein to the depth of the 900-foot Rarus level aforesaid.

"X.—That all of said veins, lodes and said lode and ore deposits or ore bodies are continuous both on their strike and dip for their entire length, within the end lines of the Johnstown lode claim.

MACRUM MUST EXPLAIN.

State Department Will Take Up the Case of the South African Consul.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The case of Consul Charles B. Macrum, the United States representative at Pretoria, who insisted on being relieved at the time the South African war became most acute, is assuming additional importance as Mr. Macrum nears home. The understanding at the State department is that he is not coming by way of the English ports, but is on a German ship which comes through the Mediterranean and thence direct to this country, the trip taking about six weeks from Dec. 15 last, the date of his sailing from Lovosna, Marquitz. In the present aspect of the case, there is little doubt that, unless the consul presents ample explanation for his course, he will not continue in the consular service.

It is reported that the mystery surrounding his departure had been cleared up by a letter from him to Representative Taylor of Ohio, who represents the district from which Macrum is to be relieved, but that Macrum, who secured his appointment as consul, but Mr. Taylor said to-day that he had heard nothing from Macrum except indirectly through his letters to relatives. These give no indication of the cause of his return, but speak of the excitement incident to the war and the hurried preparations on both sides. There is nothing, however, to show a pro-Boer or an anti-Boer inclination nor any serious discussion of the political aspect of the war.

CLEAR CASE OF LOOTING.

Affairs of Stahl and Straub, Brokers, Are in a Bad Way.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27.—The committee appointed by creditors to investigate the affairs of Stahl & Straub, brokers, who failed on Nov. 23, report that not a dollar's worth of available resources was found. The total liabilities amount to \$1,221,283 and the total assets to \$257,478, leaving a deficiency of \$963,805. There is \$37,364 due depositors and customers. Judge McPherson in the United States district court to-day appointed Frank M. Crawford receiver for Stahl & Straub, fixing the security at \$200. Counsel for the creditors asked for a restraining order to prevent the transfer of securities and to have the firm adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt.

Charles H. Veltun, the expert accountant in charge of the brokers' books, said at a meeting of the creditors to-day: "This is the cleanest case of looting I have met with in 20 years."

The heaviest creditor is Frank M. Crawford, the receiver, in the sum of \$68,000.

A MONSTER FOSSIL.

Prehistoric Monster Found in a Good State of Preservation.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. Valparaiso, Chile, Nov. 27.—A fossil, evidently prehistoric and a cross between an alligator and a lizard, was found at Caldera, a seaport of Chile, at the time of the discovery had washed ashore near the north beach, under a sunken rock near the north beach. He reported the find to the authorities, and by order of the intendente, Senor Carlos Placer, it was lifted out of the water and preserved in a box on shore, where it was photographed. It is now being boxed preparatory to removal to Valparaiso.

Evidently an uncommonly low tide was at the time the fossil was washed back the sand which perhaps had covered the fossil for many years and left it exposed to view. It is believed to weigh about six tons and measures approximately 12 feet in length, 14 feet in height and 14 feet in width. The head is nine feet long and the tail 14 feet 11 inches long. Across the back it measures nine feet nine inches. The fossil is well petrified and has considerable scale hanging to it.

THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Number of Loaded Freight Cars Dumped Into a Stream.

San Bernardino, Cal., Dec. 28.—As No. 23, westbound freight train over the Santa Fe route, was crossing Cajon creek bridge today, about 12 miles north of this city, nine cars fell through the bridge into the creek. Six of the cars were loaded with cotton, one with telegraph wire, one with general merchandise and high explosives. The cars caught fire, and the entire configuration, destroying the entire contents and frame work. There were 50 cars in the train. Seven cars with the engine and tender crossed with safety, but nine cars in the center of the train dropped through the bridge, leaving 10 cars in the rear of the train on the track. The cars at the ends of the wreck were pulled out of reach of the flames, but the entire wreck, as well as the bridge, was totally destroyed. The cause of the disaster is mere conjecture, some saying a wheel broke, others that an explosion took place in one of the cars. No one was killed.

RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES.

Efforts Have Failed to Effect a Compromise With the Insurgents.

Kingston, Dec. 28.—Columbian advices say that endeavors to effect a compromise between the government and the insurgents have failed, resulting in a renewal of hostilities. On the Pacific side both parties are marking time, while on the Atlantic side severe fighting has occurred in a trap and suffered severe losses. General Casabianca was wounded. Both sides are apparently powerless to hold the advantages gained, occasioning popular disgust and clamor for foreign intervention in behalf of the commercial and concessional industrial interests, which are threatened with ruin.

Noted for Intimidation.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The New York Central stockholders at a meeting at noon today voted \$85,000,000 worth of stock unanimously in favor of ratification of the lease of the Boston & Albany, called Daniel Shays Bond, publisher of the Albany Standard, and George S. Bowdoin of J. P. Morgan & Co. for the English stockholders.

BOER CHAMPIONS LOSE

Wesleyan University Triumphs in the Debate.

SUBJECT ABLY DISCUSSED

Manner in Which the Students Presented Their Arguments Showed Careful Preparation—Members of the Supreme Court the Judges.

Special Dispatch to the Standard. Helena, Dec. 28.—The first inter-collegiate debate held in Montana between debaters selected from colleges took place to-night, when three students of the State university and three from the Wesleyan university discussed the attitude of the Boers. The State university team spoke in favor of the proposition that the attitude of the Boers is justifiable, while the Wesleyan speakers took the opposite side. The debate occurred in the Auditorium and was attentively listened to by a large number of spectators. It was a feature of the present session of the State Teachers' association that was keenly enjoyed. The three members of the supreme court of the state were the judges. They decided that the negative side had been the abler presenters of the case of the State university, and without attempting to pass judgment upon the merits of the question. The debaters were frequently applauded as they proceeded, and the announcement of the decision was greeted with the Wesleyan yell. Each of the speakers was allowed 12 minutes and five minutes were allowed one speaker on each side to sum up. One of the debaters was a lady, Miss Estelle Boyce of the university, and she was roundly applauded good without saying.

L. Wood opened the debate for the university. He was followed by L. E. Amittie in the Wesleyan ranks, who then championed the cause of the Boers, being followed by J. D. Ashby, who maintained that Oem Paul and his followers were in the wrong. Gay followed for the university, and made the case of the Boers should win and R. C. Smith closed for the Wesleyan. Messrs. Wood and Ashby then summed up for either side. All of the participants showed that they had given study to the subject in hand, and on the whole advocated their contentions in a commendable manner. L. Wood, one of the university team, in replying to the claim of the other side that corruption was rampant in the Boer government, created considerable amusement by remarking that corruption in public life was not entirely unknown in this country, and particularly in our own state.

After a few minutes' consultation the judges announced their conclusions. Chief Justice Brantly, in awarding the debate to the State university, said that which there was a difference of opinion, it was impossible to decide for either side. It would have to be decided in favor of one or the other. The speaker for the Wesleyan side, did not, not upon the merits of the question so much as upon the skill display in the presentation of the respective sides, and, after consideration, concluded that the negative side presented its case in a better manner. The winners of the debate were accorded the college yell and the congratulations of friends.

A reception to the State Teachers' association closed the program. The attendance at the session of the teachers' association to-day was considerably better than yesterday. The morning was taken up with meetings of the superintendent's department, kindergarten work and higher education. Superintendent Carleton spoke at the superintendent's meeting, telling of the success of the institutes of the past year. He said the practice of having the superintendent's department at the institutes rather than a number had proved beneficial. He also advocated a uniformity of programme.

Superintendent Gleason of Deer Lodge and Superintendent Peebles of Fergus read papers upon a stated course of study that were discussed. The kindergarten work and higher department work were carried out according to the programme. The question papers were read upon elementary instruction, secondary instruction and higher education and all generally discussed by the entire association. The session will and to-morrow. The question came up this afternoon of amending the constitution so that the annual meetings can be held at other places besides Helena, as at present. It will require a two-thirds vote to carry the amendment.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORIES.

Secretary of the Treasury Designates Additional National Banks.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The secretary of the treasury today designated several additional national banks as government depositories to receive internal revenue receipts, and it is said will continue to do so until the total sum so deposited amounts to \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000. Deposits, however, will not be made with the additional banks until the banks comprising the first group, designated several days ago, have received deposits equal to the amount of bonds turned into the treasury by the same, as security, which approximates \$17,000,000. It is expected the deposits will begin to be made under the new designations about Jan. 10. Any national bank desiring to be designated as a government depository, willing to deposit the same in the treasury as security, including those now receiving deposits, is entitled to participate in this distribution of internal revenue receipts.

Impressive Memorial Services.

London, Dec. 28.—Impressive memorial services in honor of the late Duke of Westminster were held in Westminster Abbey to-day. Representatives of Emperor William and most of the English royal personages were present. Albany sang a solo. A. J. Balfour and the diplomatic corps and many other notables attended. There was a similar service in Chester cathedral. The queen's representative and all the municipal and county bodies were present.

Daniel Ford's Will.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 28.—The will of late Daniel Shays Bond, publisher of the Youth's Companion, filed for probate in the Middlesex probate court to-day.

disposes of an estate of about \$2,500,000. The will gives \$7,000 direct to public charitable and religious institutions, mostly in Massachusetts, and provides annuities for others. He also bequeaths \$300,000 to the Baptist Union, subject to conditions, among them that it shall become a corporation within two years after the testator's death. Of the residue one-sixth goes to the American Baptist Home Mission Union and one-ninth each to several other charities.

PHILIPPINE COMMERCE.

Hemp Ports to Be Opened as Soon as Properly Garrisoned.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Assistant Secretary Melkielejohn of the war department, has written a letter to Representative Long of Kansas, discussing the policy of the department regarding the commerce of the Philippines, with special reference to the opening of ports for the exportation of hemp. Mr. Long has transmitted a letter of a correspondent stating that there is so little hemp in the country now that the price is a normal price of 5 or 6 cents, while only 2,000 bales a week have been shipped to this country since the war began, instead of 25,000 bales per week as formerly.

Practicing his explanation with the statement that General O'Lea has been instructed to open the hemp ports as soon as he had proper garrisons, which would be sent in January, Mr. Melkielejohn goes on to show that the correspondent has an erroneous idea as to the effect of the war on the hemp shipments. He says the largest hemp exportation from the islands in the past year was in 1897, when exports averaged 17,300 bales per month. During the 10 months of 1898, the imports of hemp into the United States amounted to 475 tons which shows, he adds, that there never has been a year when so much entered the United States as in this year, while its value has been \$11 per ton for 1898 or 1899.

Mr. Melkielejohn indicates that the correspondent picked out certain years of agricultural depression in the wheat states as the basis of his exceedingly low quotations of past prices. He declares the communications received by the department from manufacturers and brokers indicate there is no real or genuine depression in the wheat market, as feared by the farmers, and he concludes his letter as follows:

"The war in the Philippines is doing everything compatible with the requirements of the military situation to develop the trade of the islands and is confident the so-called hemp ports will be open to trade in ample time for any accumulation of hemp there, which would reach this country and be manufactured before the next wheat harvest."

WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Transmits Testimony to Attorney General.

Washington, Dec. 28.—To-day the interstate commerce commission, in compliance with the request of freight shippers and representatives of the commercial interests, transmitted to Attorney General Griggs a transcript of the evidence taken at the hearing last week respecting the new classification of railway freight rates. The present classification is to be made on Jan. 1, by all railroads using the official classification. These include more than 60 lines east of the Mississippi river, and the Ohio rivers. The petition of the shippers was that the commission should transmit the evidence taken before it to the attorney general without a recommendation, but that the legal proceedings by which the rates otherwise to restrain the roads from putting the new classification into effect.

To the request of the shippers the commission in part complies. The evidence and arguments are transmitted to the attorney general, but without recommendation. The letter of transmission, which is signed for the commission by Martin A. Knapp as chairman, expresses no opinion as to the claims of the petitioners that the action taken would constitute a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Attorney General Griggs, who is ill to-day, has given no intimation yet as to what action, if any, he may take on the premises. Necessarily, he will have to review the testimony before he can reach an intelligent conclusion. In any event, it is said it will be several days before the matter can be determined.

REQUISITION ISSUED.

Sheriff Curran Will Go to Michigan for a Forger.

Special Dispatch to the Standard. Helena, Dec. 28.—Sheriff D. T. Curran of Missoula county arrived from Missoula last night and presented at the executive office an application for a requisition upon Governor Pierce of Michigan for Bart Morton, who is wanted to answer to the charge of forgery. The requisition was issued. It is based upon a warrant sworn to by David Dickson before Justice of the Peace William Huxley of Hill Gate township, Missoula county, charging Morton with forgery in raising a check for 84 cents to \$124, and passing it on Dickson, who is a saloon keeper near Iron Mountain.

It appears Morton was employed as a cook by John Lynch at Iron Mountain; that Lynch gave him a check on the Western Montana National bank of Missoula for \$124. This Morton cleverly raised to \$124, succeeded in getting Dickson to cash it Nov. 25, and fled the country, going first to Butte, thence to Michigan, where he was captured at Kalamazoo. When he left Iron Mountain he asked that his mail be forwarded to a certain address in Butte. This is understood to have assisted the officers in eventually locating him.

NO MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

Believed, However, That There Are Others in the Brazzill Mine.

Brownsville, Pa., Dec. 28.—No bodies were discovered at the Brazzill mine to-day, but the chances of adding a few more dead to the present number are so strong that the inquiry will not be closed until next Wednesday. Five or six feet of debris remain to be removed from the bottom of the shaft, and it is expected two or three bodies will be found. To-day a small dog was taken down to assist the workmen. He has been in other wrecked mines in the district and was of great service in finding bodies. He trots along until he catches a scent, then stops and digs until his master arrives. He may be another day or two before all the debris is turned over and removed.

Queen Arrives at Osborne.

London, Dec. 28.—Queen Victoria arrived at Osborne, Isle of Wight, this afternoon. The water was very rough on route.

PEACE TO THEIR ASHES

Heroes of the Maine Laid at Rest in Arlington's Sacred Soil.

SAD AND SOLEMN SCENES

Ceremonies Are Simple, but Extremely Impressive—Four Survivors of the Disaster Attend—Father Chadwick Conducts the Services.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—Upon the heights of Arlington cemetery the Maine dead, brought from Havana by the battleship Texas, to-day were laid away in their final resting places with simple religious services, and the impressive honors of war, in the presence of the president, members of his cabinet, officers of the army and navy and other officers of the government. A cabinet officer, surveying the flag-draped coffins before the ceremony began, said:

"The lives of these men cost Spain her colonies."

But there was no thought of triumph in the grim scene to-day. With a touch of sadness and solemn gravity the nation's silent army of the dead, the heroes gave its defenders a Christian burial at home, in soil hallowed by patriotic deed.

A soft mantle of snow covered the earth, muffling the beat of the horses' hoofs, the slow-turning carriage wheels and the tramp of soldiers and sailors as they approached the burial place. The sea is a commanding one. In front, the broad Potomac flows around the Potomac river; beyond, the shaft of Washington, the dome of the capitol and the sprawling city; to the right, the checked embossures of old Fort Mifflin, and between, the graves of the heroic dead of San Juan. To the left the stately mansion of Lee and to the rear, through the vistas of snow-laden pine and cedar, the silent army of the patriotic dead of the civil war, sleeping in rank upon rank in their last bivouac.

The caskets interred to-day ranged row on row. Over each was spread an American flag, upon which lay a wreath of gladiolus leaves. Around the enclosure, shoulder to shoulder, were drawn up the cavalry of Fort Myer; to the right was a battalion of marines from the navy yard, with their spiked helmets and scarlet capes turned back; to the left a detachment of Jackies from the Texas in navy blue; in the flag-draped stand in the rear, the president and his cabinet, Admiral Dewey, Major General Nelson, a group of distinguished army and navy officers. In their showy dress uniforms, while all around pressed the throngs of people who had braved the snow and biting winds to pay their last respects to the dead. Among these were many relatives and friends of those who had been lost in the disaster.

There was a tender appropriateness in the fact that the Maine, who was in command of the Maine, who she was blown up, had charge of the ceremonies in honor of his men, and that Father Chadwick, who was chaplain of the Maine, was there to perform the last rites. Three other officers lived through that awful night in Havana harbor were at the side of the graves of their comrades—Lieutenant Commander Charles Clark, who was executive officer of the Maine, and sank the Pluton and the Furor at Santiago; Lieutenant F. C. Bowers, who was assistant engineer of the Maine, and Joseph H. Smith, a fireman on the Maine, who was blown overboard and took his place under a canvas-covered shelter in the open space in front of the dead.

The Protestant services were very simple. Charles Clark read the burial service of the Episcopal church, and then gave way to Father Chadwick, who was assisted by Rev. Fathers Peck and Brown and two purple-robed acolytes. With head bowed to the public blasts, the Maine's chaplain read a memorial service according to the rites of the Catholic church, consigned the dead, blessed the ground, repeated the Lord's prayer and concluded with a fervent appeal for the repose of the souls of the departed.

The Pan-American Exposition.

Buffalo, Dec. 28.—The executive committee of the pan-American exposition here received letters from the governors of Indiana, Colorado, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Maine, Wyoming, Michigan, Florida and West Virginia stating that they will call the attention to the general assemblies of their respective states to the pan-American exposition and use their influence to have their states represented. In these states the legislature cannot take action in time to have state buildings erected. The exposition managers hope to have these states represented by commissions.

Will Build a Railroad.

St. Paul, Dec. 28.—A Winnipeg special to the Dispatch says: The Dominion government apparently contemplates building a railway from Great Slave lake to Chesterfield Inlet and through the Yukon district. A survey party is now being fitted out and one of the members is now in the city.