Historical Society X

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CAPITAL GATHERINGS.

A Short Cabinet Meeting on Various Topics.

DISPOSAL OF LAND.

The Commissioner Takes the Part of the Pueblo Indians Who Are Unjustly Taxed.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—Hendricks is said to have informed the President that he is impressed with the belief that a change in the office of Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital service is neither wise or expedient, and that he has accordingly withdrawn the name of Dr. Matthews, whom he had urged for the place. He also said that he will oppose the appointment of Dr. Walling on the same grounds. The resignation of Surgeon-General Hamilton has not been accepted and the impression is growing that he will retain the office.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by Endicott, Whitney, Manning and Vilas. Among the questions considered at the meeting were the troubles in Wyoming and the possible reorganization of the Civil Service Commission. The political situation in New York was also informally referred to.

LAND MATTERS.

Commissioner Sparks of the Land Office has prepared a statement of disposals of public land and the receipts from them during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885. Total number of entries, 226,382; total number of acres 2,011,366,338; total value, $7,686,114.80 The number of original homestead entries was 50,877, including 7,415,885 acres. The number of final homestead entries was 22,066, including 3,032,679 acres. The number of original timber culture entries was 30,998, including 4,755,005 acres. The number of final timber culture entries was 750, including 90,300 acres. The total number of acres taken under railroad selections was 3,558,914, made up as follows, (fractions omitted): Alabama, 33,198; Arizona, 133,052; California, 376,445; Colorado, 111,252; Dakota, 790,693; Iowa, 6,014; Kansas, 195,046; Louisiana, 19,887; Minnesota, 108,217; Montana, 793,459; Nebraska, 178,039; Nevada, 60,612; Oregon, 245,386; Utah, 17,123; Washington Territory, 535,216; Wisconsin, 518,190. The grand total of the disposal of land, 120,113,663 acres, which includes 881,850 acres of Indian lands. This is a decrease in the number acres disposed of as compared with the year 1884 of 6,535,656; but as compared with the year 1883 it is an increase of 683,630 acres. From the sales of Indian lands $933,483 was realized, making the total receipts from all sales of lands $7,686,114, a decrease as compared with the receipts during 1884 of $4,159,532, and as compared with the year 1883 a decrease of $3,086,167.

The Postmaster-General to-day appointed the following fourth-class postmasters: for California—at Colfax, Mrs. Susan Richardson. Oregon—at Collins, William A. Peaks; Fordsville, Robert Moss.

THE INDIAN DELEGATION.

The Pueblo Indian delegation called again upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs this morning, and will leave for their home in New Mexico to-night. They have been partially successful in their mission, for the Commissioner will request the authorities of New Mexico to suspend the tax levy until the exact legal status of these Indians can be determined. The Commissioner seems to be of the opinion that these Indians should not be taxed. He admits that they were properly regarded as citizens under the treaty by which New Mexico was ceded to the United States, but says they never have been allowed to exercise the rights of citizenship. The New Mexican authorities have not allowed them to vote, except upon some petty question of ditching affecting their own community. Their lands were granted to the tribe by Mexico, and the United States is paying them money which the authorities of New Mexico seem to be endeavoring to acquire by taxation. The Commissioner believes that the Pueblos who were poor, ignorant Indians should be protected as wards of the nation.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called for the resignation of Martin L. Noerr as chief of the division of captured and abandoned property and lands. Mr. Noerr was appointed from the District of Columbia and was one of the oldest employes in the service. There are no charges against him.

NEARLY ALL GONE.

Captain Lee, agent of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian reservation has telegraphed Commissioner Atkins that only 21,000 head of cattle remain on that reservation and that they will be removed by the end of this month.

SPORTS.

Eastern Racing News—The Yachts—Ball Games.

LOUISVILLE, September 22.—There was a continuation of good weather yesterday. The track was very dusty and the attendance still large. One mile—Conkling won, Lady Wayward second, Malaria third; time, 1:42¾. Five-eighths of a mile—Hemyar won, Silver Cloud second, Porter Asche third; time, 1:01½. Two miles—Ten Booker won, Irish Pat second—only two starters—time, 3:40. Three-quarters of a mile heats—first heat—Forest won, Chance second, Glen Loch third; time, 1:15. Second heat—Forest won, Chance second, Bettina third; time, 1:15.

THE YACHT RACE.

BRENTON'S REEF, September 22.—6 p. m.—Neither of the yachts "Genesta" and "Dauntless," which are contesting for the Bennett challenge cup, are in sight, although they have been out twenty-eight hours. The interest felt at Newport in the race is very great, and there are many sail and steam yachts out here. The wind in the forenoon was somewhat light from the south. It has now died out and there is almost a dead calm.

BAT AND BALL.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Brooklyn 2, Cincinnati 3.

DETROIT, September 22.—Philadelphia 1, Detroit 4.

ST. LOUIS, September 22.—Boston 9, St. Louis 14.

LONDON, September 22.—Metropolitan 0, St. Louis 5.

CHICAGO, September 22.—Providence 5, Chicago 8.

SPRECKELS' STEAMERS.

The Sugar King Succeeds in Arranging for Australian Mails.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 22.—Claus Spreckels received a dispatch to-day from William Center, who went to New Zealand and Australia as an agent for the Hawaiian line of steamers to see what arrangements could be made with those colonies for a continuance of the mail service from San Francisco after October 1st. Spreckels said an arrangement has been completed by which the Union Steamship Company will ran steamers from Auckland and Sydney, and that an English company represented by Mr. Pierce will maintain the service between San Francisco and Auckland. The company which Pierce represents are the owners of the steamers "Zealandia" and "Australia," at present plying between here and Australia, and which have been leased by the Pacific Mail Company.

Going to Investigate.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the suspension of George H. Sterling, recently appointed weigher at the New York Custom House, in the place of Captain George B. Bacon, pending an investigation to be made by the Collector of Customs of the circumstances attending the change in the office. The action of the secretary is based on the information that the appointment is an improper one.

THE REVOLT.

Singing Praises to Prince Alexander—Arrest of a Nihilist.

PARIS, September 22.—The opinion prevails at the Turkish Embassy in this city that the great Powers of Europe, and especially Germany, will enforce respect of the treaty of Berlin and that the difficulty in Roumelia will be settled favorably to Turkey without resort to arms.

It is rumored here that owing to the excited state of affairs in the Balkan states the Austrian army has been mobilized.

PHILIPOPOLIS, September 22.—A tedeum was sung in the garden surrounding the palace by an immense crowd of people in honor of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, who has arrived in the city. The Bulgarian National flag has been hoisted over the empire.

General Dragalski, commander of the Roumelian Militia, has been arrested.

AUSTRIA'S DESIRES.

LONDON, September 22.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Vienna states that in an interview with the Austrian Under Foreign Secretary, he was assured that Austria had no intention of annexing Bosnia and Herzegovinia. Emperor Francis Joseph's visit to Bosina had no connection with the recent events in Roumelia. Austria desires the Roumelia rebellion to be quelled. Communications are now passing between the signatory Powers to the treaty of Berlin, and it is hoped that they will result in a speedy settlement of the Roumelian difficulty.

GOING AT IT SYSTEMATICALLY.

The Puget Sound People to Hold a Convention to Settle the Chinese.

SEATTLE, September 22.—A body of masked and armed men visited the quarters of the Chinese workmen at the Black Diamond mine last night. The Chinese fled. Their houses were burned. The Chinamen had been discharged from the mines and expected to go to Seattle to-day. A convention of delegates from all parts of the Puget sound country was called to meet here September 28th to devise means of ridding the country of Chinese.

PORTLAND, Oregon, September 22.—Later reports from the Black Diamond mines show that there was no cause for scaring the Chinese, except to set an example for other Chinese and for whites who might employ them. The Black Diamond Company had, in obedience to public sentiment, discharged all of the Chinese and they were engaged all the next day in packing up preparatory to leaving. While they were thus waiting the masked men approached, frightened them off and burned their camps, tools, blankets and entire outfit. No violence was attempted on the persons of the Chinamen, who were allowed to flee into the woods uninjured.

SPOILED THE FUN.

How the London Police Beat a Brass Band Demonstration.

LONDON, September 22.—Mrs. Welden, sentenced to six months' imprisonment on March 30th for libeling Riviere, the manager of the Convent Garden theater, was released from Halloway jail secretly last night in order to prevent a demonstration which was to be made in front of the prison to-day. Mrs. Welden's friends had secured the services of several brass bands and had prepared to give her an enthusiastic reception on her release from prison this morning, after which she was to be escorted in triumph to Trafalgar square, where a grand welcome was to be given her. The action of the authorities caused the programme to be curtailed somewhat, but judging from appearances at this moment the musical programme will be carried out

SHOT TO DEATH.

The Result of a Botched Lynching—He Tells of His Slayers.

CHARLESTOWN, September 22.—A special to the *News and Courier* from Johnstown says that O. F. Culbreath was lynched today at Edgefield Court House. He was charged with killing William Hammond, a young man who was guarding the house of Mrs. Culbreath, from whom her husband was separated. He was taken by a mob from the officers while he was waiting to get bail, and was carried out of town, shot several times and left for dead. He revived, walked into town, made a statement implicating several of the lynchers and died. He denied his guilt to the last.

AMBUSHED OFFICERS.

An Old Kentucky Feud Terminates in Three Deaths.

LOUISVILLE, September 22.—A special says that word has just been received that in a fight in Letcher county, Ky., between the Jones and Wright factions, Dolph Drougbn, a deputy sheriff, Sam Cook and William Francis were killed. The factions had been warring upon each other and the above men went to arrest Jones, who heard of their coming, and ambushed them, shooting them down without any warning. There is much excitement over the killing.

CHOLERA'S MARCH.

Awful Fatality in Palermo—The Troops Preserving Order.

MADRID, September 22.—Seven hundred and fifty-nine new cholera cases and 270 deaths were reported yesterday throughout Spain.

ROME, September 22.—There were 214 new cases of cholera and 175 deaths in Palermo during the past twenty-four hours. Reinforcements of troops are now at different points in Sicily, and the populace has been quieted. No disorders are reported to-day.

Dedication.

DENVER, Colorado, September 22.—The new Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade building, on Lawrence and Fourteenth streets, was formally dedicated this afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. The building is a handsome four-story gray stone and granite structure, fifty by a hundred, and cost $38,000.

Not in Peace and Good Will.

MILWAUKEE, September 21.—A row occurred between differing factions of St. Hedgweig's Polish Church Society to-day in which a number were cut with knives and wounded with stones and clubs or seriously injured in other ways. Six of the participants, members of the church, have been arrested and jailed.

A Basis of Settlement.

MADRID, September 21.—*Journal Elcorres* states that an agreement has been effected with Germany by which Spain retains the Carolines and Mariana and Palois islands, while Germany acquires the Marshall and Gilbert groups.

Odd Fellows' Grand Lodge.

BALTIMORE, September 22.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows reassembled this morning. The session was devoted to the calling of the various States and referring their reports and appeals to committees.

The Good Work Goes On.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—E. A. Pushal has been appointed postmaster at Bakersfield, Cal., *vice* A. A. Wickwane, deceased; and R. D. Stephens at Sacramento, Cal., *vice* Chris Green, suspended.

Fever in Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 22.—A Guaymas, Mexico, special says: Yellow fever is decreasing here, only one case being reported to-day. At Hermosillo it is spreading.

Alfonso Very Ill.

MADRID, September 22.—The illness of King Alfonso has become serious. The officials of the Palace are endeavoring to conceal his actual condition.

WILLING TO FIGHT.

Alexander Says He Can Whip the Sultan of Turkey.

PHILIPOPOLIS, September 23.—All Mussulmans enrolled in the militia of Roumelia have been discharged from the service as a precautionary measure against conveying military secrets to Turkey. The sympathies of the Mussulmans are unoubtedly with the Porte and if permitted to remain in the army they would undoubtedly fraternize with the Turkish soldiers.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria declares he is able to withstand the attacks of all the forces the Sultan can rally to support his claims in Roumelia.

BERLIN, September 23.—A semi-official statement is made that the Powers will not look calmly on the breaking of the treaty of Berlin, but will side with Turkey, and if Russia opposes them she will be isolated. Only after the Bulgarians have been restored to the common seas can the Powers decide what shall be done for Bulgarian unity.

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

LONDON, September 23.—The *Standard* to-day commenting on affairs in Roumelia, urges the signatory Powers to the treaty of Berlin that although it may be too late to restore the *statu quo* in Roumelia they should take immediate measures to prevent a spread of the insurrection to the other Balkan States.

Russia has proposed a conference of the Powers on the Roumelian difficulty, but wants the Porte to take the initiative step in the matter. Austria will await a decision from the Porte before committing herself on the question.

TURKEY TO FIGHT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 23.—The Porte has issued a circular to the signatory Powers of the treaty of Berlin, protesting that the conduct of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, in relation to the rising in Roumelia is in violation of the stipulations of the treaty of Berlin and declaring that the Sultan has resolved on efficient action to carry out the rights of the Porte contained in article 16 of the treaty, which provides that in the event of the internal or external security of Eastern Roumelia being threatened, the Porte, after notifying the Powers of the exigencies that require it may send Ottoman troops into the province.

HANDY TREES.

The Way in Which They Are Utilized in Idaho Territory.

LEWISTON, Idaho, September 22.—Five Chinamen, implicated in the murder of Daniel Frazier, in Pierce City, were taken from the jail by citizens last night and hung to convenient trees.

Mr. Frazer, who was one of the pioneers of Southern Idaho, was well known and respected. His room in the rear of the store was entered on the night of the 11th inst. He was murdered and the body horribly mutilated. The attempt was then made to blow open the safe, which was unsuccessful. Tracks on the outside of the building showed that Chinamen had done the deed. In the next five days fifteen Chinese were arrested, and finally five confessed to the deed. These were taken out and summarily disposed of.

Their Rashness Led to Death.

EASTPORT, Maine, Sptember 23.—Six weeks ago the Spanish steamer "Hemacon," bound for Nova Scotia, went ashore on Murr ledge, nine miles off Grand Manin. The owners sent a crew of twenty men from St. Johns to wreck her. Yesterday afternoon a tug passed the wreck and offered to take the men ashore as a storm was threatening, but they refused the offer. A terrible gale raged early this morning, and when it cleared off, the people on the Grand Manin noticed that the steamer had disappeared, and there is no trace of her or the men. The vessel must have been broken to pieces during the storm and sunk with all on board. The crew all belong in St. Johns.

A Nice Pair.

KANSAS CITY, September 21.—A Nevada, Mo., special says: George Thompson and Edward Hinds were jailed here last Friday for robbery. This morning the sheriff discovered that they had sawed through the bars of their cell and formed a plot to kill him and liberate P. S. Star, who is to be hanged next month for murder, and then escape. A set of burglar's tools were found sewed in their cuffs and $2,000 was accidentally discovered sewed in Thompson's underwear. Hinds' valise contains a stick of dynamite. Thompson has been identified as a notorious crook.

Infected Palermo.

ROME, September 21.—Reports from Palermo regarding the progress of the cholera show a distressing state of affairs prevailing there. Fully 30,000 persons have fled from the city All the shops are closed and the streets are almost deserted. There is a great scarcity of food and water, and the epidemic is increasing with frightful rapidity. The sanitary officials are attacked by the people every time they attempt to disinfect houses where the disease exists, and they meet with great difficulty in carrying out their work.

A Hard Way to Get Even.

LONDON, September 21.—The expulsion of Prussians from Galacia in reprisal for the expulsion from Prussia of the Austro-Hungarians continues. All German employes are being dismissed, and German products are boycotted. The Russian authorities refuse to allow Prussians expelled from Russia to return to that country if their absence has extended over a period of fourteen years. Great misery prevails on the Polish frontier.

Smooth and Serene.

MADRID, September 21.—A better feeling prevails in this city, owing to reports having been received from Count Benomar, Spanish Embassador to Berlin, to the effect that he expects Germany will accept the offer of a coaling station, liberty to trade and right of navigation among the Caroline islands as the basis of a settlement of the Caroline dispute. The settlement will be made without referring the matter to arbitration.

Up Goes the Sugar Price.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 22.—A further advance of one-half cent on sugar will probably be made to-morrow, making the price 1½ cents over the New York prices. Claus Spreckels said to-day that a still further advance would be made later; that owing to the shortage in the beat sugar the price might go up to 15 cents for the best grades.

Opposed to Annexation.

BELGRADE, September 23.—The students of this city hearing a rumor to the effect that Austria was preparing to annex Bosnia under cover of the present excitement made a demonstration in front of the royal palace against such a proceeding. The crowd became so noisy that the police dispersed the people.

Lost at Sea.

LONDON, September 22.—The American bark "Cashmere," Captain Nichols, from Philadelphia, April 23d, for Hiogo, has been lost at Tenega Sima, off the island of Japan. Part of the crew saved.

A Rock Island Dividend.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., payable November 2d.

Getting Nearer Home.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—Henry Bows has been appointed postmaster at Hailey, Idaho, *vice* H. C. Burkhart resigned.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows has selected Boston as its next place of meeting.

The Roumelians are tearing up the railways to prevent the transportation of Turkish troops.

The indications are that Governor Hill will have a majority on the first ballot in the New York Democratic Convention. Tammany will support him solidly.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

President Cleveland on Civil Service Reform.

HE STANDS FIRMLY

By His Former Declarations and the Commission---An Able Document From the Executive.

Following is the full text of President Cleveland's letter accepting Commissioner Eaton's resignation:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 11, 1885.

Hon. Dorman B. Eaton—MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter tendering your resignation as a member of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners. I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere regrets that you are determined to withdraw from a position in the public service where your intelligent performance of duty has been of inestimable value to the country. The friends of Civil Service Reform and all those who desire a good Government fully appreciate your devotion to the cause in which you early enlisted and they have seen with satisfaction that your zeal and faith have not lead you to suppose that the reform in which you were engaged is unsuited to the rules which ordinarily govern progress in human affairs or that it should at once reach perfection and universal acceptance. You have been willing to patiently

ACCEPT GOOD RESULTS

as they step by step, could be gained, holding every advance with unyielding steadfastness. The success which thus has attended the work of civil service reform is largely due to the fact that its practical friends have proceeded upon the theory that real and healthy progress can only be made as such of the people who cherish pernicious political ideas, long fostered and encouraged by vicious partizanship, are persuaded that the change contemplated by the reform offers substantial improvement and benefits. A reasonable toleration for old prejudices, a graceful recognition of every aid, a sensible utilization of every instrumentality that promises assistance and a constant effort to demonstrate the advantages of

THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS

are the means by which this reform movement will in the future be further advanced. The opposition of incorrigible spoilsmen is rendered ineffectual and the cause placed upon a sure foundation. Of course there should be no surrender of principle nor backward steps, and all laws for the enforcement of the reform should be rigidly executed, but the benefits which its principles promise will not be fully realized unless the acquiescence of the people is added to the stern assertion of a doctrine and the vigorous execution of the laws. It is a source of congratulation that there are so many friends of civil service reform marshalled on the practical side of the question and that the number is not greater of those who profess friendliness for the cause and yet mischievously and with supercilious self-righteousness discredit every effort not in exact accord with their attenuated ideas, decry with carping criticism the labor of those actually

IN THE FIELD OF REFORM

and ignoring the condition which bind and qualify every struggle for a radical improvement of the affairs of government, demand a complete and immediate perfection. The reference in your letter to the attitude of the members of my Cabinet to the merit system established by the civil service law, besides being entirely correct exhibits an appreciation of honest endeavor in the way of reform and a disposition to do justice to their proved sincerity, which is not gratifying. If such treatment of those upon whom the duty rests of administering the Government according to reform methods was the universal rule, and if the embarrassments and perplexities attending such an administration were fairly regarded by all those professing to be friendly to such methods, the avowed enemies of the cause would be afforded less encouragement.

I BELIEVE IN CIVIL SERVICE REFORM,

and its application in the most practical form attainable; among other reasons, because it opens the door for the rich and poor alike to participate in public-place holding, and I believe the time is at hand when our people will see the advantage of a reliance for such an opportunity upon merit and fitness instead of a dependence upon the caprice or selfish interests of those who impudently stand between the people and the machinery of their Government. In one case, reasonable intelligence and education, which is freely furnished or forced upon the youth of our land, are credentials to office. In the other, a way is found in favor, secured by participation in partisan work, often for an unfitted person morally, if not mentally and physically, for the responsibility and duties of public employment. You will agree with me, I think, that the support which has been given to the present Administration in its efforts to preserve and

ADVANCE THIS REFORM

by the party restored to power after an exclusion for many years from participation in the places attached to the public service, confronted with a new system precluding the redistribution of such places in its interests, called upon to surrender the advantages which prevented partisanship, had taught the American people belonged to success, and perturbed with suspicion always raised in such an emergency that their rights in the conduct of this reform had not been scrupulously regarded, should receive due acknowledgement and should confirm our belief that there is a sentiment among the people better than a desire to hold office and

A PATRIOTIC IMPULSE

upon which may safely rest the integrity of our institutions and the strength and perpetuity of our Government. I have determined to request you to retain your present position until the 1st day of November next, at which time your resignation may become operative. I desire to express my entire confidence in your attachment to the cause of civil service reform and your ability to render it efficient aid, and I indulge in the hope and expectation that, notwithstanding the acceptance of your resignation, your interest in the object to which you have labored so assiduously will continue beyond the official term which you surrender. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

BLOATED BANKERS.

They Pass Resolutions Strongly Opposed To Silver.

CHICAGO, September 23.—The eleventh annual session of the American Bankers' Association began here this morning with a very large attendance, fully 500 representatives of the banking interests from every leading city in the Union being present. The meeting was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock by Lyman J. Gage of this city, president of the association, who delivered an address touching upon the silver issue and other matters to engage the attention of the delegates. The Executive Council offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the coinage of silver dollars under the compulsory law of 1878 is detrimental to the best interests of the people and dangerous to the welfare of the Government, and that the law should be immediately suspended and remain inoperative until the international agreement of the leading commercial nations shall give substantial assurance as to the future relation of gold and silver as money.

Another Speck on the Horizon.

PARIS, September 21.—Alarming reports have been received to-day to the effect that China is massing a large force of troops upon the Tonquin frontier.

Silver in London.

LONDON, September 22.—The panic in the silver market is abating and rates have risen on a demand from the Continent.

SPORTING EVENTS.

The "Genesta" Wins the Race--The "Puritan" Sells Cheap.

SANDY HOOK, September 23.—The "Genesta" crossed the winning line at 5:23:30 p. m., under a double-reefed mainsail and storm jib and with the topmast housed. The "Dauntless" is not yet in sight. The weather is getting hazy and the wind is blowing fifty miles an hour, with a heavy sea. The "Genesta's" time is, therefore, 48h. 10m. 30s. During the sail one of the "Genesta's" crew had an ankle broken by being thrown down by a heavy sea; another had his head cut open by being struck with an iron ring, and a third had a finger broken. The "Dauntless" is supposed to have given up the race and put into Newport.

NEW YORK, September 23.—The sloop yacht "Puritan" was sold at public auction here to-day for $13,500. Edward Burgess, who designed the yacht was the purchaser. After the sale he stated that he bought the "Puritan" for a gentleman in Boston, but refused to give his name for publication.

LOUISVILLE, September 23.—The weather is pleasant and cool. The track was very dusty. The attendance continues good. Mile heats—first heat—Virgie Hearne won, Madison second, Keene third; time, 1:45. Second heat—Virgie Hearne won, Keene second, Madison third, time, 1:44½. One mile and a quarter—Hazams won, Grey Cloud second, Thistle third; time, 2:13½. One mile and an eighth—Pearl Jennings won, Monogram second, Hopedale third; time, 1:57. Three-quarters of a mile—Dudley Oaks won, Mona second; Lord Clifton third; time. 1:17. Five-eighths of a mile—Bonnie Blue won, Mary Ann second, Rochelle third; time, 1:03¾.

BURKE'S ENGAGEMENTS.

DENVER, September 23.—Learning that Dominick McCaffrey is expected in Denver early in October, Burke to-day deposited $100 with Captain Smith of the *Rocky Mountain News* to meet McCaffrey in Colorado, Wyoming or Texas, under London or Queensbury rules, on any terms that McCaffrey may dictate, for from $1,000 to $5,000 a side. Burke to-day signed a contract with John P. Clowe, champion of Colorado, Wyoming and Texas, to spar four rounds with two-ounce gloves, Queensbury rules, at the Exposition building in this city the 30th inst., the winner to take two-thirds of the door receipts.

BALL GAMES.

DETROIT, September 23.—Philadelphia 12, Detroit 5.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Metropolitan 4, St. Louis 7.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.—Athletic 6, Louisville 10.

CHICAGO, September 23.—Providence 8, Chicago 16.

BALTIMORE, September 23.—Pittsburg 11, Baltimore 3.

NEW YORK, September 23.—New York 17, Buffalos 2.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Silver-Laden Men-of-War Overdue—Sterling's Case.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—The President to-day appointed S. M. Stockslager of Indiana to be Assistant Commissioner of the Land Office, *vice* Luther Harrison, resigned.

The United States steamers "Swarata" and "Yantic," which have about $10,400,000 in silver coin on board, were due at Washington yesterday, but have not been heard from since they sailed from Key West. Their delay in their arrival is undoubtedly due to the present stormy weather, and it is believed that they have encountered heavy gales off Hatteras. No uneasiness is felt for the safety of the vessels or their cargo, however, either at the Navy or Treasury Departments. The vessels are staunch and strong and are in charge of able and discreet officers.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Commodore Alex. A. Semmes, commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, died suddenly at Hamilton, London county, Va., yesterday afternoon.

Colonel Absalom Baird, Assistant Inspector-General, was this morning appointed by the President to be Inspector-General of the army, with the rank of Brigadier-General, to succeed General Nelson H. Davis, retired. Captain Henry J. Farnsworth of the Eighth Cavalry has been appointed Assistant Inspector-General, with the rank of Major, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of General Baird. Captain Farnsworth served during the war of the Rebellion as quartermaster, and was breveted a Lieutenant Colonel of volunteers for faithful and meritorious services.

The Secretary of the Treasury will make a personal investigation of the case of Mr. Sterling, weigher at the New York Custom House, who was suspended on Monday, but will take no further action in the matter until after Collector Hedden reports to him all the circumstances attending the removal of Captain Baird and the appointment of Mr. Sterling.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Details of the Recent Fatal Accident in the Yellowstone.

In the issue of this journal of September 11th, there appeared the following notice: "Late last night a special was received by THE MINER stating that on Sunday last, a Mr. Scott, formerly an employee of the geological survey party was killed while on the Yellowstone lakes. The dispatch gives no particulars as to the death of the man, but states that Mr. Renshaw the chief of the expedition and his associates are very much worried over the occurrence. The dispatch states that young Scott is a native of Illinois and has a brother living in Butte. The late hour at which the telegram was received prevented the possibility of obtaining any further information either in Butte or from Bozeman."

It is now ascertained that Mr. Scott in company with two friends was sailing on the lake the day stated and that a storm coming up he was struck and killed by lightning and his companions stunned but both recovered and buried the body near the scene of the accident. Deceased was named M. D. Scott, was about 45 years old and was a native of Mercer county, Illinois, where his father and brothers still reside. The entire family or the male portion of them invaded Colorado during the excitement of 1861. Leaving Colorado he went to Alder gulch and then to Blackfoot where he met with some success and accumulated some money. He then returned to his old home in Illinois where he remained for several years. Tiring of the monotony of country life he returned to this Territory about the year 1876, locating in Butte where he lived until the excitement over the placers in the Crow country broke out. From there he visited the Barker mining district where he stopped until about a year ago and then he went on a prospecting tour into the Wind River country.

Yesterday Patrick Talent received a letter from Billings signed by the father and two brothers of the deceased, stating that they were on the way to Bozeman to recover the remains and convey them to the old home for final interment.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds for the transfers of real estate have been filed in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder since our last report.

Julius P. Rhodes and wife to H. S. Clark, ¼ interest in Pacific lode, Summit Valley district; $5.

John P. Forbis, John G. Currie and Thomas G. Gorrie, to John P. Tradgeon, west 34 feet of lots 8 and 9, surface ground of the Buffalo Spur lode; $6.76.

John Treanor to Samuel R. Moffet, ½ of an undivided ½ of the Banner, Columbia, Oro Fino and Copper Mountain lode claims, all situated on the west side of Wickeeup gulch, Camp Creek district; $1.

Jeremiah Roach et al. to George C. Fitschen et al., 4.06 acres of mineral ground in Independence district; $100.

Joseph Silver and wife to Patrick J. Hamilton, house and lot on north side of Broadway, upon the Silver Joe lode; $150.

On to Herat.

CABUL, September 23.—Three Afghan regiments, equipped with Martini-Henry rifles, have left here for Herat.

AN INTERESTING MEETING.

The Womans' Christian Temperance Union at the Pavilion.

The meeting at the Pavilion last night, called by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Butte for the purpose of celebrating the centennial of temperance work in America, was attended by at least 200 persons who greatly enjoyed the order of exercises. The meeting was presided over Mrs. Clark, the President of the Union,

The song, "Rescue the Perishing," was sung with good effect, after which Rev. Mr. Shippen offered an earnest prayer for the success of the temperance cause.

THE OPENING ADDRESS

was delivered by the Rev. C. C. Frost, who stated that he had been traveling almost continuously for the past ten days, and did not know until yesterday morning that he was expected to take part in the present meeting, but he was glad of the privilege of lifting up his voice on the occasion of this celebration of the centennial of the Temperance Reform. The speaker then highly alluded to the history and objects of the temperance reform in America, and then gave an eloquent and instructive address on "drunkeness as a disease." The speaker agreed that legislation will not cure this disease, and used some pointed illustrations in support of his arguments. Mr. Frost, in the course of his address said, that the time was when ministers of the gospel in their usual visits to their parishioners, would get insulted if the members of their flock did not place

THE DECANTER AND GLASS

before them when their homes were visited. He knew of a minister in the great temperance State of Maine who, it was found out, was in the habit of indulging a little too freely in the use of intoxicating liquors. Another minister, having the welfare of the brother at heart, determined to go on a visit to several other deacons of the church, for the purpose of devising means for the salvation of their brother. The minister started out in his labor of love and, of course, took a drink with every deacon he visited, and the result was that before he had got through with his intended journey,

HE WAS SO DRUNK

that he was unable to sit on his horse. He now, however, a different state of affairs existed. Ministers of every Christian denomination were included in the great work of temperance reform and were doing all in their power to banish intemperance from the land. He paid a glowing tribute to the work being done by the different temperance hospitals of England, and the grand accomplishments of those physicians, who are opposed to the use of alcohol in any form whatever in their practice. He closed by enjoining all present to insist upon prohibitory laws from all that intoxicates in their homes, and in their every walk of life to set examples of temperance and to assist in the great work of temperance reform.

The song, "Hold the Fort," was then sang with beautiful effect.

REV. W. E. KING

then delivered a ten minutes' address on the subject of temperance, in which he gave a brief history of the different temperance orders that have been organized for the salvation of the drunkard and the uplifting of the human race. The speaker especially called attention to the glorious achievements of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and incited the members of that organization in Butte to greater exertions in the great work of saving drunkards and banishing all kinds of intoxicating liquors from the homes of this city.

MRS. CLARK,

the president of the meeting, addressed the meeting and in a beautiful manner depicted the sad condition of the drunkard, and in an earnest plea to those present to do all in their power to lift the inebriate up from the depths into which he has fallen and place him in those places God intended him to occupy.

A collection was then taken up for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the meeting.

REV. MR. SHIPPEN

came next and made a very interesting address on the subject of temperance work. He suggested that the friends of temperance hire the Pavilion and hold a grand temperance meeting. He amused the audience greatly by reciting how, two weeks ago he went to the Renshaw Opera House for the purpose of holding a gospel meeting and found a very slim audience, when Manager McDaniels came to the rescue and went out with his band, and in ten minutes two hundred men flocked into the building and listened to the word of Life. He closed by inciting the friends of the great temperance movement to action and union in the work of saving fallen humanity.

"Where is my wandering boy to-night?" was then sung.

The meeting closed by Rev. Mr. Frost pronouncing the benediction.

GIVE UP THE BELT.

One Thing Helena Must Throw up the Sponge on.

We have got Helena nine-holed at last. That city has long claimed the champion belt for everything. She has got to quit on the enormous size of the feet of her girls. She is no longer entitled to national distinction in that direction. Another precinct has been heard from. The Western Reserve of Ohio is something of a "Hub" herself; likewise productive in large specimens of certain parts of the female anatomy. Read the following, envious Helena, and then come down a peg or two; yea, a foot or two:

In a show-case in John street, says the New York correspondents of the Detroit *Free Press*, is a pair of shoes that attract considerable attention. They are for Miss Fannie Mills, of Sandusky, Ohio, who has become famous by the vast size of her feet. The shoes are No. 29, and owing to the fact that Miss Mills has reached the age in which society demands part of her time, the shoes will be the first dress shoes made for her. They are made of three goat skins, and are capable of making eight pairs of ordinary ladies' shoes. They are cork soles and button tops. Their length is nineteen inches, the width seven and one-half. The waists of the shoes are eighteen and one-half inches. The top of the shoes reach to the calf, and measure in circumference twenty and one-half inches. The heels are five and one-half inches in width. Four chamois skins were used in lining them. The shoes, though plainly made, cost $45. Miss Mills is a blonde, and pretty, weight 160 pounds, and is of ordinary height. Her father is a well-to-do farmer, and, it is said, will give $5,000 and a farm to the man who will marry her.

An Uncomfortable Prophecy.

Somebody has unearthed an old prophecy for the year 1886, of a decidedly uncomfortable nature. It appears that in the church of Oboremmel, near Germany, there is a stone tablet some centuries old, on which is cut the propetic verse—in prose it may be rendered: "When Mark shall bring us Easter, and Anthony shall sing praises at Pentecost, and John shall swing the censor at the feast of Corpus Domini, then shall the whole earth resound with weeping and wailings." Now it so happens that next year Easter falls on St. Mary's day, Pentecost on that of St. Anthony of Padua, and the Corpus Domini comes on St. John the Baptist's day, June 24th. Here, then, are the first conditions of the prophecy fulfilled, so that non-believers in prophecies and anxious-minded persons generally have only to sit down and think of everything disagreeable that can possibly happen to this poor old planet and the dwellers thereon between January and December, 1886. And really if the cyclones, and earthquakes, and epidemics, and "wars and rumors of wars" of the years 1882-3-4-5 are to be eclipsed, the prospect is not an agreeable one.

Bullion Shipments.

Yesterday was a good day for silver, the Pacific Express Company having shipped for the Lexington 18 bars, weighing 2,173 pounds valued at $34,768, and for the Moulton 9 bars, wighing 913 pounds, valued at $14,608. With the shipment of the Alice Monday this makes a good beginning for the week.

THE REPUBLICANS.

Davenport Nominated on the Third Ballot.

THEIR PLATFORM.

Strong Resolutions Passed Against Silver Coinage and the Democratic Administration.

SARATOGA, September 23.—The second day of the New York State Republican convention opened cold and stormy. During the night there were many conferences. The Committee on Resolutions heard several delegations during the night and worked until a late hour. The chaplain of the Senate, Rev. Dr. Leach, urged the committee to take a square and bold stand on the temperance question and recommend a constitutional amendment for the regulation or prohibition of the liquor traffic. Some members of the committee favored the proposition, but the great majority were opposed to formulating any temperance plank.

THE LABOR INTERESTS.

It was not until 10:30 that the chaplain offered prayer. Immediately thereafter ex-Assemblyman David Healy of Monroe was given permission to address the convention in behalf of the labor interests. He warned the convention that mere promises were useless. The Democratic convention that me