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THE CROWNING TRIUMPH.

The Mining Engineers Feted and Feasted at the Blue Bird Mine in the Afternoon.

In the Evening They are Banqueted by the Board of Trade at an Entertainment That Exceeds Anything Before Given in Butte.

In accordance with the programme printed in THE MINER yesterday, a party of the mining engineers started out promptly at 9 o'clock for a visit to the Alice mine and were met at the works by Superintendent Hall, who took especial pains to show the gentlemen everything connected with the mine and mill. Most of them descended to the lower levels and expressed their gratification for the courteous treatment of Mr. Hall and his assistants. At 1 o'clock the remainder of the party of ladies and gentlemen, being the majority of the visitors, took conveyances from the St. Nicholas for the trip to the Blue Bird, accompanied by Messrs. John A. and Rod Leggat, Haldorn, McCaig, Rae, Jack, Harper, Knight, Dolman and others of Butte. Mr. Dolman took President Egleston in his buggy. Several Butte ladies accompanied the party. The start was made in a hot sun, which, with the dusty road, made the drive out to the Blue Bird rather trying to most of the visitors, especially the ladies. Arrived at their destination Manager Booraem received the entire party cordially and welcomed them to the hospitalities of the Blue Bird. Here the party from Walkerville joined them and included Mr. and Mrs. Hall, County Commissioner and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Tibbey and others.

THE DESCENT TO THE MINES

was a slow process, three ladies and two gentlemen going down at a time. The perfection of the arrangements at the lofty shaft house, where most of the party had a wait of more or less duration, were the theme of general admiration, such perfect order and cleanliness being everywhere visible. The engine room was as neat as a parlor, not the least waste or dirt being seen. The most of the party went down to the 300-foot level where electric lights rendered the use of candles a superfluity though every visitor was furnished with one. A trip was made along the east and west workings and attentive, polite guides were on hand to conduct the ladies and gentlemen and explain the underground mysteries to the former, most of the latter being familiar with the sights they saw. Every one was surprised at the height of the sets of timbers, the roof being at least seven feet high. Most of the ladies ascended to the stopes and saw the miners at work with pick and shovel. Visits were successively made to the 200 and 100-foot levels and the workings pretty thoroughly explored. At the 200-foot levels a party under the charge of Mr. Knight and City Engineer Harper was conducted to the breast of the west level and then returning ascended by inclined ladders to the 100. Here

JUSTICE WAS DONE

to the ample lunch prepared for the visitors at the instance of the courteous manager, set by Joe Fischer, and the honors to which were done by Mr. Kingsmill, the bookkeeper of the company. Champagne, lemonade and bottled beer were provided with lavish hospitality. A table had been spread with chicken salad, sandwiches, ice cream, cakes and other confections too numerous to mention. The prosperity of the company was toasted and drank, and many were the praises bestowed on the polite manager. The latter devoted himself, after seeing to the care of his visitors in general, to President Eggleston, to whom he took pains to explain everything in and about the mine and mill. The latter was reached after passing through Discovery tunnel, and the din of the ninety stamps rendered explanation an impossibility. The vastness of the mill impressed every one with the completeness with which every detail is attended to by the Blue Bird company, but the dust rising from the crushers was overpowering and made many of the ladies wish they had put on linen dusters at the outset. At about 4 o'clock the melting of bullion took place and was witnessed with interest by all.

THE MUTTERINGS OF A THUNDER STORM

in the West betokened the near presence of rain, and most of the ladies returned at once to Butte, while the mining engineers visited the Colorado Concentrator and Smelter, paying to the latter a close inspection. This terminated their third day's sight-seeing in Butte and everyone of the visitors spoken to expressed surprise at the immensity of the mines and mills they had visited and the magnitude of the mineral resources of the camp. It was to most of them a revelation, as, however well posted they are on the statistics of Butte as a mineral producer, the actual inspection of the developments and progress they witnessed made a much deeper impression than could be derived from reports. The result will, as anticipated by the far-sighted gentlemen of the Board of Trade who planned and carri d out the r ception and entertainment of the gentlemen of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, redound to the benefit of Butte by disseminating prati al knowledge of the mineral wealth here among men who will spread that information where it will do her the most good. This may be a mercenary view to take of the hospitalit es extended by the Board of Trade to the visitors who leave us to-day, but is a point that was most insisted upon when the entertaining feature was first broached and the result will be all the most sanguine could wish for.

The Banquet.

Renshaw Hall never presented a scene of more beauty and talent assembled within its walls than it did last night. There were two hundred and sixty-two people seated at three tables extending from north to south, and the table crosswise at the south end in front of the band platform. The Alice Band on the latter station, the contribution to the entertainment of Superintendent Hall, of the Alice mine, rendered a superb selection of choice operatic gems during the entertainment and contributed in no small degree to the success of this banquet, which was the crowning event of the elaborate entertainment provided by the Board of Trade of Butte to the visiting mining engineers. Messrs. Lachman & Dunstan, who had the entertainment in charge, outdid themselves by the elegance with which the tables were set, and the scene presented by the long array of well set tables and the distinguished company seated at them such a galaxy of beauty and talent as Butte has seldom witnessed. The viands were of the richest and the wines of the best. The joyous and happy company were so fortuitously arranged by the committee in charge that the visitors and resident guests present were sandwiched so as to

PRODUCE THE HAPPIEST RESULTS.

Butte was represented by the presence of her loveliest daughters and most gallant sons, and the scene was one long to be remembered by those fortunate enough to be present.

At the table of honor were seated Hon. W. A. Clark, President of the Board of Trade, Chairman; to his left, Mrs. Rockwood, while Professor Egleston sat on his right. Mrs. Slade and Mrs. Black, and Miss Raymond and M. J. Connell were on the right. On the left of Mrs. Rockwood sat Professor R. W. Raymond, Mrs. W. W. Dixon, the Rev. Mr. Schofield, Mr. Ternow and Mrs. Sheets. General Warren, toastmaster, and Mrs. Warren had the second post of honor. At the head of table No. 1 sat Marcus and Mrs. Daly and Miss Macartney, to his left sat Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Rand. At the foot sat Mr. Wartenweiler assisted by Mrs. L. C. Trent of Salt Lake. On his left was seated Mr. W. G. Benham of the Parrot and Miss Helen Gaylord. At the head of table No. 2 sat Mr. George W. Irvin and Mrs. Irvin, while to his left was Mr. James McCaig and Mrs. A. M. Shook, while at the foot of table No. 2 sat Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Jack, on whose right sat H. Kelsoe and C. A. Winston, of St. Louis, and the Rev. Mr. Couiey. At the head of table No. 3 sat W. E. Hall and his amiable wife; to his right were seated Rod Leggat and Mrs. John A. Noyes; on his left Rev. W. E King. At the foot of table No. 3 were Mr. and Mrs. Kahnweiler, on whose left sat Aleck Johnson and John O'Farrell. The side tables were presided over by John A. Leggat and P. J. Brophy.

When all had feasted on the good things before them, General Warren rose and in a short, felicitous introductory proposed the toast "Our Guests," and called upon the Honorable W. A. Clark to respond. Mr. Clark's response began: "Ladies and Gentlemen: If any of you have been to Paris you may probably have been present at a concert dinner of the Grand Hotel. Such entertainment may be more elegant in its surroundings than those in which you assemble to-night, but I can say to you that the music is no more artistic than that which we have heard here to-night. [Loud applause.] You may have there witnessed much that is lovely and beautiful, but you could not have beheld an assembly, even if gathered from all quarters of the earth that in female beauty and manly intelligence will begin to compare with this." Mr. Clark continued in this strain of eloquent compliment to the assemblage he was addressing, and the applause that greeted every one of his well rounded sentences rendered it difficult to follow him to those who were not within easy hearing distance. In reference to the effect upon the visitors of the scenes to which they were introduced here he said: "They will be

IMPRESSED WITH THIS FACT.

that Butte does not do things by halves. What we do with all our hearts and all our minds." Mr. Clark modestly disclaimed the ability to handle the subject and occasion as it deserved, but expressed his sense of the high honor that had been accorded to him in being called upon to respond to such a toast as "Our Guests." It was extremely gratifying to them to see so many ladies present. He could say in behalf of the Board of Trade that they were obliged to the ladies of the city for the able assistance they had rendered in entertaining their guests, and that they were proud of the ladies of Butte for lending their presence at that banquet. [Loud applause.] Mr. Clark then launched out into a eulogy of the value of female influence at a gathering like that he was addressing and of their beneficent influence in softening and refining the asperities of the camp to which their guests were such welcome visitors, thereby rendering their stay agreeable. He paid a high compliment to the tender-heartedness of the rough miners who frequented this Territory in its infancy and

SOFTENED THE ASPERITIES

of the rough life they encountered. He then addressed himself to the subject of his toast, and paid a high compliment to the Mining Engineers. He said: "You represent one of the most important technical associations of this country and of the whole world. You have come here to inspect the resources of the greatest mineral camp in the world. We feel well assured that your visit will be a benefit to Montana. We appreciate the value of technical knowledge." He referred to the benefit that had already accrued to the practical science of the investigations and observations of the eminent body whose representatives he was addressing. The mills and smelters of Butte were the pride and glory of to-day. Mr. Clark then went into details about the mill appliances of Butte and wound up with an eloquent compliment to the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and ascribed the prosperity of Butte as owing in a large measure to the scientific information evolved by the publication of their transactions. General Warren then proposed the toast: "Our Mighty Industries," and called upon W. E. Hall to reply. Mr. Hall said it was no joke to call on a rough old miner like himself to reply to a toast of such importance as that. He likened the mining industry of Butte to a great big, lusty boy, with limbs and body of copper, head of silver and eyes of gold. The boy was healthy and strong, but needed encouragement and direction. To be a young man he must be able to

DIRECT HIMSELF.

For the last several years he had had several drawbacks to contend with, and the trouble he had to fight was a lack of salt. "The boy wants more salt, and he wants it cheaper." He closed by saying that the rugged miners who never had much chance of learning feel grateful to the men of science who have come among us. The band then played a beautiful air "Bring back to mem'ry scenes of long ago," and General Warren rose to propose the toast: "American Institute of Mining Engineers," and called upon Dr. Egleston to respond. He premised by saying it was a great honor to be asked to respond to such a toast, but begged his hearers to remember that their visitors were, as their title suggested, first miners and then engineers. In this deprecatory strain the doctor continued saying he was quite confident that no other district can show so much that is so well done and so little possibility of imperfection in the future. [Applause.] He came to this country after a lapse of eleven years and could hardly recognize the processes upon which he had made then so many elaborate investigations. Since he had come to Butte he had

SEEN MINES HE NEVER DREAMED OF.

As an engineer of twenty years he might have been expected to know something about the subject, but now he had to confess that he would have to sit at the feet of the miners of Butte to learn instead of telling others how to prosecute the work. He referred in happy terms to the presence of the ladies of the party as having exercised a happy influence upon the sessions of the Institute, and paid them a high eulogium. General Warren then referred to the days of long ago when the stage coach was the only means of communication between the early settlers and the outside world and proposed the toast; "Montana, Past, Present and Future." George W. Irvine being called upon launched into an eloquent and humorous retrospect of the history of mining in the Territory, going back to the discovery by Lewis and Clarke in 1804. His speech was replete with wit, particularly where he referred to the distinguished honor in which the gentleman who ran the saloon was held and "the lady whom we all courted—the landlord's daughter." Much merriment and applause was evoked by the genial George's reminiscences, when he assured his hearers that those who

SIGHED FOR THOSE HALCYON DAYS

could still enjoy them by taking a twelve hour trip to Lost Mountain. He came down to the present time and reviewed the means of access, present and prospective, to this favored spot. He said the procession was beginning to pass away from the old timers. "We are now beginning to instruct the young who are going to conduct the business of the future." He then adverted to the position Montana held among the Territories, and said she was not afraid to stand before Congress at Washington to demand the privilege of statehood. He said she was tired of the colonial condition of government where a respectable gentleman from abroad, who knew nothing about the needs and resources of the Territory, was foisted upon them as an incubus, and closed amid wild cheers with an expression of hope for a speedy admission into the sisterhood of states. General Warren then proposed the toast, "The Printing Press," and called upon the Honorable Lee Mantle to respond. He began: "Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: A celebrated author has put into the mouth of one of his greatest creations the well-known and oft-quoted words: 'In the hands of men entirely great, the pen is mightier than the sword.' I should be sorry to trifle with language expressive of such depth and dignity of thought. I have always been more or less in doubt as to the position taken by the celebrated author I refer to, but here to-night I am free to confess that ever since the

BLOOD-THIRSTY CONFLICT

on the race course last Fourth of July. [Deafening cheers and laughter.] I am a complete convert to the sentiment expressed by Cardinal Richelieu, and confess that the pen is indeed mightier than the sword." Mr. Mantle disclaimed any attempt to describe the noble work accomplished in behalf of human liberty by the press of the world. He paid the local press of Montana the high compliment of saying that while they heralded the wonderful riches of the mines of Butte and elsewhere to the world, they had for the basis of their accounts only ascertained facts. The early writers were possessed of the gift of prophecy, and in their wildest imaginings they never predicted the splendid results that had since been realized. They could never be charged with wild cat advertising. He expressed the hope of the Montana press that this would not be the last visit of the mining engineers. General Warren then proposed the toast: "Our Forests, the Necessary Support of Our Mines," which was responded to by Mr. Fernow, of Washington, in a humorous manner in which in a happy vein he compared himself to a young lady of very fascinating appearance who had a faculty of surrounding herself with all the ugly people she could so as to enhance her beauty. He

MADE AN ELOQUENT PLEA

in behalf of the forests of this country and was greeted with frequent and hearty applause. Gen. Warren then proposed the toast: "The Montana School of Mines." Dr. McMillan of Deer Lodge, made a happy response. He referred to the time when the fathers of many of those present came across the plains to develop the country which has since been seamed by railroads. He said the men of those days had in them a stamina that was visible in their descendants to-day. Montana was not content to be a material country, but would look after the brains of her young generation. Here could be found the very best institutions of learning for the education of the young. The scholastic interests were bound up with the material interests of the Territory. He said that at the return of the Institute they would show them a school of mines and metallurgy, of which they would not be ashamed. General Warren then proposed the "Judiciary and Legal Profession" and called upon George Haldorn to respond. He was received with enthusiasm and

SOME OF THE WORST MEN

that ever backed a wrestling fake or wrote up a hippodrome prize fight audibly requested him to "Get on a chair," "Stand up" and passed other undignified remarks which he noticed with a humorous allusion to the shortness of stature he then presented by the absence of his white hat. He expressed sincere regret that the gentleman who had been set down for that toast could not be present. Why he was selected to take the place of a judge he did not know. [A ribald wretch in the neighborhood audibly suggested because he was a good judge of whiskey.] He had run for judge in a district once and came within eleven hundred votes of being elected. It was eminently fit and proper that the toast should be responded to by a member of the judiciary. The opportunity presented by the present occasion to a member of the judiciary to mingle with these eminent scientists was a great loss to the bench, as they could impart to him knowledge that would be of use to him in his profession. Mr. Haldorn continued in this strain and was loudly applauded when he concluded. The final toast was, "The Ladies," to which Dr. Raymond responded in his happiest vein. It would be doing him injustice to attempt any synopsis of his remarks which scintillated with the happiest humor and were interrupted by frequent and hearty applause at the many telling hits he made. The Hon. W. A. Clark then proposed three cheers for the Alice Band, which were given with a will, and the banquet came to an end, the company separated as the band played the closing air. The supper arrangements were most admirable, the waiters under the able supervision of Joe Curtis most attentive, the cooking of the best and all in all Butte has never seen a more brilliant assemblage or one that did more credit to the entertainers.

M. Pasteur on Hydrophobia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—The Medical News, in its issue of this week, will contain a lengthy abstract of the report presented to Parliament last week by the British Commission, appointed last year to inquire into M. Pasteur's treatment of hydrophobia. From this abstract the following paragraphs are taken:

It may hence be deemed certain that M. Pasteur has discovered a method of protection from rabies, compatible with that which vaccination affords against infection from small-pox. It would be difficult to over-estimate the importance of the discovery, whether for its practical utility, or for its application to general pathology. It shows a new method of innoculation, or, as M. Pasteur sometimes calls it, vaccination, the like of which may become possible to employ for the protection of both man and domestic animals against others of the most intense kinds of virus. The duration of immunity conferred by the innoculation is not yet determined; though two years that have passed since it was first proved. There are no indications of its being limited." The commissioner thinks it therefore certain that the innoculations practiced by M. Pasteur have prevented the occurrence of hydrophobia. A large proportion of those, if they had not been innoculated, would have died of that disease, and his discovery shows that it may become possible to arrest by innoculation, even after infection of other diseases besides hydrophobia. His researches have also added very materially to the knowledge of the pathology of hydrophobia and supplied some means of determining whether an animal, which has died under suspicion of rabies was really infected with that disease or not. The Medical News says editorially: The report of the British Commission constitutes the ablest defense of M. Pasteur's method which has yet been made, and it is a case for congratulation, that men so competent to observe facts and weigh evidence have been able, after a full investigation, to reach a unanimous conclusion as to the the phylactic value of innoculation.

Dakota Admission Convention.

HURON, Dak., July 14.—The following is a synopsis of the resolutions adopted by the Division and Admission Convention:

We are unitedly opposed to admission as a whole. We declare for division on the seventh standard parallel. We urge the importance of a full vote on this question. It afirms the right of the people of the portion about to be admitted to the Union to designate their State boundaries, subject to modification by Congress, with their consent. All considerations unite in dictating a division in accordance with the plan submitted by the Territorial Legislature to suffrage the people in November, 1887. We protest against the tyranny of Congress in refusing admission and appeal to the people of the Union for support. We approve of the efforts of Senator Dawes and others to secure the opening of the great Sioux Reservation and ask the President and Secretary of the Interior to recommend to Congress the passage of a measure providing for the opening for settlement of the reservation. A committee was then chosen to confer with North Dakota. The convention then adjourned.

Cloud Burst in Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 14.—[Special to the Miner.]—A cloud burst occurred at Otto station, on the line of the Union Pacific, fifteen miles west of here this afternoon. Five hundred feet of track was washed out. West-bound trains will be delayed ten hours.

THE RAILROAD RECORD.

The Continuation of the Pacific Railway Investigation at Denver and the Result Thereof.

Henry M. Teller Testifies and Says that Ex-Senator Hill Prevaricates in Certain Matters.

Bearing on the Election of United States Senator in the Centennial State of Colorado—Other Railway News.

THE PACIFIC INVESTIGATION.

DENVER, July 12.—The Pacific railroad investigating committee included United States Senator Henry M Teller, ex-Governor John Evans, Edward Eddy, general manager of the Grant Smelting & Refining Company; W. A. H. Loveland, a former director of the Union Pacific; Chas. Wheeler, formerly auditor of the Denver & South Park railroad. Edward Eddy testified as to the rebates received from the Union Pacific Company and produced a contract of the Grant Smelting Company with the Union Pacific, dated July 1882, to run for twenty-five years, in which contract the railroad agreed to do all necessary switching and to put in all necessary side tracks for the smelter free of charge, in return for which the smelting company agreed to send one-half its shipments over the Union Pacific road. Witness said he considered this agreement still in force, notwithstanding the Inter-state Commerce law. Charles Wheeler and ex-Governor Evans testified as to the transfer of the entire control of the Denver & South Park railroad to Jay Gould and the Union Pacific. Mr. Loveland testified that Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon had once suggested to him that he should

RUN FOR GOVERNOR OF COLORADO.

He denied that they had suggested he should run for the United States Senate. United States Senator Teller was then sworn, and in reply to questions by Commissioner Littler he testified that he did not believe there was a word of truth in the statement made before this Commission yesterday to the effect that a monied combination was formed by the railroads during the last Senatorial contest in Colorado. He did not believe that a railroad had put up a dollar for the purpose of electing any Senator; certainly not a dollar to help the candidate who became successful—meaning himself. If the Union Pacific extended any influence, which the Senator would not say it did, it would be an influence against him, as he had been known to favor State supervision of railroads. He expressed himself as quite willing that this commission should examine exhaustively into the question of his election. His whole

EXPENDITURES FOR THE SENATORIAL CON-

consisted of $500 contributed to the Republican Committee of his county, which was less than he had contributed when not a candidate for office, and his hotel bill at Denver was $61. In reply to a question by Governor Pattison he testified that the firm of which he had been a member until 1882, which consisted of his brother and himself and another lawyer, had been attorneys for the Union Pacific Company part of the time on a salary of eight or nine thousand dollars a year, but said that at that time he had no connection with the firm nor with the railroad. In reply to a question by Commissioner Anderson, he said he did not believe that the United States should itself attempt to run a railroad. He saw no warrant in the constitution for the assumption of such a function by the Government. He thought it would be better for the Government to specify a regular annual sum which it would or might require the Union Pacific Company to pay rather than a percentage of its net earnings, as the latter plan would lead to disputes as to what the net earnings really were.

OTHER WITNESSES.

Among the witnesses examined to-day by the Pacific Railroad Investigation Commission were J. K. Choate, Superintendent of the Colorado Division of the Union Pacific, J. B. Felker, formerly State Railroad Commissioner for Colorado, Willard Teller, one of the local attorneys for the Union Pacific, Edmund H. Smith, Editor of the Denver Evening Telegram, and local merchants. Mr. Choate was examined as to the services rendered by him in connection with railroad legislation. He testified that he talked with most all of the members of the legislature who were hostile to the railroad during the session of the last winter. He had endeavored to ascertain the cause of their hostility in each case, and whenever they had special grievances, endeavored to remove the cause of hostility. He had talks and informal meetings with other railroad men, and had canvassed with them the position of the difference. He denied with emphasis having ever offered any money or other consideration to members for the purpose of influencing votes; but admitted that he had given passes to all members, which all the roads in Colorado had done, he said, and on application of friendly members he had given passes to their friends. This he had not done for the members who were hostile to the railroads.

E. H. SEITH,

editor of the Denver Evening Telegram, when being questioned as to whether the railroads or the people won in the last state election, said the Republican party had won, that the people had had a hard struggle with the railroads and the people had got on top. As this seemed to imply that the Democratic party was the railroads' party, Governor Pattison with some warmth, pressed the witness to tell what measure hostile to the railroads had been passed by that Legislature. The witness finally answered that the railroads had not got hurt much, as no hostile measure had been passed. John Martin, a merchant of Denver testified as to discriminating rates and expressed the conviction that the railroads should be made to pay its debt to the government, when the debt matured. Robert H. Rubridge, Secretary of the Marshall Coal Mining Company of Colorado, testified as regards rebates allowed his company by the Union Pacific from November, 1883 to April, 1887. The amount aggregated $22,000. The agreement to give rebates was made, he said, in consideration of the withdrawal by the Marshall Company of a law suit it had against the Union Pacific.

MASON B. CARPENTER,

a member of the State Senate, said he did not know of any money being used by the railroads or others in the senatorial fight. He did not believe a dollar had been paid to influence votes. J. B. Felker testified that the facilities for business offered by the Union Pacific company were about the same as were offered by the other roads State Senator Campbell, in reply to inquiries by Commissioner Littler, testified as to the action of the legislative committee that investigated the Teller-Hill contest for the United States Senate. He said the committee was made up of as good men as were in Colorado, and was not in any sense a whitewashing committee. He knew nothing of any corruption fund. United States Senator Henry M. Teller rising and addressing the commission, said he did not desire to appear to be a man with a grievance, but Mr. W. P. Hill had openly stated that the railroad companies had put up money to secure his (Teller's) election; that the charge included the Union Pacific railroad company, and it was

A SERIOUS CHARGE,

but it was such a charge as he, Mr. Teller, could not present to the United States Senate, as that body had decided in the case of Senator Payne of Ohio, that in order that such a question might be within the line of investigation by the Senate, he Senator-elect, must be charged with having knowledge of such corrupt use of money. Mr. Hill had not charged Teller with such knowledge. He thought Mr. Hill should be required to give this commission the names of the witnesses whom he relied on to prove the charges or to be compelled to admit that the charges were without foundation. Mr. Teller thought the Commissioners should call the men who handle the money of the Union Pacific and the other roads running through Colorado. They should be under oath and required to testify to any connection by them with the Senatorial contest and their accounts should be examined. Governor Pattison said that Mr. Hill had furnished the names of five persons whom the Commission had examined and there were two whom the Commission had tried to reach by subpœna but could not, those two were E. O Wolcott and W. H. Price. Mr. Teller said these gentlemen were not friends of his, (Teller's). The Commission will hear further testimony to-night and will go to Leadville to-morrow.

CLEVELAND SPEAKS

On the Occasion of a Banquet and a General Celebration at Clinton, New York—The President Talks on General Topics.

UTICA, N. Y., July 13.—President Cleveland, his wife, sister and niece came down from Holland Patent on a coach this morning. They were met by the Centennial Committee from Clinton. A brief address of welcome was made, to which the President responded in a few words, The Utica Jacksonians, with the Twelfth Infantry Band, saluted the President and his wife as they stood upon the platform of the coach. Crowded trains have been running to Clinton all morning. An immense crowd was at the railroad station as the President's train moved. They cheered the President and waved their hats as he stood uncovered and bowed his acknowledgements.

THE BANQUET

of the Clinton Centennial was held at 4 o'clock. About six hundred guests were present. Prof. Francis Bardict, of Hamilton college was toast-master. At his right sat the President of the United States. The speeches after the banquet occupied nearly two hours, and, with the exception of the President's, were chiefly by persons of local fame, connected by blood with the early settlers of this place.

THE PRESIDENT SAID:

I am by no means certain of my standing here among those who cleave to Clinton's existence as a village. My recollections reach backward but about 36 years, and my residence here covered a very brief period, but these recollections are fresh and distinct to-day and pleasant, too, though not entirely free from sombre coloring. It was here in school at your college hill that I began my preparation for college life and enjoyed the anticipation of a collegiate education. I read a little Latin with two other boys in the class. I think I floundered through the book of Æneid, and struggled with ten lines of Virgil. My daily tasks were amusing, as remembered now, but with them I am forced to remember that it was but the beginning of a higher education, for which I honestly longed. This suggests the disappointment which no lapse of time can alleviate and the deprivation I have saddly felt with every passing year." The president then recalled citizens' still familiar to his memory and continued: "I know that you will bear with me my friends if I yield to an impulse which the the mention of home creates and speak of my memories which cluster about it. Here it was that our family circle entire, parents and children lived and here for the last time we met around the family altar and thanked God that our hosehold was unbroken by death or separation. We never met together in any other home that this and death followed closely our departure, and thus it is that with advancing years I survey the havoc death has made and thoughts of my early home become a more and more sacred remembrance. I can only add my thanks for the privilege of being with you to-day and wish for the village of Clinton in the future a continuance and increase of the blessings of the past."

AT THE BANQUET,

in response to "The President of the United States," President Cleveland spoke. "I am inclined to content myself on this occasion with an acknowledgement on behalf of the people of the United States of the compliment which you have paid to the office which represents their sovereignty, but such an acknowledgement suggests an idea which I cannot refrain from dwelling upon for a moment, that the office of the United States does represent a sovereignty of sixty million of people is to my mind a statement full of solemnity. This sovereignty I conceive to be the working act, or the enforcement is the divine gift of man to govern himself, and a manifestation of God's plans conceiving the human race through the struggles of political parties to secure the incumbency of this office, and

THE QUESTIONABLE METHODS

sometimes resorted to for its possession may not be in keeping with his idea, and though the deceit practiced to mislead the people in their choice, and its too frequent use in office and in their suffrage, may surprise us. These things should never lead us astray in our estimate of this exalted position and its value and dignity; and though your fellaw-citizens who may be chosen to perform for a time the duties of this highest place should be badly selected, though just attainable results may not be reached by this administration, yet the exaction and watchfulness of the people freed from the distracting turmoil of political excitement; but to prevent a mischance to the office which represents their sovereignty and should reduce to a minimum the danger from it to the state. I by no means underestimate the importance of the utmost care and circumspection in the selection of the incumbent. On the contrary I believe there is not one obligation of citizenship that demands more thought and conscientious deliberation than this. But I am speaking of a citizen's duty to the office and its selected incumbent. This duty is only performed when it interests the entire people. The full exercise of the powers of the chief magistrate is insisted on, and when for the people's safety, a due regard for the limitation placed upon the office is exacted. These things should have been enforced by the manifestation of

CALM AND INTELLIGENT PUBLIC OPINION,

but this should not be simulated by the mad clamor of disappointed interest, which, without regard for the general good or an allowance for the exercise of official judgment, would degrade the office by forcing a compliance with selfish the public demands. If your President should be not of the people and of your fellow-citizens, he would utterly be unfitted for the position, and incapable of understanding the people's wants and the extent of their desires. That he is one of the people implies that he is subject to human frailty and error, but he should be permitted to claim but little relation for the mistakes of the generosity of his fellow-citizens. He should alone decree how far good intentions should excuse his shortcomings. Watch well, then, this high office, th most precious possession of American citizenship; demand for it the most complete devotion. Thus will you perform the sacred duty to yourselves and to those who may follow you in the enjoyment of the fine institutions, which heaven has ever vouchsafed to man."

The Manitoba Wail.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—S. S. Burdett, attorney for the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company, appeared before the Inter-state Commission this morning and submitted two motions. The first was in substance to dismiss the complaints of Holbrook, Derby and others, farmers of Dakota, on the general grounds that the acts complained of and the dates of the passage of the Inter-state law. The second was to dismiss complaints on the general ground that the so-called testimony submitted was taken without notice to the defendant, and without giving an opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses. The Commissioner, after a consultation, stated to Burdett that there seemed to be no reason for his further attendance, and that his decision would be made a matter of record. The action of the Commissioner is equivalent to a dismissal.

The Educational Convention.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The Board of Directors of the National Educational Association this forenoon passed unanimously the following resolutions, after a spirited discussion:

Resolved, That the communication from the Legislature of the Srate of California, and from several Railway companies that have made propositions for low fare, be respectfully received and referred to a committee of five, with power to determine the time and place of the next association meeting, with instructions that they select the City of San Francisco; provided satisfactory arrangements can be made there for Superintendents Hoitt, Campbell and Young. All the members of the new Board made vigorous speeches in favor of San Francisco as the next place of meeting.

CHICAGO, July 14. In the convention of the National Educational Association today the report of the committee on the nomination of officers named as President, Aaron Gove, of Colorado; Secretary, Jas. H. Canfield, Kansas; Treasurer, Edwin C. Hewitt, Illinois; First Vice President, Wm E. Sheldon, Massachusetts. Dr. James B. Angel, President of Michigan University, read an essay on the relation of the university, college and higher technical schools to the public system of instruction. The subject was discussed by a number of gentlemen, among them Prof. F. McBride, of the State University of Iowa; President T. H. Chamberlain, of the State University of Wisconsin, and Mr. Campbell of California. At the evening session the main topic was: "Means and Ends of Culture to be provided for the American people beyond the ordinary school periods. This subject was discussed under a number of different heads. Various department meetings were held as usual. In the department of school superintendents, the topic was, "The Superintendent and Good Literature in Schools." This was discussed at length, Ira G. Hoyt, superintendent of schools of California, Aaron Gore, superintendent of schools of Denver, and others taking part. In the department of higher instruction, the first topic was: "Higher education in the Pacific Northwest," by A. J. Anderson, President of Whitman College, Washington Territory, was broadly discussed.

A Wall Street Circular.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A Wall Street circular says: The reports on B. & O. negotiations continue very conflicting, but many of the details are being straightened out, and the prospects are favorable for a general clearing up of the complications. The trouble is mainly due to the fact that if property is transferred as at first intended, the deferred payment of $10,000,000 will be a lien upon the whole system, and purchasers of any of the different parts could not obtain clear titles. To obviate this it is proposed that trusts of the telegraph lines shall be first made from the B. & O. to the syndicate for $2,500,000, and that amount deducted from the first payment of $6 000,000, and it was said on Wall street to-day that a formal bid of $2,000,000 was made Drexel, Morgan & Co. on behalf of the syndicate.

Thurman Out of the Ring.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The Daily News Columbus, Ohio, special, says: Allen G. Thurman, son of Allen G. Thurman, who is at present in Boston, has received a letter, in which ex-Senator Thurman desires his son to keep his name from going before the Democratic Convention as a candidate for Governor. He adds: The nomination for Governor would place me in a very awkward position and would compel me to disappoint many well meaning and true friends; for, notwithstanding my warm appreciation of their friendship and the kind expression of confidence and good will from all, I should, in my present health, be compelled to decline, and that would injure me, and perhaps the party.

Prominent Knight Dead.

RICHMOND, July 14.—R. F. Cowan, Supreme Keeper of Record of Seals of the Knights of Pythias, died here to-day. He was born in Stanton, Virginia, in 1830. He represented Virginia in the secession convention and sat in the Confederate Congress. He was elected Judge of the Equity Court in Kansas City after the war. He was a Royal Arch Mason and an Odd Fellow of high standing. He leaves a wife and three children.

The Prize Drill.

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—The prize drill of the Patriarchal Circle of Templars in attendance at the annual conclave of the Supreme Temple was held here to-day. Ridgely Temple, of Bloomington, Illinois, was awarded the first prize; Occidental Temple, of Chicago, second prize, and Pioneer Temple, of Des Moines, Iowa, third prize.

Hello, There.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Frank H. Brown, the principal examiner in electrical inventions in the patent office, has submitted to the Commissioner his report on the request of Elisha Gray for leave to amend his claim in his application for a patent for the speaking telephone by inserting the word "medal" before the word "diaphiagm." In his original claim, the argument was heard in the case May 24, 1887.

The Sharp Case.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Judge Potter, of the Supreme Court, this afternoon granted a stay in the Sharp case until Monday next, and granted an order requiring the District Attorney to show cause on that day why it should not be made permanent. The stay was granted on the affidavit of Sharp's counsel that they needed more time to prepare a bill of exceptions.

The Crown Prince's Condition.

LONDON, July 14.—The condition of the German Crown Prince, who has returned to London from the Isle of Wight, continues to improve. His voice is clear and has almost regained its normal strength.

Death of a Big Gun.

BERLIN, July 14.—Frederick Krupp, the well-known German metal founder and gigantic steel gun maker, died to-day in his villa, near Essen, Rhenish, Prussia. Herr Krupp was born at Essen in 1812.

The London Wool Sales.

LONDON, July 14.—The bext series of wool sales will begin on September 4. Arrivals to date number 195,313 bales. There will probably be available 28,000 bales after deducting those in transit.

Vic Lays the Foundation.

LONDON, July 14.—The Queen to-day laid the foundation of the Women's Memorial statue of the Prince Consort in Windsor Park. Seven thousand persons were present, chiefly women.

Massachusetts Prohibitionists.

BOSTON, July 14.—The Sons of Temperance in convention to-day voted unanimously in favor of the prohibition amendment to the constitution of the United States.

To Banquet the President

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 14.—Root G. A. R. Post No. 151 to-night adopted resolutions inviting President and Mrs. Cleveland to visit Syracuse while in this vicinity.

NOT VERY PACIFCATORY.

The Result of the Pacific Railway Investigation on Yesterday When Ex-Senator Teller Was On the Stand.

He Swore That He Didn't Know of Any Crookedness on the Part of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

And He Put on an Air of Injured Innocence Which Would Have Put to the Blush One More Hardened Than He.

The Pacific Investigation.

DENVER, July 12.—The Pacific Railroad Investigating Committee included United States Senator Henry M. Teller; ex-Governor John Evans; Edward Eddy, General Manager of the Omaha & Grant Smelting and Refining Company; W. A. H. Loveland, a former Director of the Union Pacific; Charles Wheeler, formerly Auditor of the Denver & South Park Railroad. Edward Eddy testified as to the rebates received from the Union Pacific Company and produced a contract of the Grant Smelting Company with the Union Pacific, dated July, 1882, to run for 25 years, in which contract the railroad agreed to do all necessary switching and put up all necessary side tracks for the smelting company free of charge, in return for which the smelting company agreed to send one-half its shipments over the Union Pacific road. Witness said he considered this agreement still in force, notwithstanding the Inter-State commerce law. Charles Wheeler and Ex-Governor Evans testified as to the transfer of the control of the Denver & South Park Railroad to Jay Gould and the Union Pacific.

MR. LOVELAND TESTIFID

that Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon had once suggested to him that he should run for Governor of Colorado. He denied that they had suggested he should run for the United States Senate. United States Senator M. Teller was then sworn, and in reply to questions by commissioner Littler, he testified that he did not believe there was a word of truth in the statement made before this Commission yesterday to the effect that a monied combination was formed by the railroads during the last Senatorial contest in Colorado. He did not believe that a railroad company had put up a dollar for the purpose of electing any Senator, certainly not a dollar to help the candidate who became successful, meaning himself. If the Union Pacific extended any influence, which the Senator would not say, if it did it would be an influence against him, as he had been known to favor State supervision of railroads. He expressed himself as quite willing that this Commission should examine exhaustively into the question of his election. His whole expenditures for the senatorial contest consisted of a $500 contributed to the Republican Committee of his county, which was less than he had contributed when not a candidate for office, and his hotel bill at Denver was $61. In reply to a question by Governor Pattison, he testified that the firm of which he had been a member until 1882, which consisted of his brother and himself, and another lawyer, had been

ATTORNEYS FOR THE UNION PACIFIC COMPANY

part of the time on a salary of eight or nine thousand dollars a year, but said that at that time he had no connection with the firm nor with the railroad. In reply to a question by Commissioner Anderson, he said he did not believe that the United States should itself attempt to run a railroad. He saw no warrant in the constitution for the assumption of such a function by the government. He thought it would be better for the government to specify a regular annual sum which it would or might require the Union Pacific Company to pay rather than a percentage of its net earning, as the latter plan would lead to disputes as to what the net earnings really were.

STIRRING UP THE GREASERS.

A Package of Circulars Which is Calculated to Make Trouble With the Mexicans.

EL PASO, Texas, July 12.—A package of circulars received here yesterday morning is intended to stir up a feeling against the Mexicans. The circulars began:

Official bulletin No. 1—Headquarters American and Northern Mexican M. & A. D. Co., New York, July 1, 1887. Under this announcement appears in glaring type the following: Americans—Read, read and act, the latest Mexican outrage on an American and his wife and daughter have just returned from a Mexican dungeon, found their companion, a small pot black hole, Paso del Norte, Mexico. Then follows a telegram from Wichita, Kansas, June 18, stating that A. Bird, of New York, and an opera troupe, which he was managing, had been thrown into jail at Paso del Norte and confined for a long time, four of the company dying from smallpox. The bulletin closes with this language: "The above Associated Press telegram was published in the Daily Press, Wednesday June 29, but closely followed by a

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FROM WASHINGTON,

with the consoling information that the State Department 'pooh-hoed' at this last reported Mexican outrage. Since the advent of the present Democratic administration a half hundred cases of false imprisonment and murder of American citizens in semi-barbaric Mexico, accompanied by sworn statements of many witnesses, have been officially reported to the State Department at Washington, and up to this moment no indemnity or no reparation, no satisfaction whatever has been demanded of Mexico by our Government. It is now time for all true Americans to rise in their might and call a "halt" to the Greaser of Mexico, and again administer the lesson of 1884–'85, and let this lesson be one that will never have its scar effaced nor its efficacy questioned."

[Signed.] BY ORDER EXECUTIVE COM.

When the Wichita dispatch was first published the Mayor of the

PROVINCE OF PASO DEL NORTE

and Consul Brigham were interviewed and both pronounced the Bird story a malicious lie. The grain of truth in this falsehood is this: Last January a company of young men from the City of Mexico, calling themselves "Spanish Students," arrived after a tour through Mexico. They were under a contract to play at Paso del Norte. In the evening set for the performance an audience assembled but owing to some disagreement in payment the "Students" refused to sing, and according to the Mexican statute were thrown into jail. A member of the company named Saurez, who is now employed in a store in Paso del Norte and resides in El Paso, was interviewed to-day and said: "We were in jail about an hour when

ALL WERE LIBERATED

on bail, a wealthy Spaniard going on our bonds. The troupe consisted of nine Spaniards and five Mexicans, but no Americans. Two days after our imprisonment the entire troupe performed in El Paso and later in Paso del Norte, where the company broke up, six of the Spaniards going to California and the rest to Denver. The remainder of the company, except myself, went back to the City of Mexico. No one by the name of Bird was connected with the company. It is supposed that the "Cutting Committee" is flooding the frontier with these bulletins, calculated to arouse animosity. The citizens of El Paso and Paso del Norte desire all gross fabrications denied.

Against the Fidelity Bank.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—Somewhat unexpectedly the final decree was entered by order of Judge Sage this afternoon against the Fidelity National Bank and its directors and officers to forfeit the charter of the bank. Demurrers had been filed by President Briggs, Swift and others, and there was an appearance of a lengthy legal argument upon a mutual understanding. The argument was dropped, and a decision was agreed upon by all parties, which dismisses the action against the directors and officers, but finds that the bank had violated the banking laws of the United States by loaning money to D. A. Fitzpatrick and others upon the security of its own capital stock, and by permitting its cash on hand to fall below the required 25 per cent. of its circulation and deposits, and by incurring new obligations while in this insolvent condition. The charter of the bank is, therefore, declared forfeited. This action puts all assets of the late bank in the hands of Receiver Armstrong and dissolves ali attachments upon its property, made since the bank was seized by the government.

The Sons of Temperance.

BOSTON, July 12.—The first annual session of the Division of the Sons of Temperance opened here to-day. The annual reports show an increase of membership of 3,851, making the total membership 84,379. Notable gains have been made in South Carolina, where thirty-two new divisions have been formed and three reinstated. The present year promises to be a notable one in regard to strengthening the movement for the submission of a constitution of prohibitory amendments to the people. The greatest increase in membership has been in the Grand Division of Pennsylvania, and the greatest decrease in the Grand Division of Ontario. Assetts of the National Division, $7,320.

Cleveland and His Wife Arrive Home.

HOLLAND, July 12.—President Cleveland and his wife arrived here this morning. They walked from the station to the residence of Miss Rose E. Cleveland, where they were heartily received by the President's sister and his niece, Mary L. Hastings. The 12th of July is being celebrated by Orangemen throughout Ulster with unusual fervor, Rev. Dr. Kane presided over the monster gathering in this city. Many eloquent speeches were made. The city was crowded with Orangemen from the rural districts. Several skirmishes have already taken place between Orangemen and Catholics. The police has been reinforced, so as to be prepared for any trouble.

Hebrews in Council.

PITTSBURG, July 12.—The biennial Council of the Union American Hebrew Congregations opened here this morning. The principal object of the convention is to increase the efficiency of the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati by increasing the accommodations. About one hundred delegates, representing every Hebrew center in the United States, were present. Permanent organization was affected by the election of Josiah Cohen, of this city, chairman. The balance of the session was occupied by reading the reports of officers.

A Great Day in London.

LONDON, July 12.—The Duke of Portland yesterday reviewed the ancient and honorable artillery of Boston, and afterward presided at a banquet given them. United States Minister Phelps and Colonel Walker, of Boston, having the seats of honor. The Lord Mayor of London, Lord Napier, Boston delegates, and Tilton, of New York, the Old Guard and others were present. The Duke of Portland offered a toast in honor of Queen Victoria and President Cleveland; Phelps responding as to President Cleveland.

A New Scheme.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 12.—Two railroads, controlled by the same company, were chartered at the State Department today with a capital stock of $2,300,000. They are said to be part of the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Lehigh Valley scheme to run a line from New York to Pittsburg. The President and Directors are all Philadelphians, but stock in both the corparations, or about seven-eighths, is held by Geo. A. Stimpson, of New York. Each road will have a number of branch lines.

An Old Time Tragedian.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—At the Actors' Home Sunday George Games Spear, veteran comedian, 78 years old, who made his first appearance on the stage at the old Tremont Theatre in 1829, breathed his last, having been confined to his bed for nearly four years. The most notable event in Spear's life was in being witness to the tragedy on the stage at Ford's Theatre when President Lincoln fell a vistim to John Wilkes Booth's aim.

Naval Promotion.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The merit roll of the six year class of naval cadets, of which consignments will be made to fill vacancies in the Navy, has been received from the Superintendent of the Naval Academy's list, giving orders in which young men who have completed the six years' course includes the following: John G. Towressey, Delaware; William McKay, Pennsylvania; A. C. Deffenbach, Pennsylvania; John B. McGunness, Idaho.

Empire Sheep and Land Company.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 11.—An association is about to be formed in Sullivan County to be known as the Empire Sheep and Land Company of North America. The object is to clear up the former timber lands of Sullivan, Delaware and surrounding Counties in the State of New York and seed them down in permanent grasses, in order to breed sheep of superior quality for both wool and mutton.

An Irish Election.

DUBLIN, July 12.—The election for seat for the Dublin University, made vacant by the elevation of Attorney General Holmes to the Irish bench, took place terday. Two candidates stood, Ma and Hon. Richard Clede Parsons, both conservatives. Madden was elected, receiving 1,376 votes against 710 votes for his opponent.

Summer School Addresses.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 12.—The ceremonies in connection with the opening of the summer school commenced this morning at Round Lake, and the orators gathered in the auditorium, where they delivered addresses on the national value of education. Addresses were also made by Gen. Scinnola and Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman.

The Painters Union.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The third annual convention of the Boss Painters Union opened here this morning in the large hall of the Masonic Temple. There were 362 delegates present, representing almost every State.

Hanged for Murder.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., July 12.—Archie Partin (colored) who murdered Henry McNeill (colored) in this County last May, was hanged here to-day.

The Orange Procession.

TORONTO, July 12.—The Orange demonstration to-day was a great success. There were fifty-three lodges and between 3,000 and 4,000 men in the procession.