

PROTECTING THE INDIANS.

The Senate Bill Granting Right of Way Through Their Reservations Vetoed.

Washington special: The president today sent to the senate without his approval the bill granting to railroads right of way through the Indian reservations in Northern Montana. "The reservation referred to," the president says, "stretches across the extreme northern part of Montana, with British America for its northern boundary. It contains an area of over 30,000 square miles. It is dedicated to Indian occupancy by the treaty of October 17, 1855, and the act of congress of April 15, 1874. No railroads are within immediate approach to its boundaries, and only one, as shown by recent maps, is under construction, the neighborhood leading in its direction. The surrounding country is sparsely settled, and I have been unable to ascertain that the necessities of commerce or any public exigencies demand this legislation, which would affect so seriously the rights and interests of the Indians occupying the reservation. The bill is in the nature of a general right of way for railroads through this reservation. The Indian occupants have not given their consent, neither have they been consulted regarding it, nor is there any provision in it for securing their consent or making it the condition of construction of railroads. It is the United States that exercises its right of eminent domain over the Indian territories for the general welfare of the whole country, it should be done cautiously, with a due regard for the interests of the Indian and to no greater extent than the exigencies of the public service require."

The president then states that bills tending somewhat in the direction of this general character of legislation affecting rights of Indians reserved to them by treaty stipulations, have been presented to him during the present session of congress, which received his reluctant approval, though he is by no means certain that a mistake has not been made in passing such laws without providing for consent to such grants by Indian occupants, and otherwise more closely guarding their rights and interests. "I hoped," the president says, "that each of the bills as it received my approval would be the last of the kind presented."

He says in conclusion: "The bill now before me is much more general in its terms than those which have preceded it. It ignores the right of Indians to be consulted as to the disposition of their lands. It invites a general invasion of the Indian country. I am impressed with the belief that the bill does not sufficiently guard against an invasion of their rights and a disturbance of the peace and quiet of the Indians on the reservations mentioned, nor am I satisfied that the legislation proposed is demanded by any exigency of public welfare."

BOYCOTTERS SENTENCED.

New York dispatch: The convicted boycotters on Theiss, the proprietor of the concert garden, were arraigned in court today for sentence. Judge Barrett made some strong remarks to them on the lawlessness of the crime of which they were convicted. He said that this was a violation of the peace to the country that welcomed foreign born citizens to a country that offered freedom and the privileges of right; they had violated the public rights and opinions and their offense was not short of blackmail. The distribution of circulars before places of business was a conspiracy and was punishable as such. Their conduct, if unpunished, would lead to savagery. They may have been misled by bad advice, but their counsel should have rebuked them. They did use money for their own advantage and this pacified the citizens. We are told that it had been the custom to rob in that manner. He would not impose the full penalty of the law as they were working men. The judge then sentenced Paul Wittig and Holdorf to two years and ten months at hard labor. Michael Stroh and Julius Rosenberg to one year and six months imprisonment; Daniel Denehouser, the most violent of the boycotters, got three years and eight months in the state prison.

MR. MANNING'S SUCCESSOR.

Washington dispatch: There appears to be strong foundation for the belief that except Senator Joseph McDonald, of Indiana, will succeed Mr. Manning as secretary of the treasury. Mr. McDonald has been mentioned in connection with so many positions that were given to other gentlemen that the politicians at this point have grown skeptical of his receiving recognition from the administration.

The talk among the Indians to-day, however, is that Mr. McDonald's reward has come at last. Several of these gentlemen boldly claim that within a fortnight after the adjournment of congress Mr. McDonald will be installed as Secretary Manning's successor. They say it is well understood at the whitehouse that Mr. Manning will never again resume his duties at the treasury department, and that for this reason Mr. McDonald will take hold about the 1st of August. Mr. McDonald's appointment, the Indians people say, will greatly strengthen the party in that state and insure Mr. Cleveland a solid delegation in his favor to the next presidential convention.

A FREAK OF LIGHTNING.

It Plays Havoc With Its Victim at a High Altitude.

Denver special: George D. Edwards was struck by lightning Sunday while crossing Iron Hill. Though severely injured he recovered consciousness in fifteen minutes, and will probably get well. The lightning struck him on the left cheek, knocking him senseless, and passed across his breast to his right foot, then across, coming out of the left foot. A hole like a bullet hole was made in the foot. Edwards' clothing was torn to shreds and both boots knocked off. The ground where he stood was torn up. The course of the lightning over his body is marked by a red streak an inch wide. The worst injury is to his lung, the shock causing hemorrhage and serious loss of blood. His body was covered with blisters and burns. This is said to be the first known person being struck by lightning at this altitude (10,500 feet above the sea). Edwards' pecu lar injuries are the subject of much interest among medical men.

TWO MORE VESSELS SEIZED.

Halifax dispatch: The American schooners, George W. Cushing and C. B. Harrington, were formally seized yesterday afternoon at Shelburne by the captain of the Dominion cruiser, Terror, and handed over to the collector of customs at that port for violation of the customs laws. The C. B. Harrington was ordered into the hands of constables who were placed in charge of her. The Cushing still rides at anchor alongside of the Terror, but in charge of the collector. Neither of the three vessels seized at Shelburne and City Point are charged with violating the fishery laws, but simply have been seized for violating the customs laws by coming to anchor and allowing their crews to go ashore before reporting at the custom house.

THE GRAND OLD MAN'S SCHEME.

Evidently a Majority of the People of England are Not Favorable To It.

London Dispatch: Up to 10 o'clock tonight the totals of members elected were 156 conservatives, 30 unionists, 59 Gladstonians, and 29 Parnellites. The conservatives have gained seventeen seats, the unionists one seat, and the Gladstonians nine seats. The tories unexpectedly won in Leith, Lincolnshire, where the Gladstonian candidate, owing to sudden illness, failed to qualify.

During a fracas at the polling station in St. Stephen's Green division of Dublin, Messrs. Dugdale, James and Sullivan, solicitors and agents of the conservative candidate, were ejected by the sheriff's orders. Dugdale will sue the sheriff for assault.

Gladstone has written a letter, in which he says it is impossible for British legislation to proceed until the Irish question is settled.

The issue is becoming definite. The position to night presages a crushing defeat for Gladstone unless he obtains a larger constituency than in November. The burghs are declaring against home rule. The most ominous is the revolt of Glasgow radicals. Of seven contests in Glasgow the unionists carried four. Of twenty-one London polls declared to night the unionists secured fifteen and Gladstone six. The polling was close. The conservative candidate won in Central Finsbury by only five majority. Saunders, Gladstonian, is defeated in East Hull by thirty-seven majority. Among the eminent Gladstonians defeated are Solicitor General Davy, Advocate-General Mellor Hibbert, secretary of admiralty and Prof. Thordif Rogers. The London labor candidates, Cremer and Howell, retain their seats by a fair majority. Sir John Lubbock's re-election is assured by a poll of 400 ahead of Harrison. Sir Thomas Brassey has been nominated Gladstonian candidate for St. Andrew's district.

AN ADDRESS TO ELECTORS.

Gladstone Appeals to the People for the Cause He Explores.

London cablegram: Mr. Gladstone has issued a manifesto to the electors of Wales. "It is not the first nor the tenth time," he says, "that the tories have raised a cry of alarm and predicted ruin of the empire. They have been at it all their lives and always when those great and good measures were proposed which have made the age illustrious—the reform of parliament, the abolition of the corn laws, of slavery, of religious tests, of church rates, and the like, the freedom of burials, the defense of tenants' rights, and many more. Which of these did you give?" Which did they not oppose and cry down as destructive to the constitution, the throne, prosperity, and all the rest?

People say the Irish will never be content; nor would you be content if you had been oppressed as they have been, and above all, if after you had your own parliament 500 years it had been taken away by a mixture of violence and corruption with a union which disgraces the name of England.

This parliament the people of Ireland have ever since striven to get back. They now ask not for the repeal of the union, but only for a subordinate legislature as a colony. Give it to them, because it is just that they should have it. Give it to them promptly and graciously; not waiting, as Wellington waited, for the emancipation of the Catholics, who failed under the terror of war. Let Wales upon this great occasion be worthy of herself.

THE VANDERBILTS GREAT WEALTH.

New York Special: Albertine Gregory completed a tedious week's job last night. He has cut July coupons from the \$80,000,000 of United States bonds owned by the Vanderbilts. It was an irksome task because of the monotony, and also by reason of the heat, for it had to be done in the confined space of the Vanderbilt vault on Forty-second street, opposite the Grand Central depot. Gregory is a book-keeper in the office of Chauncey M. Depew, and he was detailed by Depew for the labor. A new hand is put at it every time, and the assignment is not made until the work is to begin. Last January a man from the freight department of the Central railroad was set at it. Gregory had no preferred choice, but was simply told to go to the safe deposit office and report to President Thomas L. James for duty. He did so, and there found Cornelius Vanderbilt, who unlocked his personal safe, took out the millions of bonds, and told him to sever the coupons. The clerk was locked in a little apartment while at work, and before his departure at noon or night the bonds and coupons that he had handled were counted up. In that way he went through the mass of bonds belonging to the different members of the family. He says he never spent a more lonesome week in his life.

A FORMIDABLE ORGANIZATION.

St. Louis dispatch: Several very important meetings of the leaders of the Law and Order league have been held recently, both here and at Sedalia, Mo. A prominent officer of the league says the intention of these meetings is to establish an organization from one end of the country to the other in support of law and order which can be largely massed at one point if necessary. For instance, in case of trouble in St. Louis with which the league here could cope, preparations being made for the purpose, enabling officials here to call on Chicago or any other place for reinforcements, members being bound to answer such call at a moment's notice. As means of getting forces out in a moment's notice, the addresses of all members, business or residence are taken. Beginning in Sedalia and spreading to Desoto and Hannibal, it was taken up by St. Louis and from there spread to Corondelet and Clarksville, Crystal City, Mo., Belleville and Chicago, Ill., Jackson, Mich., Evansville, Ind., St. Paul, Minneapolis, Rochester, Newark, Milwaukee and Baltimore, and is now gaining a strong foothold in Iowa and Kansas and other states. It has reached a membership of over seventeen thousand. Included in membership, it is said, are a large number of workingmen, engineers, conductors and Knights of Labor. The league has organized a great many branches and has committees working in all directions. The principal object is to prevent labor disturbances and discontents strikes and boycotts. The latter comes in particular condemnation.

A CRANK AFTER CLEVELAND.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 4.—A special to the Times from Washington says: "Between 6 and 7 o'clock this evening a German crank called at the White house and asked to see the president and gave the doorkeeper his residence as No. 1200 New York avenue, this city. He was told that the president did not receive visitors to-day, but would do so to-morrow. Receiving this answer the man proceeded down the pathway, and about half way from the street fell on his knees and commenced crying that the evil one was trying to shoot him. After a tussle with him the police officers succeeded in taking him to the lock-up. Upon being searched a large bowie knife was found upon his person. If he had succeeded in seeing the president it is likely that there would have been trouble."

THE CONDITION NOT IMPROVED.

The Crop Outlook in Western and North-western States.

St. Paul dispatch: The Pioneer Press will print to-morrow reports on the condition of the crop from every important wheat growing county in Minnesota and Dakota, and about one hundred counties in Iowa, Wisconsin and Nebraska. These reports show the crop to be in much worse condition than in June, 1885. The dry weather in May, which became quite a severe drought in June, had a more serious effect on small grain than was at first supposed and the injury caused is just now becoming painfully apparent. There had been very little rain in the first week of June and no general rain since seedling time. The sections not affected by the drought are the Red River valley from Wahpeton to Grand Forks, and the Northern Pacific country from Brainerd to Bismarck. In Minnesota and Dakota south of the forty-sixth parallel the weather has been very dry, the drought being severest in the extreme southern counties of Minnesota and Dakota, extending well down into northern Iowa. In southern Minnesota and Dakota wheat was sown in most counties in dust, and rains since then have been light and not frequent enough to give the ground a good soaking. During the steaming period in May, the weather was very dry. The intensely hot weather the past ten days has added materially to the injury, as the ground was in no condition to stand any serious drought. The result is that along the Winona & St. Peter road through Minnesota and along the southern division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, the crops are literally drying up, and unless rains come very soon a light crop of all kinds of grain is now the most that can be expected in those sections. It is doubtful even whether the crops can be benefited now to any extent if rain should come. The steaming period is long since past and the crops may now be taken to be at the best stage to be obtained. More rain will simply prevent them from getting backward, but will hardly improve their condition. The rains of Saturday night extended over those sections only where it was least needed. From Cummings on the Manitoba road, south and along the Northern Pacific line north of Grand Forks there was no rain and Great Devil's Lake is still suffering from drought. Not a drop of rain fell south of the Minnesota river, and all that sunburned region is still parched and dry.

THE SITUATION IN UTAH.

A Very Important Bill Affecting Affairs in That Territory.

Washington special: Senator Culion has reported from the committee on territories a very important bill affecting the situation in Utah. Last year Governor Murray vetoed all the appropriation bills passed by the Mormon legislature on the ground that they refused to recognize the legal officers of the territory, but authorized the disbursement of the appropriations by Mormon officials elected by the legislature, who under the law had no right to disburse money. The legislature adjourned without a vote of the corn laws, of slavery, of religious tests, of church rates, and the like, the defense of tenants' rights, and many more. Which of these did you give?

People say the Irish will never be content;

nor would you be content if you had been oppressed as they have been, and above all, if after you had your own parliament 500 years it had been taken away by a mixture of violence and corruption with a union which disgraces the name of England.

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A Kingston, N. Y., lawyer appeared before the board of education of that city a few days ago and asked that a \$1,000 assessment be taken from the property of the school system of the territory to defray the cost of trials under the anti-polygamy act. The Mormon legislature has refused for several years to appropriate money for this use and the territory is now indebted to the general government to the amount of \$280,000 in round numbers on this account.

An attempt will be made to secure the passage of the bill before adjournment, as there are no funds in the Utah territory since the 1st of July for the support of the courts and other official machinery of the territory and none can otherwise be provided except upon such terms as the Mormon legislature may dictate.

A BIG FIRE IN DENVER.

DENVER, Colo., July 6.—At 1:15 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the Academy of Music, and before the fire department could get to work the flames were leaping through the building in half a dozen places and in a few minutes the building was in one mass of flames. The heat was so intolerable that the flames were soon driven from the front of the building.

It then became evident that the Academy was doomed and the firemen devoted themselves to saving the Rocky Mountain News building and Goode & McCloud's blocks, which were adjoining and were then on fire. The flames spread so rapidly and the heat became so intense that in less than fifteen minutes after the discovery of the fire the wires of the Western Union telegraph company, whose office is in the block directly across the Academy, were melted and all the service destroyed. The operators managed to save the Wheatstones and other valuable instruments, but service relays were destroyed.

The fire was the quickest ever witnessed in Denver, the ground floor of the academy was occupied by business houses in which several men were sleeping at the time of the fire, all of whom were rescued by the firemen.

Enright, an old roustabout who worked in a saloon, retired at 12 last night in an intoxicated condition, was forgotten until too late, and perished in the flames.

The cause of the fire is unknown.

As near as we can learn the losses are as follows: P. F. Hughes on the Academy of Music, \$125,000; the Rocky Mountain News, \$25,000; John Kinary's saloon, \$5,000; Solomon clothing, \$2,000; Lazarus tailor, \$3,000; the Goode block, \$10,000; Joseph Meskew, \$2,500; McCloud, \$12,500; small losses estimated at \$5,000. The total insurance is \$65,000.

MICHIGAN FOREST FIRES.

DETROIT, Mich., July 6.—Terrible forest fires are raging along the line of the Detroit, Mackinaw and Marquette railroad between this city and Marquette. At Newberry yesterday 30,000 acres of wood belonging to the Vulcan furnace company burned and the furnace will probably be shut down in consequence. Everything is very dry and the fire runs through the woods with fearful rapidity. Trains are delayed and crops are burning up for want of rain.

PLEASURE SEEKERS DROWNED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 6.—Dr. J. A. Wheelis and a little girl named Ada Rudolph were rowing on a lake across the river from Paducah, Ky., to-day, when the girl fell out of the boat. Wheelis attempted to rescue her and both were drowned.

HERE AND THERE.

Three young men of Boston recently rode their bicycles from that city to New Orleans, a distance of 1,700 miles.

Victoria, British Columbia, is so quiet and respectable that the city council has decided to do without a jailer.

A witness who swears by the bible is not bound to kiss the book, according to a recent decision of a New Jersey justice.

Four times a month the Catholic priests of the diocese of New York meet and discuss theological subjects in the Latin tongue.

In Ohio county, Kentucky, last week John Hunter, a negro, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life, his crime being the theft of \$13.

It has been asserted, and with great deal of truth, that though we often hear of the man who draws the big prize in lottery, we rarely meet him.

At one point of the Cascade branch of the Northern Pacific the railroad describes a horse-shoe which is two and a quarter miles around, and only fifteen hundred feet across the hill at the open end of it.

Clingstone, the trotter that beat Harry Wilkes in a great race at Detroit last year, and who has made a mile in 2:14, is said to be afflicted with his same trouble—weakness in the legs—and it is thought his trotting feats are over.

There are now in Swain and other extreme western counties of North Carolina 1,881 Cherokee Indians. They hold 73,000 acres of land by deed of trust. They are urged to go to Indian Territory, and are considering the matter.

A lake of salt water is reported to have been discovered recently near Akron, O. It is over 1,000 feet deep, and the surface is over 2,400 feet below the surface of the earth. It was discovered by parties who were boring for gas.

A Hamilton (Ont.) hotel-keeper was recently arrested for having a light in his bar-room during prohibited hours. It has since been found out that the light was a reflection from a gas-jet in a passage leading from the bar-room to the dining-room.

A New Orleans citizen three weeks ago put a double-yolked egg under a sitting hen. Last Sunday a little head came through each end of the egg, and when the shell was removed, two chicks were found. They were slightly united, but were easily separated.

Jacob Weiler, aged 62, at Lobachsville, Pa., while at supper was informed that a letter containing \$1,700 back pension money had been received for him. In hurrying to finish the meal a piece of meat became lodged in his wind-pipe and he choked to death.

Philadelphia barbers are expressing discontent in a different manner from Boston members of the profession. Instead of closing business at any time to raise the price to 10 cents, and great excitement.

A Kingston, N. Y., lawyer appeared before the board of education of that city a few days ago and asked that a \$1,000 assessment be taken from the property of the neighbor and put upon his own lot. This was such an extraordinary request that the members of the board were nearly struck speechless.

A rather odd incident occurred one day during a recent temperature camp-meeting at Spring Grove, N. Y. A hawk's nest had been broken up by some boys, and when the old hawk discovered this she swooped down into the crowd, seized a straw hat from a man's head, and bore it away beyond recovery.

The skull of a man dug up at Northborough, Mass., last year, proves a puzzle for the naturalists. Prof. Putnam, of the Peabody museum at Cambridge, says it is the most remarkable and interesting skull he ever studied. Not one of the great collection of the heads of the Peabody museum is anything like it.

The aggregate of San Carlos agency Indians in 1881 was 4,578. Two years later the official enumeration places the number at 5,000, as follows: White Mountain Apaches, including Coyotes, 1,500; San Carlos Apaches, 1,150; Chiricahuas, including Warm Spring Indians, 450; Apache Yuma, 350; Apache Tonto, 900; Apache Mojave, 700; Supai, 214.