

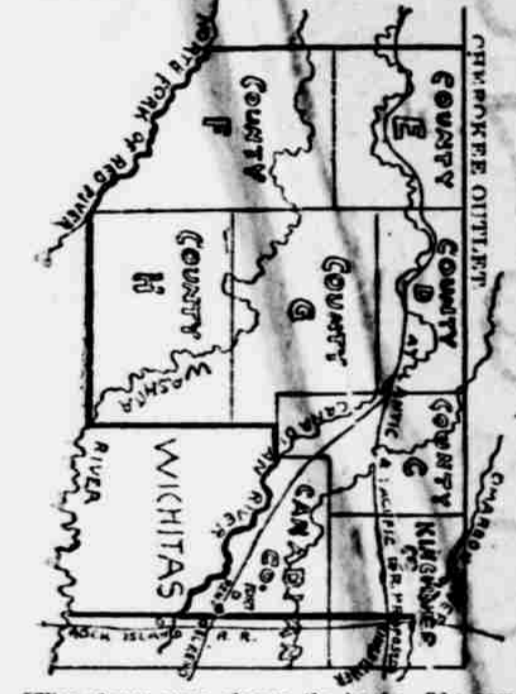
WILL NOT CHANGE.

The Former Land Office Ruling Adhered to

IN REFERENCE TO INDIAN LANDS.

Commissioner Carter Has to Say on Subject in Reply to Resolutions Adopted at Kingfisher, Ok.—Old Soldiers Must Be Present.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The attention of Commissioner Carter was yesterday called to the series of resolutions adopted at a meeting at Kingfisher, Ok., protesting against the enforcement of the rules of the general land office, prohibiting persons from filing more than two applications at one time to enter lands in the ceded Cheyenne and Arapahoe country and directing that no application by mail be received. Mr. Carter said: "There has been no ruling changing the manner of doing business at local land offices. Speculation in public land always has been repugnant to the letter and spirit of the law of this country. Soldiers' declaratory statements, presented in good faith, give to the soldier



The above map shows the lands. The new counties are designated as C, D, E, F, G, H. The dark lines are boundaries of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands.

the period of six months within which to enter upon the land, but no filing can be considered which is based on advertised and notorious intent to violate the law for speculative purposes. Agents have advertised extensively for soldiers' declaratory statements to enable them to file on lands at Kingfisher and Oklahoma City for the express purpose of speculation. Soldiers have been advised by these agents that they need not settle on the lands at all and hundreds of persons who have no intention of making homes in the new country have forwarded papers to these agents authorizing them to make filings.

"As indicating the character of the advertisements, I quote the following from a circular extensively circulated by an agent who is now no doubt at Kingfisher preparing to carry out his programme. Among other things the circular says:

"As soon as the filing is made I will send you a certificate of the same. Then you will have six months to go on the land and can make your improvements; or during that six months you may sell your relinquishments. Relinquishments of soldiers claim sell from \$50 to \$100 according to the location and quality of the land."

"A few persons obtained authority under such false and fraudulent representations and seem extremely anxious to push their speculation to a successful result. A few persons provided with the declaratory statements, undoubtedly contemplated standing at the head of the line, and by handing in their thousands of filings secure control of all the desirable land to the exclusion and great injury of the soldiers present who actually desire to secure homes for themselves and their families. Then, according to the advertised programme, these agents would begin to reap their harvest in selling relinquishments. The rule of this office was promulgated for the purpose of defeating this speculative scheme."

"The rule will operate in the interest of the soldiers who are on the ground and by their presence give evidence of their good faith and bona fide intention to secure homes."

SALE OF HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., April 16.—The government lot sale was resumed yesterday for one hour. There was a large attendance of buyers and the bidding was lively. The property sold yesterday brought higher values than that disposed of Wednesday. The sales comprised fourteen lots, which brought a total of \$15,466, which is \$3,486 in excess of the aggregate appraisement. The sale of this property will aggregate at least one-third of a million dollars, all of which will be expended by the government in beautifying the permanent reservation in this city.

A Reservation Wanted.

CARSON, Nev., April 16.—Dick Bender and Capt. Jim, full blood Wahoo Indians, have left for Washington for the purpose of interesting the president and Indian commissioner in the establishment of a reservation for the tribe in Carson valley, Nev., or if that cannot be obtained, a home for aged and needy.

Sedalia's Convicts.

SEDALIA, Mo., April 16.—Criminal court adjourned yesterday for the April term. Four prisoners were sentenced and were taken to the penitentiary. They were Joe Hewitt, two years for attempted rape; John Jackman, two years for forgery; and George Thomas, two years for larceny.

"Suits aggregating \$15,000 have been instituted at Chicago by the packing firm of George H. Hammond & Co. against various railroad companies for alleged excessive freight charges under the inter-state commerce law.

THE WYOMING ROUND-UP.

Official Report of Gen. Brooke as to the Wyoming Cattle Troubles—The Appearance of Troops Timely and Prevented Much Bloodshed—Forty-five Prisoners Taken.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The following telegram contains the latest information received at the war department relative to the trouble in Wyoming: To Major-General Schofield, Washington: OMAHA, Neb., April 14.—In obedience to his instructions Col. Van Horn with three troops of cavalry left Fort McKinney at 2 o'clock on the morning of April 13 and arrived at the T. A. ranch at 6:45, where he received the surrender without bloodshed of Maj. Wolcott and forty-five men with forty-three rifles, forty-one revolvers about 5,000 rounds of ammunition and forty-six horses. He holds them at Fort McKinney as prisoners until further orders from me. The governor of Wyoming has requested that these prisoners be sent to Douglas, Wyo., and says that owing to the excitement in northern Wyoming he will not at this time go to that section. Unless otherwise instructed I will send the prisoners to Douglas under a suitable guard.

JOHN R. BROOKE, Brigadier-General Commanding.

SETTLERS SATISFIED.

DOUGLAS, Wyo., April 15.—The capture of the cattlemen by United States troops affords great satisfaction to the settlers.

The cattlemen numbered forty-five, of whom twenty-five were Texans. Each was armed with a Winchester, two revolvers and two belts of cartridges. With the prisoners surrounded on all sides by cavalry, the march toward Fort McKinney was begun. The late besiegers offered no violence.

The arrival of troops was providential. Had the cattlemen wounded any of the rustlers no sheriff's posse could have averted a battle. The besiegers had worked with extraordinary energy. The circle of rifle pits during Tuesday night was carried forward until at daylight the line of investment had narrowed down to painfully small proportions. Had not the cavalry arrived the chances are that a final attack would have been made yesterday. There could have been but one outcome.

The march to the fort was made in two hours. On reaching the barracks the cattlemen were formally placed under arrest. Each of the prisoners will be indicted.

The feeling is that the cattlemen have brought the trouble upon themselves and should suffer the penalty. Public sentiment has turned against them and the farmers who were once their friends have joined the rustlers, believing that their homes are in danger.

Since the invaders were surrounded and arrested by the United States troops and put under strong guard at Fort McKinney, excitement has quieted somewhat. Forty-three men were captured consisting of some of the most prominent cattlemen in the state, including State Senator Tisdale, Fred Hesse, A. R. Powers, Maj. Wolcott, L. H. Parker, Deputy United States Marshal Frank Canton, W. J. Clarke, water commissioner and W. C. Irvine.

The invaders were surrounded by between 200 and 400 rustlers, ranchmen and citizens who were constantly firing at them from rifle pits that were dug during the night and had the United States troops been two hours later not a man would have been left to tell the tale. The rustlers captured the invaders' wagons containing dynamite and gas powder which they were about to use, having made a cannon to throw the dynamite against the buildings.

These invaders were shot, including Irvine, slightly wounded and two others seriously wounded. They are all now lying in the post hospital.

ITALY'S ACCOUNT SETTLED.

The United States Paid \$25,000 For the Families of the Victims of the New Orleans Tragedy.

LONDON, April 15.—A dispatch received here from Rome says that a series of messages has passed between Mr. Blaine, the American secretary of state, and the Marquis Imperiali, Italian charge d'affaires at Washington, resulting in a settlement of the differences between Italy and the United States growing out of the lynching of Italians at New Orleans.

According to this dispatch the Marquis Imperiali has advised the Italian government that he has received from the United States government the sum of \$25,000 for the families of the victims. This money, he adds, was accompanied by a note from Secretary Blaine, in which he declared that, although the wrong was not committed directly by the United States, the latter nevertheless felt its solemn duty in the premises. In his note replying to Mr. Blaine's communication the marquis Imperiali says that Italy had already with pleasure noted the terms in which President Harrison referred to the matter in his message at the opening of congress. The marquis further says that Italy considers the indemnity sufficient, without prejudice to any action of law that may be brought by the aggrieved parties. He also expresses the hope that the payment of the indemnity will result in the happy re-establishment of relations between the two governments.

HELD UP THE TRAIN.

Knights of the Road Held up an Illinois Central Train in Louisiana and Got About \$3,000.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—A daring and successful train robbery was committed last night within seventy-seven miles of this city.

Passenger train No. 2 of the Illinois Central northbound left the city at the usual hour last evening.

When the train reached Hammond station a man boarded the engine.

To the surprise of the engineer and fireman the uninvited passenger thrust into their faces a big gleaming pistol. The railroad men were ordered to go ahead. The demand was obeyed reluctantly, but with seeming good grace.

Passenger train No. 2 was scheduled to meet No. 3 at Independence and to take the siding at that point. To this station, therefore, the engineer guided his train of human freight, who little conjectured that their guide was at the time under coercion and apprehension of his own life. When No. 2 reached Independence, the siding was taken and the switch barely locked when the southbound train came thundering along.

The southbound train had scarcely flitted when two men, confederates of the man on the engine, skipped nimbly aboard and joined their "pal." The engineer was ordered to reverse the engine and at Newson's mill, about seventy-five miles from the city, was told to come to a halt.

The engine and fireman were then used by the robbers as a parleying party, and were instructed to go to the express car to order the messenger to open his car, which was complied with. An entrance into the car which bears the treasure of the express company as well as that of Uncle Sam was then effected by the robbers.

The safe was emptied of its contents. Having completed their work the knights of the road disappeared in the darkness, leaving the mails and the passengers undisturbed.

Superintendent Fisher of the express company, said that the amount carried off by the train robbers would hardly exceed \$3,000, in his opinion.

FOR FARMERS.

Free Delivery in the Country and Villages—How It Will Benefit Farmers.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The resolution just reported to the senate by Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, appropriating \$200,000 for the continuation of the postmaster-general's successful experiment in extending the free collection and delivery of mail into villages and farming districts, is one of the many outgrowths of the agitation which business men and country people have been prosecuting so vigorously for the past three or four months. A business man of Minneapolis, Mr. Richard H. Breat, has been laying a great many valuable facts before the newspapers and the people. In a circular lately received at the post-office department he says:

"Is it a wonder that the farmer, who during the long winter hours has as much leisure for self-improvement, for self-education, does not avail himself of it? Is it a wonder that he is referred to by his 'city cousins' as 'a nose-back, a greeny, a hayseed,' when as a matter of fact he might be the most enlightened of any class of our people? The original expense of a newspaper, periodical, or other literature, is trifling, compared with the immense amount of benefit derived from it; often a single hint, a recipe, a suggestion, a word of advice, is worth the subscription price of a dozen papers for a year, to say nothing of the general advantages obtained in being kept posted in regard to the markets of the world and of the moral influence a good newspaper has over a household."

INSTALLING THE KHEDIVE.

The Ceremonies Took Place Amid Much Pomp—Congratulations Received.

CAIRO, April 15.—The investiture of the khedive took place at the Abdin palace amid much pomp. All the British and Egyptian troops were massed in Abdin square, fronting the palace. Tribunes were erected on the sides of the square and were filled with officials and others. The khedive and his ministers assembled on a dais in front of the palace, where they received Ahmed Eyoub Pasha, the sultan's ambassador. The firman of investiture was read by an official, who also read a telegram from the sultan conferring upon the khedive the administration of the Sinai peninsula.

Upon the conclusion of the reading the assembled troops thrice saluted the sultan and a band played the Turkish anthem. After this the troops saluted the khedive three times and the Egyptian anthem was played. Then a salute of 102 guns was fired. The native spectators displayed the greatest enthusiasm throughout the ceremony.

Afterward the khedive received the congratulations of the ministers and diplomats. The city was decorated with flags and bunting, and the day was generally observed as a holiday.

Gen. Alger Indorsed.

DETROIT, Mich., April 15.—The state republican convention assembled in Detroit rink and ex-Congressman Edward P. Allen, of Ypsilanti, was elected temporary chairman by acclamation. He made a brief but enthusiastic speech. Resolutions were adopted favoring Gen. Alger for the presidency, condemning the Michigan gerrymander and the McKinley tariff, the existing financial legislation and Mr. Blaine's reciprocity policy.

Florida Republicans.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 15.—The republican state convention has finally elected delegates at large to the Minneapolis convention. They are instructed to vote for Harrison for president as long as his name appears before the convention. The McKinley bill was indorsed and regret was expressed that the force bill was not passed. The democratic election law in Florida is spoken of in bitter terms as dishonorable, and the platform closes by declaring that in view of the present ballot box law, it is deemed useless to place any republican ticket in the field this year, either national, congressional or state.

A POWDER MILL EXPLODES.

Resulting in the Death of Seven Men and Fatally Injuring Two.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 14.—A frightful explosion of powder completely demolished the mills of the Mosaic Powder Co. yesterday. The first explosion was in the drying mill and a fraction of a second later the storage house blew up.

The shocks were felt over a radius of forty miles, and thousands of people in surrounding towns rushed out of doors, thinking an earthquake had taken place. Both shocks were distinctly felt here, twenty miles away.

The mills were blown to smallest atoms and there were no fragments found larger than a foot long.

Seven men were instantly killed and two fatally injured. The names of the dead are: John Gibbons, Daniel Carey, Aaron Coolbaugh, Moses Tucker, Edward J. Vanderberg, Allan Small, Caradog Reese. The fatally wounded are: George Allis, Daniel Billings.

The body of John Gibbons was blown 150 feet in the air.

Caradog Reese was found sixty feet from the scene of the explosion.

Moses Tucker was found 150 feet away from the mill. Other bodies were found 15 to 200 feet distant.

The terrible scenes of grief and anguish duplicate those of frightful mine accidents.

The iron frame work on the Erie & Wyoming railway near the scene, used as a park screen, was torn and twisted like paper. The absolute desolation of the scene cannot be pictured in words.

The last explosion of these mills was eighteen years ago when several men were killed. The loss will reach \$20,000.

TESTIMONIES GIVEN.

An Interesting Feature of the Mormon Conference—The Business Session.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 14.—The session of the world's conference of the Latter-Day Saints yesterday was exceedingly interesting. Many gave testimony and several spoke in prophecies. The morning sermon was by Elder E. L. Kelly, bishop of the church. The subject was the law of tithing.

Among the testimonies given were the following: One sister prophesied that the Lord would at this session make known his will to the people in the matter of filling the vacancies, and claims to have had a vision to that effect. Another claims to have been healed of a cancer by the elders. A third was on her deathbed and was cured by the angels, aided by Elder R. C. Evans.

At the business session the main discussion was on the resolution allowing a member who claims to have lost all belief in the faith in the church doctrines to resign instead of being tried for apostasy. The resolution was lost by a two-thirds vote.

The assignments for next year have not yet been made, but it has been decided that Elders Griffith and Gillen, both members of the quorum of twelve, will be sent as special envoys to Europe. The field includes England, Ireland and Scotland. Also to send Elders H. C. Smith and T. W. Smith, both of the twelve, to Australia on special missions. Their field includes the Sandwich, South Sea and Society islands. These appointments are for the purpose of pushing the work in these countries the present year.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

The State Convention Nominates Candidates and Selects Electors.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 14.—When the democratic state convention was called to order, the lower floor of the opera house was filled with 463 delegates and the two galleries were packed full of spectators. No convention held here in years has attracted such crowded galleries. As the various party leaders entered and were recognized they were greeted with applause which was in all cases impartially bestowed.

After the usual preliminaries John R. Read, of Philadelphia, nominated Congressman B. J. Hoover for temporary chairman and he was elected unanimously.

Senator Boss was elected permanent chairman.

DEFENDING STANTON.

Hon. G. C. Gorham Takes Exceptions to Certain Portions of Senator Sherman's Remarks on Gen. W. T. Sherman.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Hon. G. C. Gorham, who is engaged on a biography of the late Secretary Stanton, has written an open letter to Senator Sherman in which he excepts to the following in the senator's late eulogy upon Gen. Sherman:

"Gen. Sherman believed in and sought to carry out the policy of Abraham Lincoln. The terms of the surrender were tentative and the conditions were entirely subject to the supervision of the executive authorities but instead of being submitted to the generous and forgiving patriot who had fallen they were passed upon in the shadow of a great crime by stern and relentless enemies, who had not consented to the conditions imposed by Gen. Grant and who would have disregarded them had not Gen. Grant threatened to resign upon the refusal to carry out his terms."

"When the arrangement with Gen. Johnston and Mr. Stanton, it was rejected with the insulting intimation that it proceeded from either cowardice or treachery. The old cry against Gen. Sherman was again started. It was even intimated that he would attempt to play the part of a Crowell or a military usurper."

"The generous kindness of Grant came to his relief. New terms were agreed upon and the war closed."

Mr. Gorham says:

"You would have it understood by this that while Gen. Sherman was engaged in a praiseworthy and purely military act, which President Lincoln would have desired him to perform had he lived, he was set upon and insulted and his arrangements set aside by President Johnson and Edwin Stanton, then secretary of war, in a mean and narrow spirit of revenge, because of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and that at this juncture, the generous kindness of Gen. Grant interposed between him and these alleged enemies and that the two generals agreed on new terms and ended the war. You state all this as though you had approved Gen. Sherman's course."

After quoting from many letters and showing the error of Gen. Sherman's position the letter closed with the following:

"In conclusion allow me to quote one more authority in support of Mr. Stanton's view and in condemnation of Gen. Sherman's fearful mistake. The authority will not be seriously questioned by you. It reads as follows:

SENATOR SHERMAN'S LETTER.

"MY DEAR SIR:—I am distressed beyond measure at the terms granted Johnston by Gen. Sherman. They are inadmissible. There should now be literally no terms granted. We should not only brand the leading rebels with infamy, but the whole rebellion should wear the badge of the penitentiary; for this generation, at least, no man who has taken part in the war dare justify or palliate it."

"Yet with these views I feel that gross injustice has been done Gen. Sherman, especially by the press. The most that can be said about him is that he granted the rebels too liberal terms. The same may be said, but in a less degree of Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Grant in their arrangement with Lee. Gen. Sherman had not understood the political bearing of that agreement. It is his misfortune that he believed the promises of these men, and looks upon the whole contest in a simple military view. He thought the disbanding of their armies is the end of the war while we knew to arm them with the elective franchise and state organizations is to renew the war."

"I feel so troubled at this matter, following so closely on the death of Mr. Lincoln, that I was inclined to drop everything and go to Raleigh, but I promised to join the funeral cortege here, and on Saturday week have agreed to deliver an eulogy in honor of Mr. Lincoln at Mansfield. This over, I will gladly go to Washington or anywhere else, where I shall do the least service."

"I do not wish Gen. Sherman to be unjustly dealt with, and I know that you will not permit it. Especially I do not want him driven into fellowship with the copperheads. His military services have been too valuable to the country to be stained by any such fellowship. If you can, in your multiplied engagements, drop me a line pray do so. You can if you choose show this to the president, or indeed to anyone. Very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

"I cannot find in this letter any reference to the insult with which you now assert that Gen. Sherman's terms were rejected by President Johnson and Mr. Stanton, but I do find in it an assurance from you to Secretary Stanton that you knew he would not permit Gen. Sherman to be unjustly dealt with."

"You could not have said this had you thought Mr. Stanton himself had already dealt unjustly by him, by publishing the reasons above quoted, and which had been in print in every leading newspaper of the country for four days before you wrote your letter. I honored and admired Gen. Sherman. I knew him personally and enjoyed the honor of his friendship."

"But I also honored and admired Mr. Stanton, whose biography I have undertaken and whose private papers are in my keeping; and I cannot remain silent when one of the greatest and wisest of his official acts are brought forward, misstated and perverted in a useless effort to show that Gen. Sherman was right when he himself admitted (with the concurrence of Senator Sherman) that he was wrong. Very truly yours,

GEORGE C. GORHAM.

Condition of Winter Wheat.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The April report of the statistician of the agricultural department makes the average condition of winter wheat on the 1st of April 81.2 and that of rye 87. The averages of the principal wheat states are: Ohio 71, Michigan 83, Indiana 78, Illinois 82, Missouri 73 and Kansas 77.

The average of those is 77, against 97.3 in April, 1891. It is 97 in New York and 84 in Pennsylvania. In the states of Delaware to North Carolina it varies from 79 to 97, but it is 90 to 93 in the southern belt east of the Mississippi and somewhat lower west of that river.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS.

Heavy Floods in Alabama and Mississippi Cause Great Loss of Life and Property.

COLUMBUS, Miss., April 12.—The recent heavy rains have swollen all streams in this section of the country to a point never before known, and as a result the destruction of life and property is frightful. All farms along the Tombigbee river are abandoned. Houses of all kinds are washed away and cattle and mules by hundreds have been drowned.

Many floating houses have passed down the river. Every available craft here has been used day and night in relieving the sufferers, carrying out food and bringing in the destitute people.

On one small mound there were forty people, as many more cattle and mules. On another there were seventy people and the negroes on all the low lands have lost everything on earth they had, and there are hundreds of them here.

Twelve negroes have been drowned within three miles of this city. At points on the river below here the loss of life is very large.

The railroads have abandoned all trains westward and there are many washouts. Their trestles are swept away and all the roads have large forces repairing damages, but it will be a week before trains will be running.

The water indicates that the loss by the flood is greater than at first reported, as does news just obtained from points below where the country is flat and gives no refuge to the negroes. It may therefore be expected that later reports may show at least 100 negroes have been drowned in this county alone. The waters have receded about seven feet and continued to fall slowly last night. Most of the country bridges have been swept away and it will be weeks before regular traffic will be resumed.

NINE PERSONS DROWNED.

A Boston Farm School Instructor and Eight Boys Lose Their Lives by the Capsizing of a Boat.

BOSTON, Mass., April 12.—Last evening an instructor and ten boys connected with the Boston Farm school at Thomson's island were capsized while on the bay in a sail boat, and the instructor and eight of the boys drowned. The victims were: A. F. Lorburg, instructor; Frank F. Hitchcock, Homer F. Thatcher, George F. Ellis, Thomas Phillips, William W. Curran, Charles H. Graves, Harry E. Loud, Adelbert H. Paclard.

The instructor had been to the city during the day to attend church and with ten boys, constituting a regular crew of the school, left the island at 6:30 to sail to City Point.

At a point supposed to be between Spectacle island and Thompson's island the boat was struck by a squall and immediately capsized. The eleven occupants were thrown into the ice-cold water, but being accustomed to such discipline they caught on the overturned craft and then began a long wait for rescue. They occasionally shouted in the hope that they might be heard by some one on shore.

Finally the chill of the water and the exertion necessary to keep their heads above the surface overcame the unfortunates, and one by one they were compelled to release their hold. Four hours later the boat with two survivors clinging to it drifted ashore.

WHAT CLEVELAND SAYS.

Text of a Letter Written by Him to a Citizen of Chattanooga, Tenn.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 12.—The following letter from Grover Cleveland has been received by a prominent democrat in this city:

JAMES BILIE, Chattanooga, Tenn.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 7.—My Dear Sir:—I desire to thank you for the report of the meeting at Chattanooga, which you so kindly sent me, and for the friendly words you spoke of me on that occasion. I am exceedingly anxious to have our party do exactly the right thing at the Chicago convention, and I hope the delegate will be guided by judgment and actuated by true democratic spirit and the single desire to succeed on principle. I should not be frank if I did not say to you that I often fear I do not deserve the kind things such friends as you say of me and I have frequent misgivings as to the wisdom of again putting me in nomination. I therefore am anxious that sentiment and unmeasured personal devotion should be checked when the delegates to the convention reach the period of deliberation. In any event there will be no disappointment for me in the result. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

ANARCHISTS ABROAD.

Another Explosion in Paris—Arrest of a Leader in Madrid—Grenades and Other Explosives Found.

PARIS, April 12.—A canister of powder was exploded yesterday on the window sill of a magistrate in Compeigne, who had incurred the hatred of poachers. The windows were shattered and the house otherwise damaged.

Ravachol has decided to allow his trial to begin April 26. Since his arrest over 2,000 letters of all kinds have been sent to him. Gustav Mathieu denies any acquaintance with Ravachol.

MADRID, April 11.—Munoz, an Anarchist leader, was arrested yesterday on a charge preferred by Delroche of having supplied bombs to anarchists.

A box containing grenades and other explosive projectiles was found Saturday night at the gate of the hospital for army pensioners.

At Noon April 19.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Secretary Noble, speaking of the Cheyenne-Arapahoe opening, said:

"We have been delayed, and to go into any detail of reasons would be tedious and no good. The delay was not to be avoided and the department struggled in vain. I had set my heart on the 1st of this month and by the 10th at the farthest, but we could not make it. Matters are definitely settled now, however. The details of President Harrison's proclamation are agreed to and the opening is set for the 19th of April at 12 o'clock noon."