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CANNOT BE GRANTED.

The Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus in the Duncan Murder Case.

THE TWO-DOLLAR SILVER CERTIFICATE COUNTERFEIT.

Directions of the Government to the Various Indian Agents: Endeavors to Prevent Hostilities.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE DUNCAN MURDER CASE.

The U. S. Supreme Court Refuses to Grant a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

WASHINGTON, March 30. — The Supreme Court of the United States today refused to grant the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the somewhat celebrated murder case of Dick Duncan vs. McCall, Sheriff of Bexar County, Texas, in which it was sought to bring into question the validity of the entire penal code of the state of Texas. Duncan was indicted, tried and convicted in Texas of murder, and sentenced to hang. He appealed the case through all the intermediate courts of the State of Texas, and when the Court of Appeals of the Lone Star State decided against him, the case was taken to the United States Courts and the decisions were still against him. It was then claimed that the United States Supreme Court, in an opinion by Chief Justice Fuller, affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court, from which the last appeal was taken.

Duncan's contention was that the code of Texas had never been lawfully enacted in accordance with the requirements of the State constitution; that the code enrolled differed through errors of the enrolling clerk from the code passed by the State legislature. Had Duncan's contention been sustained it would have resulted in the release of all the prisoners in the State and would have totally upset the State criminal system.

"The State of Texas," says the opinion, "is in full possession of its faculties as a member of the Union, and its legislative, executive and judicial departments are peacefully operating by the orderly and settled methods prescribed by fundamental law. Whether certain statutes have or have not a binding force is for the State to determine, and that determination in itself involves no infraction of the constitution of the United States, and gives no federal question giving the court jurisdiction."

THAT COUNTERFEIT.

It is Declared to Be a Most Dangerous One.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The secret service officers decline the two-dollar silver certificate counterfeit as most dangerous one. The vignette of Hancock is as fine as the original, the lettering and latho work is as exact copy of the treasury note. In fact, the only difference is the minute to be visible to the naked eye. In the upper left hand and lower right hand corners of the genuine note is the figure "2," and on its face is engraved, in characters so minute that they are not legible except under a magnifying glass, the word "two," repeated three times. In the counterfeit the word "two" is similarly engraved the same number of times, but in two cases the counterfeiter has made the letters read "wo."

The discovery of the counterfeit is not a new thing. Attention was called to it some time ago, but the counterfeiters made the secret service officials clinch closely. When a discrepancy was discovered on the note bearing the check letter "A," and the signature of W. N. Jordan, the counterfeiters changed the check letter to "H," and the name to that of Treasurer Hyatt. The entire circulation of the genuine note may have to be called in.

THE INDIANS.

Synopsis of the Existing Treaties Sent to the Agencies.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has sent to the agents of the various Sioux reservations a letter giving a synopsis of all the existing treaties and agreements between the Sioux and the government, including the Indian appropriation acts passed during the last Congress. The commissioner directs the agents to state to the Indians that Agent Cleveland has been instructed to proceed to Pine Ridge and find out definitely what persons suffered loss of property during the late trouble and as soon as information shall be received that $1,000,000 which Congress appropriated to make good these losses will be paid to them. They are also directed to explain to the agents that they have requested to report to him what Indians are ready and entitled to receive from the government cows and other stock, and as soon as the information is received the stock will be purchased and sent to them.

The Indians are also to be told that the superintendent of Indian schools is now investigating the matter of establishing large boarding schools at Rosebud, Pine Ridge and elsewhere, and of making a building for the Sioux day schools provided for. The agents are also instructed to inform the Indians that probably within the next month a commission will be appointed to settle the boundary line between Pine Ridge and Rose Bud, and orders are already given for the establishment of sub-issue stations at convenient places. Larger and better cattle will also be furnished the Indians.

The commissioner directs that the agents state to the Indians very fully and very emphatically that a renewal of disturbances will postpone the payment of money and the furnishing of supplies.

The Grip Scourge in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, March 30.—The grip scourge in this city is still holding on with deadly results. Some seventy-two funerals occurred yesterday and an equal number were postponed until today, there being a dearth of hearses and carriages. Tonight many well known and influential citizens are reported dangerously ill.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The President today made the following appointment: Thomas H. Carter, commissioner of the General Land Office, vice Lewis A. Groff, resigned; Jacob Comdon, Pierre, Dak., Minn., Territorial Governor of Minnesota, vice John P. Pattison, term expired.

THE GUN PALACE LADIES.

Secretary Noble has sent a telegram to Representative Wilson of Washington, stating that, owing to the decision, it is his judgment that the Court of Alene Indian reservation in Idaho, as described in the Indian appropriation act, approved March 3, 1891, was opened by force of statute, and needs no proclamation or further action to accomplish that end. This opinion, however, the Secretary says, is given without any argument made to the Department, and it is to be received as an expression of views that may be changed if there is any dispute arising concerning its validity in a contested case. The northern section of the reservation, which is opened by statute