The Wichita Daily Eagle.

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Kans. Historical Socie

READY FOR WORK.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE COMPLETE.

An Act to Provide for Custody of Criminals Passed by the House.

The Council Considers a Memorial to Congress Asking for Opening of Indian Lands.

Both Chambers Convene Jointly and Listen to the Governor's Message—Speaker Daniels Prostrated by Heat—The Proceedings in Detail—Notes.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

GUTHRIE, Ok., August 30.—This morning found the political field strewn with the wrecks of schemes. The victors were jubilant over the defeat of their antagonists while the conquered were in the dumps. Every one was ready to explain how it was done. The Republicans were collecting their shattered forces and formulating schemes by which they may break the combine of the Democrats and Independents. The Independents were too full for utterance. As one said to the EAGLE representative: "We have come to represent the people and propose to hold the fort." Guthrie Republicans denounce the action of Brown, Trosfer and Jones in bolting the party, while their constituency heartily approve their act.

IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

The ball opened at 9 o'clock in the council, with all members in their seats. After the prayer by the chaplain, calling the roll, and reading of the minutes of the previous session the chairman of the committee on rules reported progress.

The council then proceeded to consider so much of the report as had been prepared. The first fire flew on the consideration of rule 6, which related to the appointment of committees, Messrs. Foster of Logan, McCartney of Kingfisher, and Linn of Logan, being arrayed against Messrs. Brown of Oklahoma City, Bixler and Pittman. The display of fireworks was terrific.

Again the council struck a snag when rule 10 was reached, which treated of the majority. It was decided that the majority should carry by a vote of 7 to 6.

The batteries opened again when rule 21 was reached, the substance which was: A bill set for a certain day shall not be called up before the time set. An amendment to this rule was pending when the council adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

At the afternoon session the joint committee of the council and house notified the governor that the legislature was ready to receive communications, and reported the governor ready to deliver his message to the legislature in joint session.

Mr. Foster asked consent to introduce into the council as an emergency bill one entitled "An act to make provision for the care and custody of persons convicted of crimes under the laws of Oklahoma."

Under suspension of the rules it passed unanimously.

The council then proceeded to the house.

After hearing the message the council returned to the chamber.

Mr. Brown, of Oklahoma, moved a joint resolution memorializing congress to give the Choctaw Coal and Railway company such privileges as will secure cheap coal to citizens of Oklahoma. Passed.

Adjournment was taken to 10 o'clock Monday morning.

THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The heap big chief of the house opened parliament at 10 o'clock. Owing to prostration consequent upon the labors yesterday this was the earliest possible moment they could meet.

The speaker called Mr. Clark, of Payne county, to the chair. Rev. Russell offered a prayer and the minutes were called for. The road at this point began to be rough. Mr. Smith objected to the name James. He desired that the minutes be changed. Scarce was peace restored in the Smith family when Mr. Merten, of Logan county, precipitated a tempest upon the devoted heads of the house by introducing a very important resolution relating to the urging upon congress the opening of the lands adjacent to Oklahoma. Mr. Terrill of Payne objected to the resolution on the grounds that the election of officers should be completed before other business was introduced.

The chair ruled in favor of the resolution, and an appeal was taken from the decision of the chair. The chair was sustained.

Mr. Terrill objected to the house posing as a museum. At last quiet was restored and the house proceeded to the election of the officers.

E. W. Carrico, of Oklahoma county, was elected enrolling and engrossing clerk; James Jerome, sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper; R. J. Rusely, of Payne county, messenger; F. R. McKinnon, of Guthrie, watchman; Rev. Firestone, chaplain.

The attention of the house was called to the fact that any officers elected by the house other than those prescribed by law would not be paid by the government.

Mr. Campbell moved that a committee of three be appointed by the speaker to wait on the council and notify them that the house was ready for business.

Mr. Terrill moved that a committee of five be appointed to act conjointly with the council to frame rules. This was amended by striking out "to act conjointly with the council."

The chair appointed as such committee Messrs. Jones, Waggoner, Merten and Tritt, the speaker of the house to be ex officio chairman of the same. The following gentlemen were appointed as a conference committee: Messrs. Barker, Adair and Mathews.

In the house this afternoon, Speaker Daniels having suffered partial sunstroke, the clerk called the house to order. The house then elected Mr. Jones, of Oklahoma, speaker pro tem.

The clerk was instructed to ask for supplies from the secretary of the territory. Postmaster Flynn offered to send mail to the legislature if the names were furnished.

Leave of absence until Monday was granted several members. The report of the joint committee was received. Messrs. Merton, Clark and Tritt notified the house that the council was ready for the joint session. Messrs. Burker, Wimberly and Pittman were appointed a committee to notify the governor that the house was ready to receive him.

Mr. Merten announced the arrival of the governor. The speaker then introduced him and the governor read his message.

The council then adjourned to its chamber.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Speaker Daniels is improving. A number of legislators have gone home for Sunday. Plots and counterplots are in the air.

The governor today received a letter from Secretary Noble saying action on the school land lease bill and ratification of the treaties made by the Indian commission were being urged upon congress.

Messrs. Brown, of Oklahoma, Bixter and Pittman of the Democratic wing and Foster, McCartney and Linn of the Republicans, are the war horses of the council.

Yesterday's account stated that Judge Foster was nominated for chief clerk of the council. It should have read "E. P. McCabe." The legislature was invited to spend Sunday in Oklahoma City. A large number will accept.

SHAWNEE DELEGATES TO WICHITA.

TOPEKA, Kan., August 30.—The Shawnee county Democratic convention this afternoon selected the following delegates to the state convention at Wichita, September 9: Delegates—R. L. Cofrau, J. H. Moss, Rankin Mason, H. Vonlangen, John Martin, J. S. Earnest, D. C. Hewitt, David Ward, Sr., Theo Jocems, J. B. Oliver, J. B. Miller, Wm. Douglas, George W. Clark. Alternates—John G. Searle, J. J. Oliver, S. B. Isenhart, L. J. Crouch, J. T. Ward, Dr. Donaldson, B. T. Payne, D. Harold, S. T. Cromwell, H. Magold, L. M. Decker, C. E. Sowle, N. H. Wolfe.

To the congressional convention at Emporia, September 18: Delegates—F. Gabby, W. L. White, W. A. Clark, M. Grosberg, A. P. Benson, P. N. Gish, G. W. Horn, C. J. Evans, Dr. J. W. Donaldson, W. P. Tomlinson, J. G. Seabold, E. E. Chesney. Alternates—D. S. Nichols, J. S. Dowdell, William Mulholland, J. S. McFerrin, Cal. Baewer, W. H. Copp, J. P. McGvire, J. V. McNeeley, R. Cathers, J. D. Clark, George H. McCollister, John Dyke.

SMALL SHOW FOR ALLIANCE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 30.—At Democratic primary election in Third congressional district, George Johnston, of Newberry county, was nominated by a majority of twenty-four votes. About 12,000 votes were cast. Johnston's opponent was D. K. Norris, who had the endorsement of the Farmers' Alliance and who ran on a Farmers' Alliance platform. His defeat is a clear defeat of the alliance methods.

PHILLIPS' NOMINATION RATIFIED.

SALINA, Kan., August 30.—A monster ratification meeting was held here tonight over the nomination of Colonel William A. Phillips for congress. Thousands turned out, and as no hall in the city was large enough, the meeting was held in the Coaster park. Colonel Phillips delivered a masterly oration upon the subjects of the day. It was received with tremendous applause.

HARPER FARMERS MEET.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

HARPER, Kan., August 30.—The Farmers' Alliance of this county held a grand ratification meeting at Sessions grove, north of this place, today. The speakers were Scott and Simpson. Five hundred teams were in the procession and 4,000 persons present.

DICKINSON DEMOCRATS.

ABILENE, Kan., August 30.—The Democratic county convention to select state and congressional delegates was held this afternoon. The usual resolutions were passed. The state delegates will be for Thomas Kirby, of Abilene, for treasurer, and the congressional delegates for Park S. Warren, of Solomon City, for congressman.

ROBINSON OR GLICK.

SALINA, Kan., August 30.—The Democratic county convention to elect delegates to the state and congressional convention, met here today. The delegates to the state convention favor Robinson for governor, with Glick for second choice. The congressional delegates favor E. B. Gill.

STATE DELEGATES ELECTED.

BELOIT, Kan., August 30.—The Republicans of this county today elected delegates to the state convention. The resolutions endorse Governor Humphrey and his administration, and Senators Ingalls and Plumb.

MIAMI'S PEOPLE'S PARTY.

PAOLA, Kan., August 30.—The People's party held a picnic here today. The attendance was large. Judge Peffer, Mr. Allen and Mrs. Lease made addresses.

SEIZED ON SUSPICION.

VICTORIA, B. C., August 30.—The sealing schooner Mattie C. Dyer arrived here yesterday afternoon from the north for repairs. She was seized at Ounalaska, June 18, by the United States deputy collector, Emmons, the schooner having gone in there in distress on the day previous. Captain Macklin informed the authorities that he had not transgressed the sealing laws nor offended the customs.

When the case was brought before the court it was dismissed with the judgment that the vessel had been seized for probably no cause. The vessel had seventy-seven seal skins on board, all of which were returned except three, which were taken to Sitka. The schooner was put ashore and grounded when the officers went through her. The captain and crew were taken ashore and confined in an old castle where they were kept for three weeks. The authorities took away the keys, sails and all vessel finds. The ground has caused her to leak badly and she came here to be overhauled. The captain said the seals had been taken at least thirty miles from any shore in the North Pacific and that the man who made the seizure was a new official.

FOILED IN HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

CINCINNATI, O., August 30.—About 10 o'clock this morning when the train on the Big Four road stopped at Addiston, where the extensive iron works of the Addiston company are located, a few miles from Cincinnati, the paymaster of the company alighted, carrying a satchel with money for the payment of the men. Its value was variously estimated at from $10,000 to $20,000. Along with him were the superintendent of the works and an associate. Hardly had they started toward the works when a desperado appeared with drawn revolvers and bandit-like demanded the money. Mr. Burns, the paymaster, and his companions were luckily not without the means of defense and for answer they quickly drew their weapons. The robber discharged his weapons and instantly started to run, spurred on by the rapidly discharging revolvers in his rear. He succeeded in getting away, though it was thought he carried a wound with him.

The melee so confused the engineer that he started his engine ahead and soon crashed into some freight cars on the siding, damaging both the cars and the engine. The thief has not yet been caught.

DEAD HORESE FOR FIRE DRAGS.

DICKINSON, N. D., August 30.—A widespread and destructive prairie fire ravaged hundreds of thousands of acres along the Little Missouri river about forty miles from the main line of the Northern Pacific railroad. The great A. T. cattle company was swept clear. The fire was put out by means of horses which were killed for the purpose of using them as drags to extinguish the flames. The horses were split up the back and the carcasses dragged over the country by long ropes. Twelve hundred head of horses were stamped ed to the four winds.

WASHINGTON DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

SEATTLE, Wash., August 30.—The platform adopted by the Democratic state convention yesterday endorses the national platform of the Democratic party, favors the reduction of taxes to the absolute needs of the government. The platform denounces the federal election bill and the policy of Speaker Reed in the house of representatives, demands free coinage of silver and that all the government officers be elected by the direct vote of the people; also disapproves the employment of Pinkerton men to maintain order.

THE FIRST MESSAGE.

GOVERNOR STEELE ADDRESSES THE LAW MAKERS.

A Document Treating the Local Issues in a Concise and Able Manner.

Prompt Relief Measures for Unfortunate Settlers Urged—No Repetition of Such Occurrences Likely.

High License and Local Option Recommended as a Successful Method of Regulating Liquor Traffic.

The Capital Question Should Give Place to Measures of More Immediate Importance.

Common Schools, Public Improvements, Provision for Future Elections, Interest and Homestead Laws, County Organizations, and the Use of Public Funds the Prominent Topics.

Special dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

GUTHRIE, Ok., August 30.—After the two houses had convened in joint session at 3 o'clock Governor Steele was announced and upon being introduced read his first annual message to the legislature. The paper was listened to with greatest attention and its concise and pertinent recommendations were well received by the legislators and audience.

The governor made a splendid appearance. Mrs. Steele and daughter were also present.

The following is the message in full:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, GUTHRIE, Ok., August 28, 1890.

To the honorable members:

I congratulate you upon being preferred by your fellow citizens as members of the first legislature of this beautiful territory.

I mourn with you the untimely deaths of Hon. C. M. Burke and Hon. Milton W. Reynolds, members-elect from the Second and Eighth districts respectively.

You shall have my earnest sympathy and support in enacting a wise and economic code of laws for the government of our unusually intelligent people, a great many of whom had exhausted the most of their resources in a patient waiting on the borders before they were permitted to come into the territory in the spring of last year to make settlement and too late to prepare homes, break sod and plant crops.

RELIEF MEASURES NEEDED.

This was followed by the present unprecedentedly dry season, hence it is a deplorable fact that there are scattered over the territory at this time a great many settlers who are utterly destitute and many more who will be before the close of the coming winter. The attention of the president has been called to this matter, not only by myself but by many others and he has brought it to the attention of congress, and a bill has passed the senate and house with an amendment and is now in conference, providing a relief fund of about $47,000. I have no doubt of the passage of the bill, which will give us a temporary means of providing for the people above named, yet I look upon it as a matter of prime importance that early means be taken to thoroughly investigate the extent of the destitution and of providing the essential means for relieving it.

We must not lose sight of the fact that our people have no product of any kind to fall back upon like those residing in all the states and other territories have, and who in many instances have been subjected to a drought equal at least in severity to that which has been visited upon us. The wheat crop which was harvested early in June, was unusually good considering especially that it had been sown upon sod last fall, but because of the inability of the settlers to procure the necessary seed a very small acreage was harvested. The time for sowing a new crop will soon be upon us and not one in ten of our settlers has the seed to sow or the means with which to buy it.

I earnestly urge that early action be taken by which at least a small amount of seed can loaned to those prepared to sow it, where they are unable to procure it, upon such terms as may seem best, and while it is barely possible congress would come to our assistance, I should not incur the danger of delay, but after ascertaining the railroads would give reasonable freight rates float short time bonds and secure necessary funds with which to purchase it. Care should be taken in providing against loss to the territory in extending the accommodation.

NO PROBABILITY OF FURTHER DISTRESS.

If our settlers can be thus favored I have no doubt at all of their ability to provide bountifully for themselves hereafter. As an agricultural country there is none better nor more beautiful. The climate and soil are adapted not only to the raising of hay, corn, oats, the cereals of all varieties, but cotton does exceedingly well and is likely to become the staple. It is difficult for even those who have resided in the territory since April 22 of last year to realize that prior to that not a house had been built, nor a plow put in the sod, nor was there any legal resident in its borders, while today there is an occupied house on nearly every quarter section of land and villages scattered all over it. The drouth of the present season is severe upon us, particularly because of our newness, yet our soil has stood the test remarkably well and where ground has been plowed a second time and deep, which has been done in exceptional cases, a good crop has been raised even this year, which is better than can be said of many sections where the rainfall was as great as least as it has been here in Oklahoma. Hence the people are not at all discouraged where they have had anything like an even chance, but will in the near future, I predict, demonstrate their ability to not only care for themselves but will be ready and pleased to extend a helping hand to others should they be called upon.

THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The organic act providing for a temporary government for the territory, approved May 2, section 25, appropriates the sum of $50,000 "to be expended by the government in temporary support and aid of common school education in said territory as soon as a system of public schools shall have been established by the legislative assembly." It is necessary for me to invite your attention to the importance of early action on this subject, as the time when public schools should be opened is now at hand. I have said to many of the settlers who have been anxiously inquiring that I would recommend that provisions be made for four schools in each township where practicable in Logan, Oklahoma, Cleveland, Canadian, Kingfisher and Payhe counties, and that the settlers should provide their own school houses on sections 8, 11, 26 and 29, centrally located, and such number as are necessary in Beaver county. The appropriation made will, I think, employ the necessary teachers five months for schools located as above indicated and furnish a fair proportion for the cities and villages. In my opinion it would be unwise to set aside any part of the amount for the erection of school houses as the settlers are much better prepared to do the work of building than they are to pay teachers' salaries.

ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

Under the laws we are now operating, the chapter on roads, a very important one, was omitted and while we of the territory are naturally favored, there are a great many places where work should be done for the improvement of the highways—which have, in many instances, been closed or encroached upon—and bridges over drains and streams should be constructed. This would furnish employment to settlers and enable them to obtain support for their families.

I urge that means be provided for the construction of such public buildings, aside from the capitol, as are necessary for the territory and the several counties, at an early day. Many laborers may, in this way, be furnished employment.

THE SUBJECT OF TAXATION.

I earnestly hope that equality and uniformity of taxation may be the groundwork of your enactments on the subject. Section 6 of the organic act provides that the "legislative power of the territory shall extend to all the rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States; that no unequal discrimination be made in taxing different kinds of property, but all property subject to taxation shall be taxed in proportion to its value," and provides, that "nothing therein shall be held to prohibit the levying and collecting of license or special taxes in the territory from persons engaged in any business therein if the legislative powers shall consider such taxes necessary." This to my mind clearly defines and makes plain the right of the legislature to levy a tax.

Section 11 of the act above named extends to and puts in force in the territory certain chapters and provisions of the compiled laws of the state of Nebraska in force November 1, 1889, insofar as they are locally applicable and not in conflict with the laws of the United States or with the organic act until after the adjournment of the first session of the legislative assembly of the territory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Of the chapters enumerated No. 18, relating to county officers, recites, "It shall be unlawful for the county board of any county in this territory to issue any warrants for any amount exceeding the aggregate of 85 per cent of the amount levied by the tax for the current year, except there be money in the treasury to the credit of the proper fund for the payment of the same. Nor shall it be lawful for the county board to issue any certificate of indebtedness in any form in payment of any account or claim nor to make any contracts for or to incur any indebtedness against the county in excess of the tax levied for the county expenses during the current year, nor shall any expenditure be made or indebtedness be contracted to be paid out of any of the funds of said county in excess of the amount levied for said fund." To observe this chapter it would be impossible for us to make provisions for county offices in which to transact the public business or to procure necessary records or pay absolutely essential expenses or to provide for the same, hence I conclude that the chapter is not "locally applicable," and that it is in conflict with section 6, and while I earnestly urge the strictest economy be observed and that no expenditure be made or debt created not absolutely imperative, it is clear to mind that provision may be made for carrying on the legitimate business of the territory by the legislative assembly, and it should be done. It is not at all likely that congress intended to organize this territory, provide for its legislative assembly, etc., and then tie our hands.

COUNTIES AND THE CAPITAL.

Section 4 of the organic act provides that the legislature may change the county boundaries and the county seats, and section 15 recites "that the legislative assembly of the territory of Oklahoma shall hold its first session at Guthrie, in said territory, at such time as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct and at said first session or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient the governor and legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said territory at such place as they may deem eligible, which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said governor and legislative assembly." I am quite positive that these are matters that would better be allowed to rest until those of a great deal more general importance are provided for.

I recommend the enactment of a judicious herd law, and that stringent means be provided against the importation into the territory of infected or diseased animals. We are not, in my opinion, able to sustain the very good law on this subject provided in the Nebraska statutes and made applicable here, hence I have refrained from appointing a veterinary surgeon and his assistant at high salaries, who would be empowered to go to herds and slaughter animals that the people would have to pay for.

HIGH LICENSE A GOOD LAW.

I recommend the adoption of chapter 50, compiled statutes of Nebraska, annotated 1889, on liquors. A rigid enforcement of this chapter would, in my opinion, give us better protection against the evils of intemperance than that enjoyed by states attempting a prohibitory law. Under this act where the real sentiment of the people is in favor of prohibition it may be had in any town or county. Provision is carefully made for the protection and support of the family of the drinker by collection of damages from the seller. A much greater tax than is necessary for controlling the traffic may be levied. Without further enumeration I regard it as a wisely enacted chapter, which I am sure will receive your best consideration.

THE MUNICIPALITIES.

On account of the rapid growth of our cities and villages prior to the territorial organization, there has been considerable trouble in finding a means of effecting lawful organization and applications may be made to legalize the acts of de facto city and village governments, which were found to exist when the territory was organized. That such organizations were necessary is beyond question and I hope a liberal view may be taken of the several acts or ordinances under which they operated. At the same time I would carefully investigate each and every item or ordinance upon which you are called to pass, so that any not meeting your approbation may be set aside. Franchises may have been granted that even the cities and villages would not care to have legalized.

The government of the United States by an act of congress approved March 2, 1889, donates the sum of "$15,000 annually for the support of an agricultural experiment station in each state and territory, for the purpose described in said act, subject to to the legislative assent of the states and territories."

I recommend the necessary legislation so that we may have the benefit of the act at as early a date as practicable.

The products of these territory, I hope, may be exhibited at the Columbian world's fair at Chicago in 1893, and that you will make proper arrangements therefor.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

Two thousand dollars has been set aside by the general government for the use of the militia of the territory this year, and a much greater sum might have been secured, I have no doubt, if we had had a militia organization. I hope such action may be taken as will enable us to encourage our young men to form companies and cultivate a martial spirit, and to this end recommend the embodiment of a chapter on militia in the code you are to prepare.

AN ELECTION LAW NECESSARY.

It is important that an election law be enacted or that some proper provision be made for successors to the various county officers appointed by me, and whose terms of office in accordance with organic act of the territory will expire with the end of the present legislature.

Provision should also be made for such territorial offices as are absolutely necessary, and the time, place and manner of holding elections by the people, and the apportionment of representation, and the day of commencement of regular sessions of the legislative assembly should be provided for by law.

INTEREST AND SALARIES.

It is also important that wise counsel should prevail in the preparation of laws fixing the legal rate of interest, an economical fee and salary bill, the regulation and control of corporations and for the protection of homesteads.

THE GOVERNOR'S WORK.

I have in obedience to the provisions of the organic act for the territory fixed the boundaries of the several counties, appointed the necessary county officers, caused an enumeration of the inhabitants to be taken (which shows a population of 60,247), defined the election precincts and appointed election officers therefor, and superintended the election of the honorable council and representatives addressed. At said election the following names were voted for the several counties, viz.: Logan, Oklahoma, Canadian, Kingfisher, Payne and Beaver.

OTHER MATTERS.

It is probable there are other matters to which I should call your attention that do not occur to me at present, but I shall feel free to address you hereafter should occasion require.

Having great faith in your ability and integrity I feel assured that when the labor and responsibility of your term shall have closed the people will be in possession of an efficient and economical code of laws.

GEORGE W. STEELE,
Governor.

RESPECTED CITIZEN DEAD.

Special dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

DERBY, Kan., August 30.—Dr. Joseph Blaise, an old and highly respected citizen of this town, died today at 12:15, after a lingering illness, in the seventieth year of his age. He was born in France and at the age of 15 years enlisted in the French army in Africa. He came to America in 1857, locating in Missouri. In 1879 he came to Kansas, locating in Derby, where he has since resided. His genial disposition and sterling character have endeared him to a long list of friends in this locality. He leaves a son and three daughters. His remains will be buried here tomorrow.

MARRIAGE AT BEAVER CITY.

BEAVER CITY, Ok., August 28.—[Special correspondence]. This afternoon Mr. David A. Wright, of Greensburg, Kan., and Miss Eva B. Beauchamp, of Beaver county, Ok., arrived in this city and registered at the Banner hotel. Mr. Wright immediately called on Judge Matthews and procured a marriage license. The ceremony which united Mr. Wright and Miss Beauchamp was performed in the parlors of the hotel, a few minutes later, Judge Matthews officiating. The newly married couple then departed for the home of the bride's parents, twelve miles west of Beaver City.

THE KILLING OF BARRUNDO.

LA LIBERTAD via Galveston, August 30.—The Pacific mail steamer, Acapulco, which arrived at this port today brings the news that General Barrundo, who was a passenger on the vessel from Acapulco, was shot in his stateroom by government officers at San Jose, Guatemala. Upon arrival of the steamer at that port the authorities demanded the surrender of Barrundo as an enemy of the country. It is reported that Captain Pitts, acting under instructions from the American minister who said the officers had a right to such proceedings, allowed them to go aboard and they attempted to arrest Barrundo, who resisted whereupon they fired several shots and he fell dead.

A CONFIRMATION RECEIVED.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—Acting Secretary Wharton has received a cablegram from Minister Mizner, dated San Jose, August 29, confirming the reported killing of General Josia Maria Barrundo on the steamer Acapulco, while resisting arrest.

THE NORTHWESTERN HARVEST.

TORONTO, August 29.—The Manitoba and northwest harvest is now probably beyond reach of accident. The yield of grain and roots is such as was never surpassed and seldom equaled in any country. Sixteen million dollars will come into Manitoba and the northwest for wheat alone.

MONTREAL, August 29.—Le Progres du Saguiney confirms the previous report of the failure of the crops in that district and says that never have the prospects been so discouraging as now. Many families are preparing to emigrate to the United States to obtain employment in the cotton factories, as they are unable to obtain enough to live on.

THE HARRISON PARTY.

CRESSON SPRINGS, Pa., August 30.—The Harrison party evidently enjoyed a good night's rest in the bracing mountain air, for it was 10 o'clock before any stir was noticeable at the park cottage. The day is bright, clear and pleasant for a drive to some of the many places of attraction upon the mountain and it is on the program for this afternoon.

HARRISON NOT THERE.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—Owing to an unexpected pressure of public business the president has been compelled to postpone his departure for Cresson, Pa., until some time next week, probably Wednesday.

ROCK ISLAND CHANGES.

TOPEKA, Kan., August 30.—General Superintendent Dunlap, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, announces the appointment of S. B. Hovey to be superintendent of the western division, with headquarters at Colorado Springs, vice W. J. Lawrence, resigned to accept a position on the Colorado Midland; also the appointment of W. R. Morton to be trainmaster, with headquarters at Goodland, Kan. Mr. Morton has been passenger conductor on the Rock Island for some time. These appointments are to take effect September 1.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The weekly banks statement shows the following changes:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Reserve	$1,976,305	$.....
Loans	.....	5,125,900
Specie	947,500	.....
Legal tender	.....	99,100
Deposits	.....	4,403,600
Circulation	.....	400

The banks now hold $536,670 less than the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

DASTARDLY ATTEMPTS AT WRECKING

ALBANY, N. Y., August 30.—A dastardly attempt to wreck the Chicago express which was due here at 2:05 o'clock this morning was made about two miles west of Albany where the cowcatcher of the engine struck a pile of ties which had been placed on the track. Fortunately the ties were in such a position as to be lightly swept aside. No damage resulted and the train arrived here a few minutes late.

SONS OF VETERANS VISIT THE HOME.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., August 30.—The Sons of Veterans recently encamped at St. Joseph visited this city and the Soldiers' home today under the command of Colonel Kline, of St. Joseph. They came in four passenger coaches, two over the Missouri Pacific and two over the Burlington. Here they took the steamer Willie Code for the fort and home. If the weather permits a review of troops will probably be ordered in their honor.

TO PRIVATE LIFE.

GENERAL CLARKSON TIRED OF OFFICIAL DUTIES.

The First Assistant Postmaster General Steps Down and Out.

His Eighteen Months of Service Marked by an Unprecedented Number of New Appointments and Changes.

Seven Men Prominently Mentioned as Successor—A Western Man Mostly Probable—Senator Plumb Takes Mr. Allison to Task for Voting Against His Convictions on the Wool Tariff—Capital Items.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—Mr. Clarkson, first assistant postmaster general, practically concluded his service in the postoffice department today. The president much desired his further continance in the place but Mr. Clarkson was unable to remain longer. It is stated that Mr. Clarkson assumed the office in March, 1889, only at the strong persuasion of the president, the Republican national committee and the leading men of the party and that he has remained in it since against his own wishes.

He said to a reporter of the Associated Press tonight: "I accepted this office unwillingly and for a term of months, not years; and I lay it down readily. My relations with the president and the postmaster general have never been else than cordial and pleasant. But I have no liking for office holding and while the postal service is one that will absorb the interest and command the pride of any one connected with it, I very much prefer private life and its independence. The reports that I have given up my Iowa home are incorrect. It is the best state in the union and my lot is cast with it."

Mr. Clarkson will very soon assume the presidency of the Judson Pneumatic Railway company, which applies new principles to locomotion and to motive power in cities, and which is now building a railway in Washington City.

THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

In his nearly eighteen months in office, Mr. Clarkson has appointed 26,675 fourth-class postmasters and established 5,600 new postoffices, making his record 32,335 in all. All the appointments of the postoffice department are made up in the first assistant's office and in presidential offices 2,217 appointments have been made during Mr. Clarkson's official time, leaving only 400 of this class of offices unchanged. This is the largest record in changes and in establishment of postoffices ever made in the same length of time.

A striking feature is the number of new offices established. A department official speaking of this said: "In these offices has been illustrated Mr. Clarkson's broad policy as an official. Of these new offices created, 157 are in the New England states, 571 in middle states, 1,436, in what is called the northwest, extending from Ohio to the Dakotas, 487 in the mountain and Pacific coast states and 3,000, or over half of all in the southern states."

MENTIONED AS HIS SUCCESSOR.

The men most prominently named as Mr. Clarkson's successor are L. T. Michener, of Indiana; H. C. Payne, of Wisconsin; Chauncey I. Filley, of Missouri; John N. Irwin, of Iowa; Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut; W. W. Morrow, of California, and E. C. Fowler, chief clerk of the office. As Mr. Clarkson was the only representative of the Mississippi valley and the west in the department, it is thought that his successor is most likely to come from the west also.

FOR RIGHT, NOT PARTY.

Mr. Plumb Answers Queer Assertions Made by Mr. Allison.

WASHINGTON, August, 30.—Mr. Morgan presented resolutions of a colored mass meeting in Birmingham, Ala., against the passage of the federal election bill.

Mr. McMillan asked to have the house resolution taken up and passed, granting fifteen days leave of absence annually to clerks and employes in first and second-class postoffices, but Mr. Edwards objected on the grounds that its consideration would occupy time. The bill, he said, involved a good deal of money, as the leave of absence would probably necessitate the employment of extra hands.

The tariff bill was then taken up, the pending question being on Mr. Carlisle's motion to strike out the wool paragraphs so as to place wool on the free list.

Mr. Aldrich gave notice that on Monday he would move that on Tuesday and Wednesday the senate would take a recess from 5:30 to 8 o'clock.

Mr. Daniel addressed the senate in support of the amendment.

The vote was then taken and Mr. Carlisle's motion to strike out the wool paragraphs was rejected—yeas 17, nays 27, a strict party vote, although Mr. Payne, if present, would have, Mr. Sherman said, voted in the negative.

The finance committee reported an amendment to the paragraph relating to woolen and worsted yarns worth less than 30 cents a pound by increasing the rate per pound from twice two and a half times the duty, per pound on unwashed wool of the first class.

Mr. Allison believed that some of the rates in the wool schedule were too high. The Republican members of the finance committee, however, had been told by their Democratic associates to go on and make up a bill to suit themselves, and that they (the Democrats) would content themselves with offering amendments to it, and therefore the bill was treated, on both sides of the chamber, as a party question.

Mr. Plumb said the senator from Iowa (Mr. Allison), had told the senate today that many of the duties in the wool schedule were too high, but that his feet were in the tolls and that he was constrained to regard the pending bill as a party question. Did that mean the tariff as a whole? No; it meant that every line and letter and punctuation in the wool schedule had become an article of party faith and that as a party man, he (Mr. Allison) was obliged to stand by them all. He (Mr. Plumb) did not believe in bargains where one side did all the trading and the other side had to take what he could get.

Mr. Allison replied to Mr. Plumb's strictures upon him and repeated why it was that the tariff bill was a party measure. That senator had represented him, he said, as a bond slave; but he was as free in respect to the pending bill as the senator from Kansas or any other senator. He was in favor of the general principles of protection to the American industries and American interests as he understood them and therefore it was that when the minor details of the bill were reached, he surrendered his own judgment and stood upon the enlightened judgment of his associates. He expected, however, that on some material points in the bill he would be found in antagonitism with some of his associates on the committee. He admitted that he had never been satisfied with the wool schedule. He did not believe that it would be wise for American farmers to undertake to produce the low priced wools. But he was willing to give them the chance to test the experiment thoroughly.

Mr. Hawley informed Mr. Allison that whenever the duties on wool were reduced it would be found that the woolen manufacturers would show an equal readiness to have the duties on woolen goods reduced.

Mr. Allison said that he was not prepared to suggest that the great wool producing industry of the country should not be protected as other industries were protected. When the country was willing to be put on a free trade basis, he would do with Mr. Carlisle in his motion to put wool on the free list. But until that point was reached he was in favor of caring for the wool growers of the United States as he was in favor of caring for other industries. As to the needs of the government in regard to revenue, he would speak on that point when the sugar question came up for consideration, and he thought that he should be able to show conclusively that sugar could be put on the free list and the consumers relieved of 2 cents a pound on the price.

Mr. Spooner—Without any danger to the revenue?

Mr. Allison—Without any danger to the revenue. I am in favor of that provision.

No action on the paragraph was reached. Adjourned.

LABOR BILLS PASSED.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—The house met at 11 o'clock today, the understanding being that the first hour of the session should be for debate only on the bill for adjustment of the accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics arising under the eight hour law. The measure was earnestly advocated by Messrs. Morrill, of Kansas, and Wade of Missouri.

Mr. Brewer offered an amendment providing that this act shall not be operative whenever the court of claims shall find that the claimant performed service under any contract expressed and the amount has been agreed upon.

Mr. Brewer's amendment was adopted and the bill was then passed.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the bill amending the alien contract law.

Messrs. Buchanan, of New Jersey, Quinn of New York, Chipman of Michigan, and Neidringhaus of Missouri, advocated the bill and after further discussion it was passed without opposition.

Mr. Frank, of Missouri, from the committee on labor, then called up the bill prohibiting the employment of convict labor on public works; passed. Also the bill to prevent the purchase of supplies the product of convict labor by the United States; passed.

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, presented the conference report on the bill to prevent collisions at sea and it was adopted.

The house then adjourned.

PENSIONS FOR KANSAS.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—The following pensions were issued: Original invalid—Grafton B. Hales, Xenia; Addison J. Bishop, Minneapolis; (special act) Stephen Schiedel, Cottonwood Falls; Greenleaf Smith, La Crosse; Lewis J. Rhea, National Military home; Isaac E. Hobbs, Severance; John Wallace, Burlington; George Lang, Larned; Thomas F. Morrow, Coffeyville; George W. Brown, Hiawatha; Nelson Wilkins, Scranton; George A. Campbell, Carnott; Patrick Kelly, Kansas City; Samuel Walker, National Military Home; Thomas M. Harrison, Augusta; Thomas Hill, Cawker City; Johnson Hartmans (deceased), Milburn; Archibald Vandling, Larned; James Bell, Oak Mills; John Tague, Columbus; James E. Doud, Bogue; Herman Grane, Valeda; Joseph E. Wilkin, Hutchinson; Mabon N. Young, Cottonwood Falls; Judson Smith, Peabody; William H. Riggin, Longton; John W. Bogardus, Ottumwa; William H. Fisher, Gardner; John L. Dunn, National Military Home; John Thomas, Winfield; William Bittles, Armourdale; Peter S. Barnett; Blue Rapids; John W. Hamilton, Marion; Horace Bysander Ensign, Kirwin.

Original widows, etc.—Mary E., widow of William T. Coultis, Ottawa; (navy) Elizabeth Walker, former widow of Henry Kamm, Kansas City; Mary A., widow of James R. Price, Burton; Harriet M., mother of Chancey F. A. Crawford, Wellington; Isador, widow of George W. Hawks, Harveyville; Lotty A., widow of Joseph D. Thora, Harper.

THE PACIFIC ROAD'S DEBT.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the house committee on Pacific railroads, today submitted to the house in behalf of a minority of the committee, a report in opposition to the bill for the refunding of the debt of the Central and Union Pacific railroads. The reported is sign by Representatives Dalzell, Flick, Cooper, of Indiana; O'Neil, of Massachusetts, and Reilly. While the minority agree in their opposition to the proposed measure, their agreement, the report says, is based upon different reasons and it has been thought advisable therefore, upon deliberation, to refrain for the present from setting out at length their individual views and the arguments to sustain them and to join in with a report which shall simply express the common dissent of all to the majority bill.

All agree, the minority say, that as a plain business proposition the bill reported gives an unjust advantage to the debtors and fails to do justice to the government and for that reason they feel themselves compelled to oppose its passage.

ANOTHER REDEMPTION CIRCULAR.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—The secretary of the treasury today issued a circular for the redemption of $20,000,000 additional 4½ per cent bonds under the terms as under the circular of August 21. This offer will remain open until the 16th.

NEW MEASURES APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—The president has signed the meat inspection bill and the agricultural college bill; the president has also approved the sundry civil