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Kans. Historical Society

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VIOLENCE USED.

THE LAST CARD PLAYED BY DEMOCRATS.

Representative Kilgore Bursts Open a Door and Leaves the House.

The Big Texan's Might Overcomes the Speaker's Order to Forcibly Detain Members.

Other Democrats Follow—Mr. Reed Unable to Retain a Quorum to Act on the Virginia Contest—Senator Plumb Denounces Secretary Windom's Power to Control the Country's Finances.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—After prayer by the chaplain, Mr. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, suggested that there was no quorum present. The speaker was unable to count a quorum and directed the doorkeeper to notify members in the lobby that their attendance was desirable. There were only fifteen Democrats present. In the course of half an hour the speaker announced that 168 members—more than a quorum—were present.

Mr. O'Ferrall said that he did not question the statement of the speaker, but he was sure that there were fifty members who would swear that there were not 168 members in the hall.

The speaker remarked that gentlemen would not swear because there was no opportunity to do so under the rules of the house. [Laughter].

The journal was read and the question was upon its approval. The result of the vote was yeas 134, nays 0, no quorum, and a call of the house was ordered. The call showed the presence of 178 members and the speaker directed the clerk to call the roll on the approval of the journal.

CRISP TALK INDULGED IN.

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, rising to a question of order, said that during a call of the house but two motions were in order—to dispense with further proceedings under the call, and to adjourn. Never before had such a suggestion been made as was now made by the speaker.

The speaker—It is time that such a suggestion should be made. [Laughter].

Mr. Crisp—The speaker is not the master of the house; he is the servant of the house.

"The gentleman from Georgia," said the speaker, "need not recommence."

Mr. Crisp—The gentleman from Georgia will always insist upon his rights and see that no tyrant takes them away from him.

Mr. Rowell, of Illinois—The remarks of the gentleman from Georgia are out of order.

Mr. Crisp—Not more so than the remarks of the chair.

The chair—The gentleman from Georgia will take his seat.

Mr. Crisp—Of course he will; but he will always resent such remarks.

Mr. Haugen, of Wisconsin, moved to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The Democratic members endeavored in every way to prevent the consideration of the election case and in pursuance of this policy almost all of them left the hall to break a quorum on the question of approving the journal.

A call was ordered, which brought in a number of Democrats and a yea and nay vote was being taken on a motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call, when the Democratic members began to decamp.

Mr. Burrows called the attention of the speaker to the fact and asked if the members present could not be obliged to remain.

MR. KILGORE GOES OUT.

The speaker replied that the rules were intended to secure this end. He added that he did not see why they were not observed. According the assistant doorkeeper, Mr. Houk, directed all of the doors leading into the hall to be locked. Hardly had this been done before Representative Kilgore, of Texas, presented himself at the door on the speaker's left hand and sought to go out into the lobby. He found that the door was locked and the door-keeper in charge, Mr. Hayes, refused to unlock it.

"Unlock that door," demanded the stalwart Texan.

The door-keeper moved not, whereupon Mr. Kilgore gave a sudden and vigorous kick and the frail baize structure flew open and Mr. Kilgore strode out. He was followed in about the same fashion by Representatives Crain, of Texas, Cummings of New York and Coleman of Louisiana, who in turn forced the lock open without opposition from the doorkeeper.

At the moment Mr. Kilgore drove the door flying wide open Representative Dingley, of Maine, was approaching from the other side. The door struck him with full force in the face, bruising his nose badly. For a time it was feared that the bone had been broken but this was found not to be the case upon examination.

NO DISRESPECT MEANT.

Representative Coleman, of Louisiana, explained that he meant no disrespect to the house or Speaker Reed in forcing an exit from the hall. He felt compelled to leave, but upon his first refusal by the doorkeeper he returned to his desk. Later he saw that Representative Crain of Texas, had no difficulty in getting out and believing that he was being made the victim of unjust treatment, Mr. Coleman made a second application that the door be opened for him and on a second refusal, forced it open with his knee. As soon as he had transacted the business which called him out, he returned and took his seat again.

Further proceedings under the call were dispensed with—yeas 135, nays 48.

STILL NO QUORUM.

The journal was then approved—yeas 153, nays 5, the clerk noting a quorum.

Mr. Haugen demanded the previous question on the Langston-Venable contested election case.

On ordering the previous question, the vote stood: Yeas 155, nays 10, Mr. Hill, of Illinois, Republican, voting in the negative.

This being no quorum, a call of the house was ordered. There was but 151 members present and the house adjourned.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. Plumb Deprecates the Power Placed in Windom's Hands.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—In the senate the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Plumb to recommit the bankruptcy bill to the judiciary committee with instructions to amend it so as to provide for voluntary bankruptcy only, was taken up and at the suggestion of Mr. Hoar went over until tomorrow.

Mr. Plumb offered a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the senate whether the rule or policy of the department which requires the payment in checks for whatsoever of bullion comes over the counter of the sub-treasury instead of throughthe proper clearing houses does not result in paying out notes of the larger denominations instead of those suited for circulation and use in ordinary business transactions, and whether such method of payment does not result in the payment of gold instead of treasury notes.

As a reason for offering the resolution Mr. Plumb sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from a member of a New York banking house stating the facts as to payment of such checks and venturing the prediction that the silver question is not finally settled and that New York speculation and accumulation of silver threatens to arouse it.

"Bank withdrawals of gold," the writer says, "will be seized upon by certain influential journals here unscrupulously. A break in the market price for silver (and that threatens) at such a time, will equal proofs of holy writ in support of fears."

In the course of discussion on the resolution Mr. Plumb spoke of the conspicuous illustration that had taken place within the last few weeks of the impolicy of allowing the treasury department to obstruct or accelerate the business of the country. For years the treasury department, he said, had hoarded money and during all that time the volume of currency had been constantly decreasing on account of the withdrawal of national bank notes. The secretary of the treasury had the business of the country hampered on account of that lack of money, but he waited until a panic was impending—not a stock brokers' panic, but a stringency of money that affected the banks of all of the cities and seriously interfered with the operations of ordinary business; and what has the secretary done? He had given out the money to holders of government bonds and under such circumstances as to enable them (and not him) to control the money supply of the country during their pleasure. The money which a few days ago had been in the treasury and which could have been put out at the will of the secretary, was today in the hands of the men who owned bonds to the amount of $20,000,000, and it was perfectly safe to say that these men having that money would use it to benefit themselves and not in the interest of the people. Nothing but an overwhelming calamity would ever divorce the treasury from such malicious interference with the business of the country.

Mr. Sherman said that while he had no objection to the resolution, that which had been done had been done in strict execution of the law. The secretary of the treasury had no right to pay for silver bullion in anything but treasury notes. The treasury notes had been issued in large denomination. There had been only a very short time to prepare for the execution of the law and a sufficient amount of treasury notes of small denominations could not be prepared. Those large notes, necessarily, did not into the circulation of the country. He (Mr. Sherman) doubted the policy of paying a year's interest on bonds in advance. The financial scare was a manufactured scare. It has been gotten up by brokers, by bulls and bears and various kinds of animals who practiced their trade on the exchanges of New York. There was, he admitted, a great demand for money now for moving cotton and grain and perhaps to pay for an increased quantity for foreign goods imported in order to evade higher duties under the new tariff law. Merchants had, to use a vulgar expression, "bitten off more than they could chew," and were now whining around to borrow money. All these things, Mr. Sherman said, would settle themselves in a little while. There was no real serious financial disturbance in the country. It was confined to the city of New York.

He thought that things should be let go as they were, and that the secretary of the treasury should be permitted to use his discretion.

After further discussion Mr. Plumb's resolution was agreed to.

The vice president announced his having signed the river and harbor bill.

The calendar was then taken up for an hour and the following bills, among others, were passed: Senate bill to provide for the sale of certain New York Indian lands in Kansas. Senate bill to extend the jurisdiction of the supreme court of the United States to the same as defined in section 709 of the revised statutes, to include the judgments and decrees of the circuit courts of the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, respectively. Senate bill appropriating $50,000 for a public building at Nevada, Mo. Senate bill to provide for the inspection of live cattle, hogs and the carcasses and products thereof, where the subjects of interstate commerce.

The hour assigned to the calendar having expired, the bill to establish a United States land court was taken up, but owing to the absence through sickness of Mr. Edmunds, who has charge of the bill, it went over till tomorrow.

Another hour having been assigned to unobjectionable cases on the calendar, the following bills were among others, passed: Senate bill to revive the grade of lieutenant general in the army of the United States. The senate bill granting the right of way to the Sherman & Northwestern Railroad company through the Indian territory.

Mr. Manderson presented a resolution relative to the death of the late Representative Laird and after remarks by Messrs. Paddock and Manderson, the senate adjourned.

PENSIONS FOR KANSANS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The following pensions were issued to Kansans:

Original claimant—F. S. Aimes, Russell; Andrew J. Chapman, Dresden; James James, El Dorado; Eli W. Campbell, Sycamore Springs; John Manghor, Wichita; Thomas N. Strong, Hutchinson; James N. Boileau, National Military home; Anton Horning, Spearville; Harder D. Ames, Walton; David P. Nelson, Thayer; Levi S. Tanquary, Columbus; Seth Woodward, El Dorado; James Smith, Greely; William D. Brown, Salina; William D. Fosborn, Baldwin.

Renewal and reissue—Ferguson Payne, Kingman.

Increase—Mitchell L. Fisher, Princeton; Festus Joyce, Leavenworth; Benjamin Libbey, Elmira; Henry F. Whitman, Humboldt; Francis C. Wilson, Maud; Louis Bouvier, National Military home; George M. Hedges, Longton; Thomas P. Murphy, Newton; Samuel A. Gray, Altamont; Thomas B. Yates, McPherson; Martin G. Hays, Monmouth; August Wendt, Stanley; Lycurgus V. B. Taylor, Frankfort; George G. Sherlock, Goddard; Henry Vallet, Downs; Benjamin P. Heaston, Leona; George W. Lea, Atlanta; Richard A. Patton, Arkansas City; Zephania T. Norine, Carlton; Richard Stapleton, Topeka; Samuel P. Coller, Jetmore, and John Mullin, Stockton.

Indian Territory—Reissue—Theophilus Case, Guthrie. Increase—Wm. P. Meadows, Guthrie.

NEW NOMINATIONS.

CRESSON SPRINGS, Pa., Sept. 18.—The president sent the following nominations to Washington this morning:

Colonel Edward H. Vullom to be chief medical purveyor, United States army, with the rank of colonel, vice Colonel J. H. Baxter, promoted to be surgeon-general; Lieutenant Colonel B. J. D. Irwin, assistant medical purveyor, to surgeon with the rank of colonel, vice Vullom, promoted.

Private Secretary Halford has instructed Assistant Secretary Pruden to forward the anti-lottery bill to the president immediately on its receipt at the white house.

Secretary Windom has informed the president of the success of his proposal for the redemption of $16,000,000 4 per cent bonds.

THE BARRUNDIA MATTER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The house committee on foreign affairs today directed a favorable report on a modification of Representative McCreary's resolution calling on the president for all official information respecting the killing of General Barrundia on board the American steamer Acapulco by the authorities of Guatemala while under the protection of the American flag.

MAKING MARTYRS.

ENGLAND CASTS IRISH NATIONALISTS INTO PRISON.

John Dillon, William O'Brien and Other Prominent Land Leaguers Arrested.

Conspiracy and Inciting Tenants to Refuse to Pay Rents the Charges Against Them.

The Real Reason Supposed to be a Desire to Keep Them From Coming to America and Creating Fresh Sympathy for the Irish Cause—Excitement at London.

DUBLIN, Sept. 18.—Mr. John Dillon was arrested this morning at Bally Brack, where he was visiting an uncle. He was conveyed on a special train to Tipperary, accompanied by a large military escort. Mr. William O'Brien was arrested at Glengariff and taken to Cork. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Messrs. Sheedy and Condon, members of the house of commons, Mr. Patrick O'Brien and Rev. David Humphreys, of Tipperary. The charges on which Mr. Dillon was arrested are conspiracy and inciting the tenants on Smith Barry's estate not to pay their rents.

He was at once hurried under strong guard and with the utmost secrecy to the railway station, where a special car was in waiting. As soon as he entered this the train was started for Dublin. Only a brief stop was made in this city, when the prisoner was carried on to Tipperary.

The arrest of William O'Brien was made at the Glengariff hotel. Mrs. O'Brien was present at the time. The charges against Mr. O'Brien are similar to those for which Mr. Dillon was arrested. The charges are based on speeches made by him at Limerick and Tipperary.

In addition to those already mentioned it is ascertained that a warrant has been issued for a Mr. Dalton, who has been active in the work of the land league.

Here in Dublin the police are keeping a strict watch of the headquarters of the land league. Persons entering or leaving are subject to close scrutiny.

Dispatches from Tipperary report that the organizers of the local branch of the land league there are under close police surveillance and are being constantly shadowed.

THE ONE TOPIC IN LONDON.

LONDON, Sept 18.—The one topic in London today is the news from Ireland of the arrest today of several prominent nationalists. The general feeling is one of profound surprise as the government had kept its secret so well that no hint of its intended action had reached the public. The Parnellites, while greatly surprised, are by no means cast down. Their theory of the arrests at this particular juncture is that the government decided on them in order to prevent the departure of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien to America. This the government wished to stop, the Parnellites assert, because they feared that the effect of the speeches of the Irish orators in America would be to create fresh and strong outbursts of American sympathy with the Irish people, which would be of great moral help to the liberal cause.

There is no abatement of interest throughout the day in the Irish arrests. Up to 7 o'clock this evening no definite information had reached London of the specific utterances of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien on which the warrants for their arrests were based. Neither has the government given out any official explanation which would throw light upon their sudden and unexpected resort to a vigorous Irish policy.

WHY O'BRIEN WAS ARRESTED.

It is commonly supposed tonight that the ostensible grounds for Mr. O'Brien's arrest are to be found in a very plain speech which he made last Sunday. On that day he addressed an assemblage of peasants at an insignificant village in County Cork, named Schulle. He dwelt upon the failure of the potato crop, and spoke of the gloomy outlook for distress which Ireland must face this winter. Warming to his theme, he said: "For tens of thousands of small farmers throughout Ireland it will become a question this winter whether they are to have food for themselves or their landlords." Confronted with such an alternative, he thought there should be no hesitancy as to choice. He advised the tenants on every estate to meet and consult as to what proportion if any, of their rent, they could honestly pay. When that question had been dismissed they could talk about the decision. If the farmers, he said, should give the landlords money which was needed to buy bread for their children, the Irish leaders would not dare appeal to the world to come to the rescue of such a nation of slaves. And if the agents would absolutely refuse to pay a penny of rent until every family that tilled the soil was placed beyond the reach of starvation, then if the government evicted starving people from their poor homes, it would be swept out of existence by a torrent of English indignation and the whole civilized world would send money and assistance for the benefit of the tenants.

Mr. Michael was interviewed this afternoon in regard to the arrest. He took a very hopeful view of the situation and thought the effect would be entirely favorable to the Irish cause. "If Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien," he said, "had deliberately set out to devise plans for increasing the popularity of the plan of campaign and the prestige of the land league they could not have accomplished their purpose in any way more successfully than by inducing Mr. Balfour, the chief secretary for Ireland, to take precisely the step that he has of his own volition. It is just what they wanted. There had begun to be a feeling in Ireland that the plan of campaign had been carried far enough. Their arrests will be sure to rouse public sentiment in its favor again. Mr. Balfour has not made a greater mistake since he has been in chief authority over Ireland."

O'BRIEN ADMITTED TO BAIL.

In the Tipperary court formal evidence of the arrest of O'Brien was given before Magistrate Irwin, and Mr. Ronan, who conducted the prosecution, asked that O'Brien be remanded until Thursday. Counsel for O'Brien cross-examined Inspector Raffer with the view of showing that although O'Brien had committed the alleged act in June no steps had been taken for his arrest till it was heard that he was going to America. Inspector Raffer denied that the mission to America had anything whatever to do with the case. Mr. O'Brien here remarked that the whole world knew the government's motive for making the arrest. Mr. O'Brien was admitted to bail, Canan Cahill being his surety.

On the application of Mr. Ronan, warrants were issued for the arrests of other members of the National League.

There was a slight disturbance outside the court house at Tipperary. A large crowd of people accompanied by a drum and fife band were waiting in the station here for Mr. Dillon, who drove in the mayor's carriage to his own residence, where he addressed the people from the steps. He said that more frequently arrests were made the more resolute Irishmen wouldbecome in the national cause.

DILLON REMANDED.

Dillon was also bailed. He was remanded until Thursday. The warrant mentions offenses occurring between March and September.

A constable served a summons on Mr. Sheey at his residence, but did not arrest him. Mr. Dillon, in an interview after his arrest, said that the object of the government in taking such a step was a mystery to him unless it was their intention to prevent the mission of himself and his associates to America. He was quite sure, however, that the arrests would not deprive the tenants of Tipperary and other estates of needful support, although it might be impossible for Mr. O'Brien and himself to go to America and make a personal appeal in their behalf. In his opinion no arrests would do more harm to the opponents of tenants than a dozen public meetings.

AN M. P.'S OPINION.

Mr. Thomas P. Gill, member of parliament for South Louth and a leading Irish nationalist, said tonight that he was certain that the arrest of Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon were made simply to prevent their departure to America. They were booked to sail on the Teutonic which is announced to leave October 6.

LINEN MERCHANTS ACTIVE.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The merchants of Belfast are making every endeavor to place as much linen as possible in the United States before the McKinley tariff bill goes into effect.

ON THE TRACK.

Ashland Wilkes a Good Winner at the Topeka Fair.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 18.—At the Topeka fair meeting today Ashland Wilkes won the 2:22 trot in three straight heats. Best time 2:26¾.

FAILED TO LOWER THE RECORD.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 18.—Sunol and Guy went to lower their records today but failed. Sunol went a mile in 2:13¼, Guy in 2:12¼, the track was heavy.

In the 2:30 class, trotting—Godelia won, Solitude second. Best time 2:22¾.

The 2:22 class, pacing—Cousin Joe won, Cima C. second. Best time 2:21.

The 2:20 class, trotting—Ventas won, Keokee second. Best time 2:20.

GRAVESEND, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Winners of today's races: Druidess, Mabel Greene, Strathmeath, Kingston, Nellie Bly, B. B. Million.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 18.—The grand circuit races ruled as follows:

The 2:18 class pacing—Marendes won, Alexandria Bay second. Best time 2:20.

In the 2:33 class trotting, seven heats were run—Scramble, Ella E. and Cyclone Jr., each winning two. Best time 2:25¼.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 18.—Winners of today's races: Chimes, Catalpu, Sir Abner, Roseland, Mamie Fonso, Fannie S.

AT GARDEN CITY.

GARDEN CITY, Kan., Sept. 16.—[Special correspondence.] Garden City is again showing signs of prosperity. The excellent wheat crop, together with a fair crop of corn and an excellent crop of alfalfa, are making themselves felt. There is not a business man in the city but talks hopefully of the future and predicts good times 'ere the coming winter is over. Garden City at one time was the leading metropolis of western Kansas, but an inflated boom in connection with several bad crops decreased her population wonderfully. But the tide is turning. The irrigating ditches and an increased rainfall are making crops more certain and as a result of this farmers are getting more confident, and are putting out larger acreages to crops, and good crops with good prices for same means prosperity to both city and country. Let the good work go on.

SYRACUSE AND COOLIDGE.

SYRACUSE, Kan., Sept. 16.—[Special correspondence]. Your correspondent has been informed that the Santa Fe railroad is making ready to move its division and machine shops from Coolidge further west to La Junta, Col., thereby doubling the length of the division. With the loss of the division and shops, Coolidge will rapidly lose popularity and prestige, and will have to depend on the farming community for her support.

Syracuse, once the liveliest little city in western Kansas, is just recovering from a long and prostrated dull spell. The cause of this new awakening to life is the proceeds from the excellent wheat crop of this year, together with other crops, which are bringing magnificent prices. A very large acreage of wheat is being sown this fall, among the sowers being the worthy editor of the Syracuse Journal, who is putting out 100 acres. Another good crop and Syracuse will be herself again.

THEIR PRESENCE NEEDED.

Absent Republicans Urged to Return to Their Duties.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—A caucus of Republican members of the house was held this afternoon which lasted an hour and a quarter. The subject of discussion was the status of business in the house and the means of obtaining a quorum to do business. It was found upon roll call that there were now in Washington 145 Republican members, which is twenty-one less than a quorum. Consequently there are now twenty-eight Republican absentees. The caucus resolved to make every effort to secure the attendance of these members, and telegrams were sent tonight representing the pressing need for their presence. It was stated that if the absentees return to Washington the remaining business of the session can be closed up in a few days, while a failure to secure the attendance of a Republican quorum will tend to prolong the session indefinitely.

RECIPROCITY ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The conferees on the tariff bill had a two hours' meeting this morning and it is reported made substantial progress. The most important action was the acceptance by the house conferees of the senate reciprocity amendment. The amendments were not considered in order but were taken up here and there wherever it appeared that no serious difference of opinion existed and agreed on. Binding twine has not yet been disposed of.

It is understood that the senate increase of duties on wines and spirits have been abandoned by the senate members of the conference committee. The iron and steel and glassware schedules have not been considered. Messrs. Vance and Mills of the Democratic conferees are now in the city and an attempt will be made to hold another session this afternoon. In view of the progress made today the house conferees express the opinion that the bill will be ready for report by Monday.

ANOTEER STAGE ROBBERY.

SAN ANDREAS, Cal., Sept. 18.—A stage from Valley Spring to San Andreas, was stopped by two masked men this afternoon about four miles from this town. Eight passengers were on board and relieved of about $50, and the wooden treasure box of Wells, Fargo & Co. was also taken. Another box remained untouched. Immediately upon the arrival of the stage here the sheriff started in search of the robbers.

ST. LOUIS DEMOCRATS SPLIT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 18.—The Democratic congressional convention of the Eighth district found it difficult to unite upon one candidate today and the result was a split, one convention nominating Ex-Congressman John J. O'Neill and the other Patrick O'Malley.

ALL CONFIDENT.

KINGFISHER AND GUTHRIE MORE THAN HOPEFUL

The Western City Thinks She Sees More Than a Fighting Chance.

Fourteen to Twelve the Unvarying Vote on Each Proposition in the House.

A Message from the Governor Relating to the Location of the Agricultural College Referred to the Public Buildings Committee After a Struggle-The Proceedings.

Special dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Sept. 18.—Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown is apropos in the case of the Oklahoma fellows. "The cock's shrill clarion" found many of the faithful in solemn conclave asking what hit them. The Alliance and Labor Union wing of the coalition look wise and keep mum. The Guthrie boys have that kind of a "told you so" look in their eyes that is pleasant to behold after the expression that has lingered upon their countenances for the last few days.

Members of the third house and the mob generally painted the town red. If their bird-like voices were wafted on the still air of night and their measured step, two long, one short—anapeastic, dactylic and trochaic verse, worse than Horatian—re-echoed through the deserted streets, startling the weary watcher beside the sick (plain drunk), and causing the yellow canine to raise a pean in honor of the distinguished guests.

This was the day for the fellows that had pointers. "Bet you $100 the capital goes Oklahoma City; Guthrie, put up your money." The result is 5 cents is the size of the fellow's pile, but he knows another fellow who will. Kingfisher thinks she has more than a fighting chance. She is warming up to the Alliance fellows and gracefully falls in with their views, as she may need them in her business.

The members from Payne are inclined to forecast their probable reception at the hands of their constituency when, Cincinnatus like, they shall return to the plow and sorghum.

In the house this morning every vote was on the old line—14 to 12. What the issue will be is uncertain.

The Democracy is jealous of every iota of power that is conferred on the governor, and unhesitatingly put themselves on record on every measure that looks towards granting him the power of making any appointment. This is carried to an extreme.

Guthrie is in a better state of organization than she has ever been before. She now acts intelligently and the ear marks of political wisdom crop out.

Oklahoma City is making a splendid fight to hold her vantage ground, and if she fails it will not be for lack of generalship.

The Kingfisher contingent are a unit in everything. They have nothing to lose and everything to gain.

IN THE HOUSE.

In the house at the morning session twenty-three were present, Tritt, Long and Richardson absent. Prayer, minutes read and approved.

Committee was appointed to apportion the code: Campbell, Waggoner, Terrill, Post, Neal and Robertson.

Mr. Post—The committee on public lands and buildings is ready to report.

Mr. Talbott—Several of the members of the committee being absent, I am not ready to report.

Mr. Post—The minority report has been furnished the chairman of the committee and it should be presented. There is no reason for postponement. I would be glad to have the agricultural college disposed of this morning.

Mr. Talbott asked for more time.

Mr. Post—Representative Terrill being absent I will consent to have the committee's report to lie over until tomorrow morning, and will withdraw my motion.

Mr. Merten—Was consideration of the governor's message set for a specified hour today?

The clerk—At 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Merten—Why not take up the governor's message now and refer the different parts to the proper committees? My only plea for asking for immediate action is that we have nothing else before us. I move the order of business be rescinded and the governor's message be taken up and read.

The clerks reads message.

Mr. Merten moved the governor's message be referred to a committee of five appointed by the chair.

Mr. Waggoner moved that the message be referred to the committee on public lands and buildings.

Mr. Merten—It is customary in cases like this to refer to a special committee who can determine what shall be referred to the different committees.

Mr. Post—The message refers entirely to public buildings and should go to the committee on public buildings and grounds.

Mr. Daniels did not think special committee necessary. I am not sure that I shall vote for any bill that gives the governor the power of locating any public building.

Mr. Barker—The unanimity of the majority in voting is astonishing.

Mr. Post—I have the honor to be a member of that committee and desire a part of the honor of locating these institutions.

Mr. Merten—It has been the custom of every legislative body with which I have been connected to refer to a special committee such bills.

Mr. Daniels—Those of us who do not represent certain towns wish the proper committee to act upon this.

Mr. Merten—Where does the gentleman get his information that members of this house are interested in locating the institutions in certain towns? Immediate action of the legislature is necessary in order that we may avail ourselves of the appropriation.

Mr. Daniels—The gentleman has made no point.

Mr. Merten—If we wish to avail ourselves of this fund we must get a bill before congress now.

Mr. Daniels—I do not impugn the motives of the gentleman but desire that he give substantial reasons why it should go before the standing committee.

Mr. Wimberly—I believe the message should go before a special committee.

Mr. Post—The chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds is from Canadian county.

Mr. Barker—Why does the gentleman object to free and fair legislation unless it is that "conscience makes cowards of us all?"

The roll was called on the amendment—14 to 11. Carried. The message was referred to the committee on public lands and buildings.

Adjourned until 2 p. m.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the house this afternoon, Mr. Jones in the chair, twenty-five answered to the roll.

The committee on ways and means returned house bill No. 2 with the recommendation that it be referred to the committee on education. The bill provides for a tax of 1½ mills on taxable property for territory schools. Referred.

Mr. Daniels introduced a resolution allowing the military band the use of the hall this evening for a concert. Consent was given.

Mr. Daniels introduced a resolution that 500 copies of the relief bill be printed for the committee on relief.

Mr. Waggoner introduced house concurrent resolution No. 3 accepting the invitation to the G. A. R. reunion at El Reno with thanks, and regretting that urgent business of the legislature forbids its acceptance. Adopted.

Mr. Colson presented a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the reading of the journal and calling the roll be dispensed with and the chaplain's prayer curtailed as it consumes too much time.

Resolved, We adjourn to scheme for the capital.

Mr. Daniels—I don't know who delayed action on the capitol more than the gentleman.

Mr. Merten—When he had the opportunity.

Mr. Campbell—On which side is the gentleman from Canadian?

Mr. Daniels—I belong to the minority 14.

Adjournment was moved and lost.

Mr. Adair as chairman of the educational committee said: "We have quabbled and quarrelled and accomplished little. We can't get a quorum and can't tell when we can report."

Mr. Daniels moved copies of the relief bill be printed.

Mr. Jones—Logan county has 500 copies scattered over the streets now.

Mr. Merten wants official copies.

Mr. Jones—We can not use the relief fund in printing.

Mr. Daniels—It should be taken from the appropriation for expenses of the legislature.

Mr. Adair moved a committee of three and the gentlemen wrangling go out and settle it. [Laughter].

Mr. Merten—We have spent time enough to equal the cost of printing the bills.

Mr. Jones—We can't pay it out of the relief fund.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. Daniels—There is too much talk. The committees are not reporting and not half of the session had anything but the capital bill taken up attention. We should adjourn as there nothing to do.

The chair hoped a committee would report something as he was tired of doing nothing.

Mr. Adair—The educational bill is the most important; can't get the committee together.

Mr. Currin—We can't get a quorum.

Mr. Campbell moves that the chair castigate the committee for such working; he hated delayed legislation.

Adjourned.

THE PHARMACIST BILL.

The council was called to order promptly at 9 o'clock by the president. Roll call found all the members present. The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Mr. Linn introduced a petition from a proposed new county requesting the legislature to establish said new county.

Mr. Gardenhire introduced a petition from citizens of Cleveland county, remonstrating against the passing of a herd law.

Mr. Gardenhire introduced council bill No. 19, an act empowering county commissioners to issue bonds. The bill was read a second time by title and refered to the committee on ways and means.

The committee on location of capital reported on the governor's special message of yesterday and recommended that congress be memorialized. The memorial was unanimously adopted and refered to the house.

On motion of Mr. Foster the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole to conclude the consideration of the pharmacy bill.

Mr. Linn was called to the chair.

A messenger from the house announced that that body had appointed on the committee on apportioning work on code, Messrs Campbell, Waggoner, Post, Terrill, Neal and Robertson.

During the consideration of the bill Mr. Brown, of Logan, asked some of the visiting pharmacists a question pertaining to the qualifications of pharmacists in the territory.

Mr. Pittman raised the point that no one not a member of the council had the privilege to take part in its proceedings.

The chairman decided that any visitor had a right to answer any question propounded to him.

From this decision Mr. Pittman appealed and the president was not sustained.

After further amending the bill the committee arose, reported progress, and adjourned, asking leave to sit again.

The council then adjourned until 1:30 o'clock.

At the afternoon session of the council at 2 o'clock Mr. Gardenhire was in the chair, and Mr. McCartney absent.

Mr. Foster moved bill No. 12, an act organizing the legislative assembly, be called from the committee on judiciary and put upon passage. The bill exempts any member of the legislature from arrest for cause except breach of peace. Lost.

Mr. Brown, of Oklahoma, was given permission to introduce bill No. 20, an act exempting all members from arrest and legal process while attending sessions of the legislature.

The bill was ordered engrossed and referred to the house.

House concurrent resolution No. 12 was referred to the committee on ways and means.

House concurrent resolution No. 3 was non-concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Brown, of Oklahoma, the resolution was referred to the committee on federal relations.

On motion of Mr. Brown, of Logan, the council resolved into committee of the whole to resume consideration of the pharmacy bill. The bill was further amended, the committee arose and reported progress. The council then went in to executive session and soon adjourned

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The message transmitted today was as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, GUTHRIE, Sept. 17, 1890.

To the Honorable Members of the Council and House of Representatives, Territory of Oklahoma:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of an act approved August 30, 1890, providing for the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanical arts, established under the provisions of an act of congress approved July 2, 1862, and I recommend early legislation with a view of having the advantage of the liberal donation provided for said art. It occurs to me that owing to our recent organization into a territory, no levy having been made or tax collected, that it will be four years before any considerable number of our farms will be subject to taxation, and especially on account of our crippled condition, resulting from the unexampled drouth of the present year, congress might in its wisdom consent to modify the act I this day send you with reference to Oklahoma and permit us to use the accrued $15,000 in the erection of suitable buildings for improvements, which, with the one-fifth of $15,000 provided for in the act approved March 2, 1887, to which your attention has already been invited, would enable us to start upon the useful course intended, and to the above end, I suggest a memorial addressed to the president and congress at a very early date. As the location of the several necessary institutions for the territory will be confined to only a few of the counties of the territory, I would earnestly impress upon you the importance of so legis-

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EQUITABLE RATES.

WICHITA'S IMPORTANCE AS A STOCK CENTER ACKNOWLEDGED.

Discrimination Against the Markets of the Kansas Metropolis Must Cease.

The Railway Commissioners Order the Rates Adjusted on a Basis Similar to Kansas City.

A Decision on the Appeal of Mr. Howard—Hopeful Signs in a Commercial Way in the Western Counties—Kingman and Western Sedgwick Counties Will Attend the Fair in full Force.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 18.—At the August meeting of the Trans-Missouri Freight association, K. E. Howard, a live stock dealer of Wichita, appeared before the association and made a statement alleging discrimination against Wichita market in the matter of live stock rates. He made application for a fair adjustment of the rates. The association gave him no satisfaction.

Mr. Howard then presented his case to the Kansas board of railway commissioners. The commissioners recognized the justice of his appeal and summoned the chairman of the association before it to show cause why the discriminative rates should not be replaced by fair rates.

At the regular meeting of the Trans-Missouri association today, the Wichita rates were adjusted on such a basis as to place Wichita on an equal footing with Kansas City.

WILL ATTEND THE FAIR.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

CHENEY, Kan., Sept. 18.—The Southern Kansas fair, at Wichita, is all the talk here and above all things the public are very desirous that the Wichita & Western people will run trains so they can attend the fair all along the line and return of evenings. There will be thousands of people attend if it is so arranged. The surrounding country here will furnish a great many competitors for the many special premiums. The advertising matter sent out by Secretary W. P. McNair strikes the eye of everybody and makes them feel like they wanted to attend a good old rousing fair once more.

Wheat is bringing 90 cents per bushel on the streets of Cheney, corn 28 cents, oats 28 cents.

Some of the church going people have taken it into their hands to endeavor to take a little of the slack out of our "jints." There are two factions, and the thing is about equally divided. Some argue in favor of it from a business standpoint, while there are also a goodly number that argue from a guzzling standpoint.

A great many people from Kingman county will attend the fair at Wichita on the 30th of this month to the 6th of October. The only thing that will keep them back is the Wichita & Western not running trains to suit. A great many of the good farmers are saving up a pocket full of money to partly lay in their winter supplies while attending the fair. It seems a decided advantage to Wichita merchants as well as accommodation to those attending the fair, to say nothing as to the increase in numbers that would contribute to the fair association.

THE EL RENO REUNION.

Special dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

EL RENO, Ok., Sept. 18.—Department of the Indian territory and Oklahoma territory will hold a grand reunion at El Reno, Oklahoma territory, October 14, 15 and 16, 1890. The program is:

First day, October 14, 10 a. m.—Enrollment and arranging for camp fire; 2 p. m., addresses of welcome, election of officers for the encampment; 4 p. m., the reception committee composed of the vice commanders of the posts represented and see that all are comfortably quartered.

Second day—Enrollment; 9:30 a. m., roll call and parade, 10:30 a. m., speaking by comrades; 2 p. m., addresses by distinguished speakers; 5 p. m., military parade; 7 p. m., campfire, until taps.

Third day—10 a. m., marching in review in marshal order; from 1 to 3 p. m., general busines; 4 p. m., final parade of the day, 7 p. m., campfire.

All old union soldiers are invited, including those who wore the gray, and are especially requested to meet with and make this our first reunion worthy of the old soldiers of the department.

By the order of the deparment commander and the arrangement of the general committee.

One of the warmest advocates of attending the G. A. R. meeting is Mr. Gardenhire, now at Guthrie, president of the council, who is an ex-rebel and says he has not seen the blue and the gray mingle since Bentonville.

RICE COUNTY ALLIANCE.

Special dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

LYONS, Kan., Sept. 18.—The Alliance or People's county convention was held here today. One hundred and thirty-four delegates were present. The G. A. R. hall was packed to suffocation. The convention was most enthusiastic. Following are the nominees: Representative, William Keeton, of Raymond township, district clerk, E. M. Black, of Valley township; county attorney, C. Tuley, of Lyons; probate judge, James Lansing, of Eureka; county superintendent, Mrs. H. T. Smith, of Union; commissioners—First district, Samuel Gilmore, Lincoln; Second district, William Trinbers, Sterling.

JAMES HARP MISSING.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Sept. 18.—James Harp, of Maple City, Kan., came to the territory some two weeks ago to search for stolen horses. When he left home he expected to return in two days at the farthest. He drove a dun pony mare to a road cart. The mare had a colt by her side. Any information will be gladly received by United States Marshal Grimes at Guthrie.

KINSLEY'S TRADE ENLIVENED.

KINSLEY, Kan., Sept. 18.—[Special correspondence.] The merchants of this city are talking very hopefully of their prospects for a better trade. Already tr