The Wichita Daily Eagle.

VOL. XIII. NO 107. WICHITA 'KANSAS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20. 1890. WHOLE NO. 1984.

Kans. Historical Society

FIGHTING FATE.

DEMOCRATS KEEP LANGSTON OUT ANOTHER DAY.

Unobstructed Doorways Allow the Minority to Stop Business Without Trouble.

A Quorum Secured Only Long Enough to Approve the Journal—Reed's Strange Ruling.

Mr. Plumb's Bankruptcy Resolution Practically Buried Upon Assurance that no Bankruptcy Bill will be Passed —The Senator Continues His Demands for a Better Financial System.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—In the house this morning Mr. Crisp moved that yesterday's journal be corrected, but this motion was laid on the table—yeas 140, nays 21, and Mr. Crisp raised the point of no quorum.

The speaker counted 164 members present—a quorum.

Mr. Crisp challenged the correctness of the count.

The speaker said he had taken great pains in the count, and had no doubt about its correctness. He was informed by the doorkeeper that there were a dozen Democrats in the lobby.

Mr. Crisp retorted that there was no provision of the rules under which the doorkeeper could count a quorum.

The speaker declared that the yeas had it and that the motion was laid upon the table.

Mr. Crisp—Does the chair decline to order tellers?

The speaker—The chair does.

Mr. Cheadle, Republican, rose in protest, but his voice was drowned in a chorus of demands for the regular order from the Republicans.

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, hoped that the gentleman would be permitted to say a word.

The speaker coincided in this hope, but Mr. Funston, of Kansas, interposed a strenuous objection. But above the din Mr. Cheadle was heard to declare that when the correctness of the count was questioned tellers should be appointed. There should be no doubt about the correctness of the count.

The speaker stated that the question was on the approval of the journal, and the vote being taken resulted 162 to 2.

Mr. Crisp raised the point of no quorum.

The speaker replied that Mr. De Haven, of California, was present but had not voted. This gentleman, with the speaker, made 166 members present, although the speaker was of the opinion that 164 members constituted a quorum.

Mr. Crisp again challenged the correctness of the count.

The speaker said that he had twice carefully counted the house, but as the gentlemen on the other side had left the floor, he would order tellers.

Mr. McKinley thought that the speaker should do so even though a hundred members of the other side absented themselves in order to obstruct business.

The speaker said that no matter what the conduct of the gentlemen who were obstructing legislation (if they were obstructing it) might be, it was desirable that no mistake be made in the count. Notwithstanding what might be thought by the house and country of the acts which caused it to be done he would order tellers.

Messrs. McKinley and Crisp were appointed tellers to count the house.

After waiting a quarter of an hour the tellers announced the presence of 164 members.

Mr. Crisp made the point of order that, notwithstanding the four vacancies existing in the membership of the house, 164 members did not constitute a quorum. In the course of his argument he referred to the decisions at the beginning of the war, whereupon the speaker suggested, sotto voce, that there was a necessity for similar decisions now.

Mr. Crisp retorted that he was arguing a serious matter, and would not notice side bar and undignified remarks.

The point of order was discussed by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, Mr. Holmes of Indiana and Mr. Reilly of Pennsylvania.

The speaker compromised his decision with the reservation that if after careful examination he should find precedents in opposition to it, he would not adhere to it. He decided to adhere to the rule that 166 members constituted a quorum.

A call of the house was then ordered and as a few Democrats had entered the chamber, the presence of 170 members was disclosed.

The speaker announced the question to be on the approval of the journal and it was approved. The question recurred on ordering the previous question on the Langston-Venable case. The Democrats then retired, only Messrs. O'Ferrall, Crisp, Reilly, Holman and Parrett remaining in their seats.

The previous question was ordered—yeas 147, nay 7—the clerk noting a quorum. Mr. Cheadle, of Indiana, and Mr. Coleman, of Louisiana, Republicans, voted in the negative.

Mr. Cheadle moved to recommit the case. Lost—7 to 145.

The question recurring on the minority resolution declaring Langston not elected, the quorum disappeared and a call of the house was ordered, which disclosed the presence of 167 members. The minority resolution was then rejected and the vote was then taken on the second minority resolution, declaring Venable duly elected. Lost—4 to 155—the speaker counting a quorum.

The first majority resolution, declaring Venable not elected, was next in order, and again the quorum disappeared and once more was it necessary to order a call of the house.

One more than a quorum responded on the call and once more did the quorum disappear on the pending resolution, the vote standing yeas 142, nays 4, and once more was a call ordered. One hundred and sixty-four members responded to the call, the Republican absentees being T. M. Brown, of Indiana; Butterworth, Connell, Dorsey, Ewart, Finley, Flood, Ketchen, Knapp, Milliken, Peters, Sweney, and Wilson, of Kentucky.

There being no quorum, the house, by unanimous consent, took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

At its evening session the house passed over till Wednesday next the bill granting pensions to the widows of Generals McClelland, Fremont and Cook.

Seventy-two private pension bills were passed and the house at 10:30 adjourned.

PENSIONS FOR KANSANS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The following pensions were issued to Kansans:

Original—Benjamin F. Cahoon, Chetopa; Samuel A. Gilbreath, Waterloo; William A. Richey, Wichita; Bryon A. Reed, Randall.

Increase—Joel H. Ryerson, Topeka; Kaiser S. Powell, Norwich; Samuel Dickey, Salina; William H. Nimrick, Girard; T. Warley, Haldan; James A. Jarnogin, Avilla; Joel Need, Industry; John Black, Junction City; John W. Lawson, Greenport; John I. Myers, Humboldt; Aden K. Munson, Marysville; David W. Harman, Marysville; David W. Harman, Elk City; John Deyo, Wamego; Jacob Pritchard, Great Bend; Cain, Independence; George W. Saxton, Sterling; Robert W. Burns, McPherson; Christopher L. Westcott, Towanda; David D. Pratt, Paola; Manvill H. Dewing, Valley Center; Bernard H. Buries, Ellsworth; Arthur E. Martin, Coffeyville; Edward W. Walker, Emersen; Henry W. W. Boward, Concordia; Joseph A. Nelson, Haysville; William Scoon, Emporia; Aaron N. Santler, Stotling; John W. Seeley, Beaumont; John A. Smiley, Howard; William Ayres, Carnett; Philetus Weeks, Phillipsburg; Joseph J. Bennett, Ottumwa; William O. Wright, Winfield; Henry Fishburn, Industry; George M. Chrisman, Burlington; Jessie Porkner, Columbus; William Hudson, Coffeyville; Zebulon Elliot, Olathe; John A. Smiley, Howard.

NOT THIS SESSION.

An Understanding that the Bankruptcy Bill is Shelved.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Mr. Plumb's resolution to recommit the bankruptcy bill to the judiciary committee with instructions to amend by making it apply to voluntary bankruptcy only, was taken up.

Mr. Hoar asked Mr. Plumb to withdraw the resolution. The bill had been very carefully prepared and when it came before the senate a motion could be made to strike out the involuntary clause of it. The two things were not mingled at all. He had not expected the bill to be taken up at this session, but if there was to be any discussion of it he would be obliged to take two or three hours of the time of the senate.

Mr. Plumb said that he had offered the resolution for two reasons. One was that he was utterly opposed to the principle of involuntary bankruptcy, and the other was that he did not wish to have any bankruptcy bill passed at this session. He understood that an association of wholesale dealers had spent a good deal of money in their efforts to have the bill passed, and that fact indicated that the bill was not in the interest of the people of the United States, but in the interest of a class of persons whom it would enable to put a clutch on the throat of all business of a small kind carried on in the United States.

Mr. Cullom remarked that he had letters this morning from two of the most prominent business men of Chicago, asking that the bill be not passed at the present session.

Mr. Plumb said that he had had a dispatch from the leading commercial body of Kansas City recalling the consent heretofore given by it to the bill.

After further discussion Mr. Plumb's resolution was placed on the calendar without action, Mr. Hoar stating that he had not asked consideration at this session or at any time when the senate was not thought to be full enough to face both its friends and opponents to have it fully considered.

Mr. Voorhees introduced a joint resolution for immediate increase of silver money by the purchase and coinage of 10,000,000 ounces of silver at a price below $1.2979 within the next thirty days, this purchase to be in addition to the amount required by the existing laws. Referred to the finance committee.

The senate then, on motion of Mr. Hawley, proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The doors were reopened at 12:20 and the senate proceeded to consideration, for one hour, of unobjected bills on the calendar, in which the following, among others, were passed: Senate bill appropriating $50,000 for a public building at Joplin, Mo.

The house bill to reduce by amount of United States bonds to be received of national banks, and through other channels of trade, the excessive accumulations of lawful money in the treasury, having been reached on the calendar, Mr. Sherman said he believed its passage would tend very much to quiet even the present agitation in the money market. The second section would allow an increase of national bank notes to the amount of $11,000,000 or $12,000,000 by authorizing circulation to the full face value (instead of 90 per cent) of the bonds deposited to secure circulation.

Mr. Plumb said the bill had, to a certain extent, merit. This he feared would finally result in a contraction of the currency. While he agreed that the national banking system, as a system of discount and deposit was wise, and ought to be continued, it was plain to be seen that it was not long to be a system having relation to the currency. The banks themselves wanted to get out of that business and the public also had some rights in the matter. Congress could not afford to let the national bank currency disappear without supplying a currency in its place. He believed that the business of the country was in greater peril than it had been for years from the lack of a sufficient circulating medium. Disaster might be averted, but the country was dangerously near it now, and would continue so until it had a larger volume of currency.

After further discussion the bill went over till tomorrow, retaining its place on the calendar.

Adjourned.

MORE TIME GIVEN.

The President Grants the Extension to Cattlemen.

CRESSON SPRINGS, Pa., Sept. 19.—The president today issued the following proclamation:

To whom it may concern:

Whereas, It has been represented to me that by reason of the drouth which has prevailed in the Indian territory and adjoining states the execution of my proclamation of February 17, 1890, requiring the removal of all live stock from the Cherokee outlet on or before October 1, would work great hardship and loss not only to the owners of stock herded upon the strip, but to owners of cattle in adjoining states, and

Whereas, The owners of all cattle now herded upon the outlet, having submitted to me a proposition in writing whereby they agree to remove one-half of their stock from the outlet on or before November 1, and the residue thereof and all of their property and employes on or before December 1 next, and to abandon all claims in said outlet; now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States, do give notice and proclaim that the time heretofore fixed for the removal of live stock herded upon said outlet, is extended to November 1 as to one-half thereof, and to December 1 next as to the residue thereof and as to all property and employes.

NEW LAWS AND OFFICIALS.

CRESSON SPRINGS, Pa., Sept. 19.—Mr. Tibbett of the white house force arrived here this morning at 9 o'clock with the river and harbor appropriation bill and anti-lottery bill. They were submitted to the president immediately after breakfast and after reading them over carefully he attached his signature to each, so that they are now laws.

The president signed the following nominations and they were sent to Washington today:

John A. Reiner, of Washington, to be United States district judge for the district of Wyoming.

B. F. Fowler, of Wyoming, to be United States district attorney for the district of Wyoming.

John P. Rankin, of Wyoming, to be United States marshal for the district of Wyoming.

THE SILVER PURCHASE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The amount of silver offered for sale to the treasury department today aggregated 820,000 ounces, and the amount purchased 470,000 ounces, as follows: Fifty thousand ounces at $1.16¼; 100,000 ounces at $1.1635; 100,000 ounces at $1.164; 150,000 ounces at $1.1645; 20,000 ounces at $1.1649; 50,000 ounces at $1,169

IN AWFUL FORM.

PASSENGERS MEET DEATH IN A WRECK.

Thirteen Mangled Corpses and Thirty Wounded Taken from the Ruins.

Probably Forty or Fifty Buried Beneath the Debris or in the Schuylkill.

Scenes of Horror Seventeen Miles From Reading, Pa.—A Turkish Vessel Lost with Five Hundred Souls on Board —The Wrecked Vessel Challenge at Boston.

READING, Pa., Sept. 19.—A wreck occurred on the Reading railroad seventeen miles west of this place about 6:45 tonight. The train which met with the disaster left this city at 6:05 o'clock, ten minutes late. It is known as the Pottsville express and was running at the rate of at least thirty-eight to forty miles an hour. It had on board possibly 125 to 150 passengers and it consisted of engine, tender, mail and express cars and three passenger cars.

Above Shoemakersville, this county, about fifteen miles above this city, is a sharp curve where the railroad is about eighteen to twenty feet higher than the Schuylkill river. Here shortly before 6 o'clock a freight train ran into a coal train throwing several cars off the latter on the opposite track and before the train hands had time to go back to warn any approaching train of the danger the Pottsville express came around the curve and ran into the wrecked coal cars on its track. The engine went down the embankment, followed by the entire train with its human freight.

A SCENE OF HORROR.

The scene was one of great horror. The cries of the imprisoned passengers were heartrending. It was a scene never to be forgotten by those who participated and survived. Some of the passengers managed to crawl out of their prison and arouse the neighborhood. Word was telegraphed to this city and help summoned, but all information was refused at this point by the railroad officials. Physicians and surgeons and a force of 300 workmen were taken to the spot by the company and with the aid of a traveling electric light plant the work of clearing away the wreck was at once proceeded with. Work was slow and the dead and dying were taken out with great difficulty.

Up to 10 o'clock tonight six dead and some thirty wounded had been taken out. Of the latter some were brought to this city and others taken to the Miner's hospital at Ashland. The dead so far recovered are still on the ground.

The wrecked train is still at the bottom of the river tonight.

MANY STILL UNRECOVERED.

The exact number of the passenger list is not known and a reporter who is still on the ground telephones that he believes that there are still twenty-five or more bodies underneath the wreck or were carried away by the current.

PROBABLY FIFTY KILLED.

At 11:30 p. m. the Associated Press agent had direct communication with his representative at the scene of the wreck and the latter says that conservative estimates place the number of killed at forty to fifty. It is almost impossible to estimate the exact number and the full horror of the situation will not be known before morning.

At 11 o'clock Mail Agent Greenwald's body was taken out, followed by the horribly mangled bodies of two Mahoney City firemen on their way home from the Chester convention. There is a rumor at the scene of the wreck that Mr. George F. Kaercher, of Pottsville, was in the wrecked parlor car. Whether this refers to George R. Kaercher, the famous lawyer of this place, is not known, but if this is so the state loses one of its brightest legal ornaments.

The scene in this city is one of great excitement.

The Associated Press representative has just had an interview with one of the passengers who went down in the wreck and who was but slightly injured. Sixteen of the injured were brought on a special train to the Reading hospital at 11 o'clock. This gentleman says that when the passenger train left Reading the cars were all well filled. Among them were many ladies. He sat in the front part of the last car.

A SURVIVOR'S STORY.

This is his story: "The train was going at a lively rate. The passengers appeared a happy crowd, many of them ladies, chatting and laughing after a day's pleasure at the Berks county fair. I was viewing the country through which we were passing, when suddenly there was a terrible crash. I was hurled from my seat while the cars rolled down the twenty foot embankment and I was thrown from one side of the car to the other like a boy, when splash one end went into the water and I was thrown against the side of the car with a force that partially stunned me. I quickly recovered myself and managed to climb upon the seats on that side of the car which lay against the embankment. I was a prisoner in the car unable to get out and while nursing my sprained ankle and wrist out of joint, I realized that I was in a scene of veritable horror. Around and about me were human beings struggling in the water, screaming in their fright and some almost dragged me back into the water again. A few saved themselves as I did and the remainder struggled in the water and then quickly out of sight."

THIRTEEN BODIES RECOVERED.

Up to midnight thirteen bodies have been recovered. The names of those known are as follows:

WILLIAM D. SHOM, Reading, badly mangled.

JOHN WHITE, engineer, Pottsville, Pa.

JAMES TEMPLIN, fireman, Pottsville, Pa.

HARRY LOGAN, conductor, Pottsville, Pa.

DAVID AUGUHSTADT, Mahanoy City, died after being taken from the wreck. His head and body crushed.

E. W. LOGAN, baggage master, Shenandoah.

Five bodies are exposed to view in the wreck. They are pinned under the timbers. The wreckers of Cressona and Reading have arrived and are hard at work.

Professor Mitchell, of Lehigh university, Bethlehem, is among the injured at the Reading hospital. Lawrence Barnes, of Philadelphia, had his arm dislocated. The body of John L. Miller, of Cressona, was taken out at midnight.

A LEGAL LIGHT GONE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 19.—A special from Reading says: George R. Kaercher, Esq., the eminent railroad lawyer, of Pottsville, who has also a law office in Philadelphia, is among the killed. Persons who were well acquainted with him have identified the crushed body in the debris of the Pullman car.

William D. Shome, one of Reading's wealthiest citizens, was a passenger on the train and was one of the first reported killed. At 10.45 tonight, word was received here that his body was one of first taken from the wreck. He leaves a widow and two sons.

At 7:30 p. m. a relief train left this city for the scene of the wreck, taking the Philadelphia & Reading surgeon, Dr. Murray Woodman, and a corps of eight assistants. An electric light plant was also dispatched on the same train, which was speedily put in operation and greatly facilitated the work of removing the wounded.

ANOTHER DEADLY WRECK.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 19.—A terrible accident happened today on the Mexican Central. Two trains going in opposite directions ran into each other at Rinconada and the cars were piled on one another and completely wrecked. Ten persons were killed and several others wounded.

EIGHT MEN LOST.

The Challenger Puts in at Boston and Reports the Damage.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 19.—The ship Challenger, of Bath, before reported, put in here in distress today. She has nothing but her fore and main lower masts with and fore and main yards standing. Captain Thompson reports experiences with adverse winds nearly the whole time after leaving West Hartlepool until the hurricane of August 31. Eight men were lost overboard and four injured. When the wind struck the ship, all hands were aloft hauling in the sails. The jib filled and carried away the jibboom, topmast and topgallant mast, and the men were either thrown into the sea or landed on portions of the wreckage, a few falling to the deck uninjured. C. H. Mackean had his left leg broken; Thomas Quinn had two ribs fractured and Seaman Ramon had his right leg broken. Seaman Runk was hauled in from the sea in a badly bruised condition.

The following were cast overboard and lost: George Bruihn, of Copenhagen; Thomas Gaul, of Australia; Con Fersburg, of Sweden; Ole Oleson, of Sweden; C. H. Ludwig, of Germany; Charles Fleming, of Richmond, Va.; Ole Oleson, of Norway, and a seaman named Winvern, of Germany.

FIVE HUNDRED LOST.

An Awful Calamity to a Turkish Man-of-War.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Advices from Hiego state that the Turkish man-of-war, Ertogrove, has foundered at sea and that 500 of her crew were drowned.

The Ertogrove was a wooden frigate built cruiser of 2,344 tons displacement. She mounted forty-one guns of small calibre and was built in 1863. Osman Pacha Ali Pacha, envoys of the sultan to the emperor of Japan, were passengers and were drowned.

Osman Pacha, whose victory over the Russians at Plevna, gave him high rank as fighting general, was on board and was lost. He had been on an official visit to Japan, having been entrusted with a special mission from the sultan to the mikado.

GALVESTON'S HARBOR.

Signing of the River and Harbor Bill Assures the Work.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 19.—The president's signature of the river and harbor bill crowns with success the Gulf outlet movement began by the Kansas and Denver conventions of two years ago. The general government is committed to the completion at this point of a first class harbor on the basis of an appropriation of $4,000,000.

Already the wealthiest city relatively in the union, the possibilities of Galveston's future is boundless. Wildest enthusiasm prevails here over the president's action.

NO ABDUCTION CASE.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Sept. 19.—A. B. Bent arrived at Noble yesterday with his young bride and was arrested on arrival on the charge of abduction. It turns out that he owed a livery bill at Norman and they took this way to get it. The young man was legally married as investigation proved.

CONSTITUTION MAKERS.

The Mississippi Convention Makes Considerable Progress.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 19.—The constitutional convention made considerable progress today in the disposition of the report of the franchise committee. Two branches of the report were considered and adopted. First is an ordinance providing for the manner of holding elections between January 1, 1891, and January 1, 1896, when the franchise article of the new constitution is to go into effect. The ordinance adopted is substantially a copy of the Dortch law of Tennessee.

The apportionment branch of the committee report was taken up and adopted without amendment, except such as were submitted to the committee. It provides for a senate composed of forty-five members and a house of representatives of 133 members, and by ingenuous gerrymandering white supremacy is assured in both houses. Efforts were made by various counties to have their representation increased but the convention refused to disturb the symmetry of the committee's report.

Ex-Governor Alcorn made an earnest appeal to the convention to so apportion the state as to give the negroes control of the lower house of the legislature. He argued that such a course would win the confidence of the blacks and gradually elevate them to an appreciation of the responsibility of citizenship. The proposition met with no encouragement and the committee report was not amended to conform to his views.

WILL OBEY THE LAW.

The Rock Island Will Reduce Grain Rates Despite Agreements.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 19.—The reduced grain rates ordered by the interstate commerce commission will be put into effect by the Rock Island road at all points on its system to which the order applies October 1. President Cable says that this will assuredly be done notwithstanding the ruling of Chairman Finley that the rates can not be changed west of the Missouri river on that date without violating a provision of the agreement under which the trans-Missouri association is operated. The position taken by the Rock Island is that the law must be obeyed, whether it conflicts with other obligations or not; that the mandate of the commission should take precedence over any agreement which the railways may have formed among themselves.

A meeting of the Trans-Missouri association will be held at Kansas City tomorrow. There is a diversity of opinion as to whether the meeting will break up in a row or not. One thing seems certain, the petition to the interstate commerce commission for a rehearing of the case that led to the reduction of grain rates would not be pressed, practically all the roads signing the petition having withdrawn their signatures.

PATIENTLY WAITING.

A MICAWBER-LIKE ATTITUDE IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The Lower House Looking for Something to Come from Committees.

Important Measures Delayed by Inability to Secure their Proper Presentation to the House.

A Few Minor Matters Considered in the House—Detailed Proceedings of Both Chambers—The Rock Island's Seed Wheat Distribution—Notes.

Special dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Sept. 19.—In the house this morning twenty-five answered to roll call. After prayer the journal was read and approved.

A message from the council, a memorial to congress praying for special legislation regarding the appropriation for an agricultural college and experimental station to enable the territory of Oklahoma to avail itself of this appropriation, was referred to the committee on public lands and public buildings.

Mr. Terrill introduced house joint resolution No. 16:

Resolved, That his excellency, George W. Steele, be requested to furnish this house with certified copies of census statistics.

Mr. Terrill—The committees in neither house can work without these statistics.

Mr. Merten moved rule No. 34 be suspended and the resolution adopted. Carried.

Mr. Daniels—It requires two motions to carry the former question. He moved the resolution be adopted as read.

Mr. Waggoner—The gentleman from Logan is correct.

Mr. Daniels insisted upon his position and stated that the precedent would be a bad one.

Mr. Campbell—It is too late to raise objection now.

Mr. Daniels—If the chair decides that the resolution carried I am satisfied.

The chair so decided.

Mr. Adair—The committee on education met last night with one member; no quorum; no report to make; desire more time; most of the members are in favor of adopting the Dakota code.

Mr. Terrill—Why has the committee on liquor traffic made no report?

Mr. Adair—I have the bill in my possession and would like more time. We can get whisky enough anyway.

Mr. Campbell—How much time do you want?

Mr. Daniels—Can we compel the committees to work? Nearly every committee has bills to consider. We must go to work. We simply meet and adjourn. Several of these committees have no excuse for not meeting.

Mr. Campbell—There is no rule or law compelling a legislator to work. His time is at his own disposal so far as his inclination is concerned. The chairmanship of every committee is in the hands of the combine. The minority is and has been ready to work.

Mr. Trosper—It is time for us to go to work. I am not satisfied with the action of the educational committee.

Mr. Peery—The gentleman from Logan insinuates that the majority of the house is responsible for delay. At one meeting we could not get a quorum on account of the minority.

Mr. Wimberly—Who compose this committee on public lands and buildings?

Mr. Talbot—If the gentleman is not present often enough to know it he is to blame. In regard to the committee on education, I have been annoyed at the chairman not being present.

Mr. Adair—I have not been punctual but every other member of the committee has been more punctual than the gentleman. The bill is large and takes time. We have worked five days on this bill. I will say Mr. Carrin has been there regularly.

Mr. Terrill would like to proceed with the business before the house.

Mr. Daniels—What is there or when has there been any business before the house?

Council bill No. 29, by Mr. Brown, of Oklahoma, an act to protect the members of the legislature of Oklahoma from arrest while in attendance upon the legislature, was taken up.

Mr. Terrill moved the rule be read a second time by title and referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Waggoner moved the rules be suspended and the bill placed on its passage. Carried.

Mr. Waggoner asked that the bill be read again. Passed.

Mr. Trosper—What has become of the bill referring to county affairs?

Mr. Campbell—The conference committee on the bill reported progress.

Mr. Trosper—The county officers are constantly running up the indebtedness and this bill was to regulate this. It is certainly of vital importance.

Adjourned until 2 p. m.

A FEW REPORTS MADE.

Twenty-three members were present in the house this afternoon. The conference committee on council bill No. 6 reported; the ways and means committee reported; committee on labor made a report, and the committee in charge of the public lands bill reported.

Mr. Adair—The conference committee from the council is ready to confer with the committee of the house and asks to be excused.

Mr. Merten moved it be excused.

Mr. Daniels—I consent if we do not touch the capital. If the house pair I will consent.

Mr. Terrill—I will not leave the house during the session.

Mr. Peery—It won't do to leave business too important.

The chair—The immortal fourteen will protect your interests.

Mr. Adair was in favor of pairing.

Mr. Campbell—What's the use of pairing?

Mr. Daniels—Why do you object?

Mr. Campbell—It is child's play.

Mr. Daniels—We'll see about it.

Mr. Adair withdrew his motion.

Council bill No. 6, relating to employment of additional help, assistant sergeant $3.50, doorkeeper $3, janitor $3, was taken up.

Mr. Campbell moved to concur in it.

Mr. Terrill—The house doesn't need a doorkeeper or assistant sergeant. No one yet was sent for.

Mr. Matthews—Look at this room; we do need one.

Mr. Campbell—The council has a motive in employing an assistant sergeant.

Mr. Talbot—The council may need an assistant sergeant.

Mr. Peery was glad the member from Payne was so economical.

Mr. Daniels—No legislative body in the country has fewer officers than ours.

Mr. Post—Action is required at once on the council bill and amendments. The bill passed.

The council reports council bill No. 7. It passed second reading.

House bill No. 19, to protect the wage labor was passed.

Mr. Merten laid house bill No. 39 before the house.

Mr. Terrill moved to recommittee, the committee report at 3 p. m. Monday. Carried.

Mr. Campbell moved that house bills Nos. 31 and 32 be recommitted and the committee ordered to report at 2 p. m. Monday. Carried.

Mr. Mathews introduced house joint resolution No. 17 for protection of lot contestants and to memorialize congress. Adopted.

Messrs. Trosper, Peery and Barker were made a committee on council bill No. 6. Adjourned.

THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

The council was called to order promptly at 9 o'clock by President Gardenhire. Roll call found Messrs. Smeltser, Pittman and Harrader absent.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read.

Mr. Foster moved that the vote on council bill No. 20 be reconsided. Carried.

The committee appointed to examine the United States statutes reported that the salery of doorkeeper should be paid out of the territorial treasury. The report was referred to the committee having in charge the bills.

House concurrent resolution No. 4, an act providing for the printing of the aid bill was read and action postponed until Monday.

Mr. Pittman introduced council bill No. 21, an act regulating foreign insurance companies doing business in this territory.

The bill was read a second time by its title and referred to the committee on railroads and corporations.

On motion of Mr. Brown, of Logan, the council resolved itself into a committee of the whole to resume discussion of the pharmacy bill.

After making some amendments and then striking them out, the committee arose, reported progress and adjourned.

The tax bill was brought up and read a third time.

The council adjourned until 2 o'clock.

In the afternoon the council was called to order at 2 o'clock. The president was granted permission to be absent until Monday afternoon.

The committee on ways and means reported a substitute for house concurrent resolution No. 3 touching expenditures and liabilities already incurred. Accepted.

A vote was taken on the taxation bill which passed the house.

Concurrent resolution No. 16 requesting the governor to furnish statistics on the last census brought up. On motion of Mr. Foster "the governor" was inserted in lieu of "his honor, George W. Steele." The resolution ordered engrossed and returned to the house.

Council bill No. 6 as amended by the conference committee was taken up. On motion of Mr. Foster the amendments were non-concurred in. Messrs. Foster and Pittman were appointed a committee to meet a like committee on the part of the house to draft a new bill.

Adjourned.

TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS.

The governor received the following message today:

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 18.

Governor G. W. Steele, Guthrie, Ok.:

The Rock Island company will, on application from you, furnish transportation for parties appointed to distribute wheat in Oklahoma, and will furnish free transportation for goods distributed under the recent act of the territorial legislature.

M. A. LOW.

Marshal Grimes has appointed Wood Lyttle deputy United States marshal at Norman, and Captain C. H. DeFord deputy United States marshal for Oklahoma county. The marshal has received authority to rent for federal court purposes the Herriott building in Guthrie, the Overhulser building in Oklahoma City, and the Jo Post building in Kingfisher. The county courts of the respective counties will be permitted to use them when not occupied by federal courts.

There is no doubt but Marshal Grimes is a "rustler." He has accomplished more in the short time that he has been in office than was accomplished during the whole of his predecessor's incumbency. The appointment reflects credit upon his friends and the judgment of the president.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

It is rumored that the house passed the bill exempting legislators from arrest fearing that possibly a member might be spirited away—in an emergency.

Mr. Deathridge, of the Guthrie Democrat, makes a most excellent report of the proceedings of the legislature.

The council is doing excellently. They evince an acquaintance with legislative work.

The Kingfisher contingent is strong one, socially, politically and financially. A jollier and brighter set of fellows never struck Guthrie.

Procrastination is the order of the day in the house. The minority would force the capital issue if they could, but the majority won't have it that way. People generally are becoming tired of the dilly-dally work and this is rapidly verging on disgust. The council is taking hold of the business of the legislature and is accomplishing much.

THE THIRD HOUSE.

The "boys" met last night and had a hilarious time. The third house was duly organized. Ledru Guthrie was elected speaker; Happy Cal Orner, clerk; Captain Posey, sergeant-at-arms; Colonel Onstott and McDowell were elected judges; H. F. Ardery, doorkeeper.

His Excellency Jake Admire delivered a message which in point of comprehensiveness was unequalled. The representative hall was filled with spectators and all seemed to enjoy themselves.

TARIFF CONFERENCE UNINTERESTING.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The conference on the tariff bill this morning did not touch upon matters of public interest but the proceedings were confined to action upon the pro forma amendments, or those involving no pronounced differences of opinion. Sugar, binding twine, and the tariff commission clauses were not touched.

It is the understanding of the Democratic conferees as stated by one of them today that the daily sessions of the conference are to be purely formal and that the points of real importance are to be brought forward only after the Republican managers have adjusted their differences among themselves and are ready to have the results attained ratified by the whole conference. It is said the sugar schedule has been agreed to by the Republicans but formal action is withheld until other matters of difference are compromised. General belief is now that the conference will hold their final session on Monday and that the bill will be ready to present to the house Tuesday morning. If that is done, adjournment will follow on the succeeding Monday or Tuesday.

KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

MANHATTAN, Kan., Sept. 18.—The Kansas state agricultural college opened with an attendance of students. This is the largest number ever enrolled at the beginning of the year, or at any other time, and more than was expected, as many of the students are from the country. The large attendance indicates an improved financial condition among the farmers. The senior class of the college numbers fifty-two, the largest in the history of the college.

FULL REPORT OF THE KILLING.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Acting Secretary of State Wharton has received from Minister Mizner a full report of the circumstances attending the shooting of General Barrundia, but says he is not yet prepared to make its contents public.

BEST OF CAPITAL.

BALFOUR'S COUP D'ETAT PROVES A BOOMERANG.

More Good Done the Irish Cause than Its Leaders Might Accomplish.

Equally Strong Men to be Substituted for Dillon and O'Brien to Visit America.

The Nationalists' Headquarters in Dublin Extremely Active—Opinions of the Press Various—A Menagerie in South Africa Turned Loose upon a Town—Many Mangled by Animals.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The arrest of the Irish leaders yesterday filled a conspicuous place in the newspapers throughout the kingdom this morning. Various explanations are given to account for Balfour's sudden stroke. The commonest on the part of the liberal press is that its object was to prevent Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien from going to America to arouse American sympathy and solicit American aid. The conservatives, however, scout the idea that Mr. Balfour could have acted from such a motive. They see in his present policy a laudable effort to prevent the recurrence of disorder in Ireland. On the whole one gets the impression that the predominant public opinion is so far extremely doubtful of the wisdom or expediency of the government's course.

Mr. O'Brien, in an interview this morning, said he could not imagine what infatuation had driven the government to make the arrests. It is easy, he thought, to see what they are driving at. They are making a supreme effort to crush out the organization of tenants for concerted action.

NATIONALISTS HEADQUARTERS BUSY.

DUBLIN, Sept. 19.—The busiest place in Dublin today is the headquarters of the land league. Nationalists are calling in a constant stream to learn the latest news in regard to the arrests and to consult on plans of action for the immediate future. Mr. Dillon, who came on to Dublin last night, is the center of an admiring circle.

No note of despondency is detected in the utterances of the leaders. On the other hand there seems to be fresh confidence and new enthusiasm. Instead of regarding the arrests as a calamity the prevailing tendency is to rejoice at them as a blessing in disguise.

The inability of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien to make the proposed trip to America is much regretted. But the plan of presenting the true state of Ireland to the American public by means of speeches by leading Irish orators has not been abandoned. Later in the day when Mr. O'Brien reaches Dublin a consultation will be held by him, Mr. Dillon and other leaders, to discuss and decide upon the matter. It is certain that men prominent in the nationalists' party will be selected to perform the work in America which Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien had hoped to do.

A MENAGERIE LOOSENED.

All The Wild Beasts Set Free in an African Town.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Advices from Kimberly, South Africa, tell of an awful occurrence there at midnight on the 1st of June last. Some person, evidently one bearing ill feeling toward the proprietor of Tillis' menagerie, opened the doors of the cages confining the wild animals and set them all free.

The most terrible scenes followed. Four attendants sleeping on the premises were mangled beyond recognition, being actually torn limb from limb. The entire population within a radius of a mile were roused by the roaring of the lions, trompeting of the elephants and the groans and shrieks of the other wild beasts.

Four big male lions, named Pasha, Abdul, Caliph and Mustapha, sprang from their cages and made for the stables, where Pasha leaped upon the back of Murat, the jumping stallion, and buried his teeth in the animal's neck. The screams of the horse aroused the attendants, a Scotchman named Patterson and three Kaffir boys who, armed with stable forks, rushed to the relief of Murat. They endeavored to beat Pasha back, but were attacked from behind by three other lions and one cheetah, thrown to the ground and dragged off. Their bodies were mangled and torn open, their bones smashed into bits and the heads of all except one of the Kaffirs were smashed. This Kaffir suffered, both arms and legs being torn off, and lived only long enough to tell the story. His body was covered with lacerations.

Having tasted blood, the lions, cheetahs, wolves and leopards regained all their natural ferocity and sprang at every living thing that came in their way. Four performing Hungarian horses were killed almost instantly, among which was the equine beauty, Black Bess, and a number of ponies were devoured. An enormous elephant, known as Blood, burst through the heavy iron gate in his fright and rushed into Curry street, followed by nearly every animal in the menagerie.

A cabman named Nelson was sitting on his carriage before the building and sprang for a post that supports an awning around Glover's Athletic her, while his horses dashed madly down the Dutoits Frane road, closely pursued by two lions and four wolves. The rest of the wild animals scattered in every direction.

A little child of James Grinley, happening to be in a rear room opening in the garden, was pounced upon by a cheetah and dragged into the open air, where its agonized mother saw it torn to pieces and devoured before help could reach it. Other harrowing incidents are reported, among them the killing of five women.

When the mails left, four lions, two lionesses, two tigers, three bears, two wolves, one hyena, two cheetahs, one elephant, one camel and seventeen baboons were still at large. The police had been organized in hunting parties and people were keeping indoors.

DEATH BY FIRE.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—A fire broke out last night in the house of No. 194 Friederich strasse, occupied by a wealthy merchant named Frieches, and his family. His two daughters, aged 16 and 14 years, their governess and a maid, were burned to death. When found their bodies were disfigured beyond recognition.

MINERS KILLED BY INDIANS.

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 19.—A special from Chloride, Scovia county, says: Oscar Pfatonhalser, 32 years old, was shot and killed on the 17th instant while working at the Unknown mine, a few miles from Chloride, presumably by Indians. His body was brought into Chloride yesterday. The same day Fred Bantsch was shot and killed at Silver Mountain mine, twelve miles from Chloride, it is presumed also by Indians. Moccasin tracks were found in the vicinity. A posse has left Chloride to warn the miners and get information as to the killing of both men.