The Wichita Daily Eagle.

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THE PENSION BUREAU.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF PENSION COMMISIONER RAUM.

Information as to the Pension Office Operations for the Fiscal Year.

A Large Increase in the Number of Adjustments Made Over Any Previous Year.

The "Completed Files" System of Great Importance in Securing Prompt Settlement of Cases Upon Motion of Claimant or His Attorney.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The annual report of Commissioner Green B. Raum, of the pension bureau, shows that there were at the end of the last fiscal year 537,944 pensioners borne upon the rolls and classified as follows: Army invalid pensioners, 392,889; army widows, minor children and dependent relatives, 104,459; navy invalid pensioners, 5,274; navy widows, minor children and dependent relatives, 2,469; survivors of the war of 1812, 413; widows of soldiers of the war of 1812, 8,610; survivors of the Mexican war, 17,518; widows of soldiers of the Mexican war, 6,764—total 537,944. There were in all 56,637 original claimants allowed during the year, being 14,716 more original claims than were allowed during the fiscal year 1889, and 6,385 more than were allowed during the fiscal year 1888. The amount of the first payment in these 66,637 original cases amounted to $32,478,041, being $11,036,492 more than the first payments on the original claims allowed during the fiscal year in 1888. The average value of the first payments on these original claims for 1890 was $485.71. The average annual value of each pension at the close of the fiscal year was $153.94. At the close of the fiscal year there remained in the hands of the pension agents the sum of $889,283 of the pension fund which had not been disbursed for want of time, and which has been returned to the treasury and there were 30,638 pensioners unpaid at the close of the fiscal year who were entitled to receive $4,357,847, which has since been paid from the appropriation for pensions for the fiscal year 1891.

Of the system of "completed files" organized by him, the commissioner says: The "completed files," or trial docket, is of great importance in securing the prompt adjudication of completed cases upon the motion of the claimant or his attorney. Prior to the establishment of this system the complaint was almost universal that thousands of claims were pending in the office, the consideration of which has been neglected for years, and that the claimants were powerless to secure their consideration. A soldier had a right to file an application for a pension and to present all the evidence necessary to prove his claim, but he had no power to bring that claim before an adjudicating division by any action on his part, the withdrawing of his claim from the files for that purpose being in the discretion of a file clerk. Under the systems of the "completed files" the claimant has a right, upon a proper certification that his claim is complete, to have it immediately placed upon the completed files and taken up in its order for adjudication. Claims placed upon the "completed files" are taken up within a week for action and, if found complete, are immediately allowed. If proofs are lacking a call is immediately made upon the claimant to supply the deficiency, and upon the receipt of required evidence the claimed is again taken up for consideration. The soldier who is entitled to a pension and promptly furnishes the required evidence to establish his claim, should have his case disposed of without delay. He should have the right to notify the office that he is ready for trial, and not be compelled to await the action of a file clerk in drawing his claim, for however diligent the file clerk may be it is impossible for them, when there are a million claims pending as is now the case, to have such knowledge of their condition as to enable them daily to select the cases which should have precedence in adjudication because of their priority of completion. The "completed files" system is an entirely new method of proceedure. It gives the claimant the right, upon completing his case, to give notice and have it adjudicated. To June 30, 1890, 761 claims were placed upon the "completed files" upon requests made upon behalf of claimants. This system had the effect of enabling many thousand claimants whose claims have been pending from five to twenty years to bring their claims to the attention of the bureau for adjudication and allowance, and the delay has been reduced to a minimum. This system has proved to be more satisfactory than the old system of leaving the selection of claims for adjudication to the discretion of the file clerks. As a result of these changes in the business methods of the office, more work has been accomplished in a given time than was ever performed before. On the 21st of October, 1889, when I took charge of the office, the work of adjudicating claims and issuing certificates, had, during the period from July 1, 1889, fallen far behind the same period for the previous fiscal year, while from Oct. 20, 1889, to June 30, 1890, there was an increase in the adjudication of claims and the issuing of certificates greatly in excess of the same period of the preceding fiscal year. This is shown by the following statement of work done: Total number of certificates issued year ended June 30, 1890, 151,658; total number of certificates issued year ended June 0, 1889, 145,292; increase in 1890 over 1889, 6,366; total of original certificates issued, year ended June 30, 1890, 60,637; total of original certificates issued year ended June 30, 1889, 51,996; increase in 1890 over 1889, 14,741. This great amount of work was accomplished by distributing the clerks who composed the board of review amongst other divisions and calling in forty special examiners from the field, thus adding eighty persons to the force engaged in the ajudication of claims, and particularly by concentrating the work of the office for five days in the week upon the adjudication of claims, as provided for in order No. 146, creating the system of "completed files." The number of claims which had been ordered for special examination was so great that it seemed to me important to make a special effort to have the work of the division brought into reasonable bounds. I urged upon the examiners great diligence in the performance of their duties and in June last I detailed 116 persons as an additional force for this work, making in all 333 on duty in the field. I am glad to be able to report, as a result of these efforts, that the number of cases now in the hands of the special examination division has been reduced from 14,225 to 7,824, of these only about 3,000 are in the hands of special examiners, the others being in transit to and from the office.

"I respectfully invite your attention to the great difference in amount between the rate of $30 per month granted by the act of March 3, 1883, to pensioners who are so disabled as to be incapable to perform any manual labor, and the rate of $72 per month granted by the act of March 4, 1890, to pensioners who require the regular aid and attendance of another person. There are many claimants who are entirely incapacitated for performing any manual labor and who periodically require the aid of other persons, but who are unable to establish the fact of the requirment of constant attendance. It occurs to me that it would be a just provision to create a higher rate than $80 per month for cases of this description and I respectfully recommend that a rate of $50 per month be created for them.

There have been received in the pension office 46,282 claims to Sept. 30, 1890, under the disability pension act of June 27, 1890. It will be readily understood that the care of such an enormous number of claims presented in so short a time necessarily taxed the resources of the office to its fullest extent. The work of the mail division ran up to more than 32,000 pieces of mail per day to be opened, classified and properly disposed of. At this writing (Oct. 1) the division is handling 1,000 claims a day. I have arranged the work of the office so that claims under the old laws shall be adjudicated as rapidly as are completed claims under the new laws. If, upon the assembling of congress in December, it is found that the present force is insufficient for the adjudication of these new claims as rapidly as they are completed, I will not hesitate to ask that you recommend to congress an increase of the official force of the pension bureau, so as to secure the prompt settlement of these claims. It is believed that there are probably 100,000 claims in this office which can be properly allowed under the provisions of the regulations approved September 26, 1890.

The act of June 27, 1890, is the first disability pension law in the history of the world which grants to soldiers and sailors pensions for disabilities which are not proven to have been incurred in the service and in the line of duty. This law recognizes a higher obligation of the people to their disabled veterans than was ever formulated into law before. Nothing shall be left undone by this bureau to give effect to this latest expression of the gratitude of the American people to the soldiers who saved the republic."

PUZZLED OFFICIALS.

An Important Tariff Question Under the New Law.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—One of the most important tariff questions now under consideration by the treasury department and the department of justice is whether or not goods dutiable under the old and warehoused prior to Oct. 6 (the date when the present law took effect) and made free of duty by the present law, can be admitted to free entry on and after the 6th. The question will probably be decided in a few days. It was stated at the treasury department this afternoon that in view of the provisions of section 14 of the customs administrative law, which applies also to all importations under the present tariff law, the department will positively decline to instruct custom officers on any questions arising upon the present law affecting the classification or assessment of duties on imported merchandise. The section referred to provides that the decision of collectors of customs in regard to the rate and amount of duties on imported merchandise is final against all persons unless they protest and take the case to the board of general appraisers. It provides further that if the importers are dissatisfied with the action of the board they may still apply for relief to the circuit court of the United States. The treasury department holds that there is no other remedy and that the department can in no way interfere in the matter.

THE PRESIDENT EN ROUTE WEST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—The president left Washington Sunday morning at 11:24 o'clock via the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad to attend the Grand Army reunions at Galesburg, Topeka and Kansas City and incidentally to visit St. Louis, Indianapolis, Peoria and other cities en route. He was accompanied by Secretary Tracy, Marshal Ramsdel, Capt W. M. Meredith, Private Secretary Halford, Mr. E. F. Tibbit, the president's stenographer; representatives of the two press associations and Mr. G. R. Bishop, of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, who has charge of the transportation arrangements and the details of the entire trip. The party will travel in the elegant Pullman hotel car "Hazelmere," tendered for that purpose by Mr. Geo. M. Pullman. The president and most of the others expect to return to Washinton by the 14th instant.

GREETED WITH CHEERS.

STAUNTON, Va., Oct. 6.—President Harrison and party on their way west, were met at the station here this evening by a large gathering of citizens. The president appeared on the platform of his private car and was greeted with hearty cheers and music by a colored band. It was not generally known that the president was on the train or the Stonewall Brigade band would have turned out to meet him.

CANNOT VISIT OKLAHOMA.

TOHEE, via Guthrie, Ok., Oct. 6.—In response to a telegram to President Harrison from Chief Tohee of the Iowa tribe, to visit them at the city of Tohee, the president says that it would be a pleasure but that he cannot come further west than Topeka.

SENATOR PLUMB'S VIEWS.

An Interesting Letter From the Great Common Sense Senator.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The following letter written by Senator Plumb to a Germantown (Pa.) manufacturer, has just been published. It is dated Aug. 14 and says:

"I have yours of the 3d. Do not give yourself any concern about my relations to the Republican party. Did you never before hear of a Republican who was such, notwithstanding he did not believe in the highest possible protective tariff, and in giving to the manufacturers everything they asked for? If all those who believe with me were driven out of the Republican party I beg you to take notice that it would not be a very powerful organization. It certainly would not carry many of the western states.

How do you account for the fact that a majority of the farmers of New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut and a large proportion of those of Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio are Democrats, notwithstanding they live in the shadow of the chimneys for which extreme protection is invited? Do you think the tariff is of more benefit to the people of Kansas than it is to those of Pennsylvania and Connecticut? How does it happen that a majority of the farmers of Indiana—a great manufacturing state—are Democrats? I am myself in favor of protection, but I believe we have gone far enough, and whether we have gone far enough or not, I insist that if a manufacturer wants more protection he must demonstrate the necessity for it. This has not even been attempted, but with an insolence which in itself calls for rebuke, the manufacturers, and those who represent them, have simply said we want it, and that is enough. There has not been an argument which was worth the name offered to show that higher protection was needed. It is rather a poor commentary on the American manufacturer that after having been given the local field for more than thirty years by high duties, he is not only still too weak to stand alone, but too weak to even exist unless he gets still higher protection than he has ever had. I am open to conviction upon this as upon everything else, but I cannot be driven, and it happens at the present time if the indications which multiply on every hand can be relied on, that a very large majority of the people of Kansas are with me. I get letters and telegrams from there by the hundreds, indorsing my course, and all from Republicans, and I also get scores of similar letters from the eastern and middle states.

"Isn't it quite possible now that a man may be a good Republican and a good protectionist without taking the same view of a particular duty which the manufacturers do? Isn't it possible that a manufacturer who is to get the cash in his pocket direct as the result of the imposition of a duty is liable to be warped, somewhat by his self-interest, and isn't it fair for the consumers of the United States to say in a given case that even if the duty may be necessary the burden is greater than they ought to bear?

"My judgment is the manufacturers are making an issue which is going to be hurtful to them, as I also sincerely believe that the imposition of the duties which they are asking for will be hurtful to the country. If this sincere belief makes me other than a Republican, then I have never known what the Republican party was. You quote Messrs. McKinley and Reed to me. They are two eminent men, but human beings, and liable to be mistaken. May I not, in opposition to that, quote Mr. Blaine to you? May I also not quote to you the thousands of Republicans in the state of Iowa who have left the party on account of its position on the tariff, whereby that state instead of giving 60,000 majority as it did in 1880, is now in the doubtful column?"

CENSUS FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Populations of states, cities and towns were today announced by the census office as follows: The total population of the state of Indiana is given as 2,189,039, an increase in ten years of 210,729, or 10.65 per cent. The population of the whole state of Michigan is 2,089,793, an increase of 452,855, or 27.6 per cent. City of Albuquerque, N. M., 6,055; increase 3,743, per cent 161.68. City of Santa Fe, N. M., 5,982; decrease 653, per cent 6.89. The total population of the ter. of New Mexico is 144,862. In 1880 the population was 119,565; increase 25,297, or 21.16 per cent. The total population of the state of California is 1,204,602; increase 339,308, or 39.24 per cent. City of Santa Rosa, Cal., 5,216; increase 1,600, per cent 44.25.

SILVER ISSUES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The issue of silver from the mints during the week ending October 3, was $901,524. The issue of standard silver dollars during the corresponding period of last year was $1,244,025. The shipments of fractional silver coin during September were $1,682,868.

A REPORT CALLED FOR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The comptroller of the currency has called for a report of the condition of national banks at the close of business, Thursday Oct. 2.

A POLICEMAN KILLED.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—Officer James Brady was shot and instantly killed by Henry Duncan, colored, in a saloon at 715 North 11th street at 11:30 o'clock this evening. According to the statement of Henry Duncan, Bob Henderson and Luther Duncan, a brother of Henry, were wrestling in the street opposite the saloon. Officer Gaffney attempted to arrest them when Henry took the officer's club away from him and ran into the saloon, pursued by the policeman. Luther Duncan and Henderson followed. The policeman was knocked down and severely kicked about the head and body. In the meantime the officer had given the signal for assistance. Policeman Connor and Maloney responded to the call. When they entered the saloon Henry Duncan, who was behind the bar, fired at them but the shots were not effective. Shortly afterward Officer Brady appeared on the scene. Duncan fired and the officer fell to the floor shot through the heart. Several shots were fired by the officers but no one of them were fatal. Duncan, Ben Moore, the barkeeper, Edward Collins and one or two others all colored, were arrested.

GERMANS CELEBRATE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 6.—Today the German-born citizens of this city celebrated the 207th anniversary of the landing of the first German colony on American shores. The celebration opened with a parade, consisting of various civic and military organizations and floats representative of various historic incidents in which Germans took conspicuous parts. The floats were exceptionally rich in design. The parade was followed with appropriate exercises, participated in by Hulett's orchestra and other local organizations. This evening the celebration was continued at the exposition building. Major William Warner delivered an address in English and Dr. F. W. Ilme one in German.

AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 6.—Today the German-Americans of this city celebrated in memory of the men who more than 200 years ago founded the first German colony in America. The inclement weather did not prevent the enthusiastic German-Americans from attending the auditorium where the exercises were held and it was packed to the utmost capacity.

AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 6.—The Germans-Americans of Detroit today celebrated the 207th anniversary of the landing of the first German pilgrims in America.

TROUBLE FEARED.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Oct. 6.—The excitement here over the capital question is yet very great. Speaker Daniels left this city on Saturday and has not as yet returned. It is the talk of the streets that he will not return. There is no telling what Governor Steele will do. He refuses to say whether he will veto the capital bill or not, but the bill has not as yet reached him. President of the Senate Gardenhire says he will not sign the bill. The situation now is that the capital question is in a rather mixed shape. Mutterings of trouble can be heard on all sides and it looks as if trouble will occur.

A DESPERATE AFFRAY.

LIVINGSTON, Tex., Oct. 6.—Tonight at 8 o'clock Demet Jones, of Leggett, was called out of W. E. Fritch's saloon by Jim Parker and Alex Lowe. As he got outside the door he was shot in the back by one of them. Uriah Freeman at once came to the door and commenced shooting at Parker and Lowe, who returned the fire. Lowe was killed outright. Parker is shot in the stomach and is in a dying condition. Freeman is shot in the left arm and side. Jones is shot in the back of the head and middle of the breast. The quadruple killing had its origin in politics.

DARING ROBBERY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 6.—A daring robbery occurred at Rosedale, Kan., a suburb of this city, this evening. A robber, smooth faced and light of build, entered the store of William Mann while it was full of customers, and drawing his revolver demanded of the proprietor that he hand over the cash in the safe and money drawer. The proprietor of the store was paralyzed with fear and the customers with surprise. Mann handed over his money, $250 in all, and the robber escaped. No one made any attempt to hinder him in the robbery or prevent his escape.

TO NAVIGATE THE AIR.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 6.—Among the articles of incorporation filed with the secretary of state today were those of the Mount Carmel Aeronaut Navigation company, at Mount Carmel, for construction and operation of air vessels for the transportation of passengers and freight. The capital stock is $30,000,000 and the incorporators are Edwin J. Pennington, James A. Pugh, W. C. Dewey and others.

MORMON IMMIGRANTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 6.—The Mormons who lately arrived in New York, as mentioned in these dispatches, reached this city this morning on the Memphis railroad en route to Kansas City, where they take the Union Pacific for Salt Lake City. They expect to reach Kansas City about 10 o'clock p. m.

WILL RESUME WORK.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6.—The strike of the carters which has caused an almost total suspension of business in the grain and cotton trades, will be ended tomorrow, the strikers at a mass meeting today having decided to resume work at the old wages.

APPEALING FOR AID.

THE IRISH NATURALIST CONVENTION AT DUBLIN

A Large Number of Prominent Irishmen Take Part in the Proceedings.

Resolutions Adopted Calling Upon the Government to Provide Employment for the Destitute.

A Special Appeal to the Friends of Ireland in America for Help for the Distressed, and a Delegation to Visit the United States and to Procure Contributions.

DUBLIN, Oct. 6.—The conference of the Irish Nationalists, called by Mr. Parnell, was held in this city today. Part of the business of the conference was the election of a deputation to visit America for the purpose of laying before the people of that country a plain statement of the situation of affairs in Ireland.

Messrs. John Dillon, William O'Bryan, Thomas Powers O'Conner, Tim O'Sullivan and Abraham Gill were appointed to form the deputation. The proceedings of the convention were conducted in private. There was a very large attendance and most of the prominent members of the National party were present. Mr. Justin McCarthy moved the adoption of four resolutions, all of which had been previously submitted to Mr. Parnell. The first of these pledges the fullest support of the National league to the tenants who are threatened with ruin in consequence of the course adopted by the government and landlord syndicates.

The second resolution demands that certain distressed districts in the southern and western parts of Ireland be given especial consideration by the government and that measures be taken at once for the relief of the inhabitants. The government is called upon to inaugurate a system of public improvements for the purpose of giving employment to the people and enabling them to support themselves without charitable assistance.

The third resolution condemns in emphatic terms the action of the government in causing the arrest of Messrs. O'Brien, Dillon and the other Nationalist leaders arraigned at Tipperary.

The fourth resolution says that the Nationalist party is compelled by circumstances to make an appeal to its friends everywhere in behalf of the Irish tenants, and it looks to its friends in America to subscribe generously for the benefit of a distressed people. This appeal, the resolution says, is made most unwillingly, but the desperate strait in which Irish tenants are now forced makes its absolutely necessary that assistance should be asked from friends and sympathizers throughout the world.

Sixty-four members attended the convention in the Mansion house. A crowd watched the arrivals, cheering all the prominent Nationalists. The convention sat for an hour and a half and then adjourned to the city hall. The latter was so crammed that several members of parliament were obliged to stand during the proceedings. After the reading of the telegrams from absentees, Mr. McCarthy made the opening speech. He referred to the trial in Tipperary as grotesque. Mr. Parnell, he said, although absent, was in active co-operation with everything they did. He had studied and sanctioned all the resolutions. They had faith in the union unconquerable people, whom ages of despotic power had not subdued and they were not likely to be greatly intimidated by the sham Cromwellism of the present day. They had faith in the Irishman abroad and in the great liberal Democracy of England. They had faith in their great leaders, Parnell, Gladstone and Morley, and the prospect was full of glowing light [Loud cheers]. Mr. O'Connor in moving the first resolution congratulated the party upon the recovery of Mr. Parnell and inveighed against the Unionist syndicate working against the Ponsonby and other tenants as a conspiracy extending from the first lord of the treasury to the miserable loafers who do the actual work. The Nationalists appealed to Irishmen throughout the world by generous assistance to betray and defeat the hopes of the enemies of Ireland and to show that if the purse of the exchequer is broad and deep, it is not so bread and deep as the purses of the friends of Ireland. The first resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Redmond in moving the second resolution, paid a high tribut to the generosity of Ireland's American friends. But he pointed out that such a movement as the famine fund would not be unattended with danger. In too many cases this generosity simply had the effect of filling the coffers of Irish landlords. If Irishmen did their duty to themselves and the Parnellites were able, as he believed they would be, to force the government to do a small part of their duty it would be possible to tide over the coming distress without the humiliation and shame of again appealing to the charity of the world.

Mr. Healy and Mr. McCarthy moved the other resolutions. All were carried unanimously. There was a large crowd outside the hall and the greatest enthusiasm was displayed.

Mr. Parnell sent a letter expressive of his regret at being unable to attend the convention. The Tipperary defendants joined in a telegram informing the convention that "the disgusting judicial officers" prevented their attendance.

FELL OVER A WALL.

DUBLIN, Oct. 6.—Father Slavin, a priest residing in the parish of Clonmel, has been arrested on the deposition of a constable. The priest is charged with chasing witness and a party of his friends from and over a wall. In falling off the wall, the deposition says, the witness broke a leg and sustained other injuries from the effects of which he believes he can not recover.

BOULANGER PLOTS.

Why Comte de Paris Found it Convenient to Visit America.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The French Republican press join in expressing the opinion that the Comte de Paris has chosen to visit America at this time in order to escape the embarrassing effectin the Boulanger revelations to the effect that the royalists had used Boulanger as a tool to accomplish the overthrow of the republic. The government agents are earnestly engaged in ferreting out the details of the Boulanger plot with a view to the prosecution of all implicated and it intimated that during the coming session of the chambers, the ministry will submit a measure regarding the exiled royal and imperial families more stringent than that now in force and which will involve the forfeiture of property in the event of any reasonable act being proven and penal proceedings for plotting to overthrow the existing order of affairs. The leading Bonapartists and royalists are much alarmed by the extreme and vigorous course of the government as outlined, and it is reported that several of the conspirators, with Boulanger, have made terms with the authorities by revealing all the facts in their possession and offering to turn states evidence in court.

Dom Pedro, the ex-emperor of Brazil, has arrived at Cologne. He is described as looking very unhappy and broken down and is continually accompanied by an attendant, owing to his enfeebled condition. At intervals in conversation he is heard to mutter: "Brazil, oh, dear Brazil." It is feared that his mind is weakened by his misfortunes.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Oct. 6.—Word has just reached here of a strange and probably fatal accident which occurred on a farm near Candon. Mrs. Ladshaw found a small bottle which contained a quantity of nitro glycerine, and being ignorant of its nature she thought it was carbon oil and took it home. Thursday evening, the fire refusing to burn, she emptied the bottle in the kitchen stove, when a tremendous explosion followed. The house was completely torn away and Mr. Ladshaw received injuries which will probably prove fatal. Both legs were broken and mangled and one hand was completely torn from his body. He was also cut about the face in a shocking manner. Their little 3-year-old boy was burned about the face and hands. Mrs. Ladshaw was struck by flying timbers and considerably bruised and it is a wonder she was not instantly killed. One other member of the family, a six-weeks-old baby, escaped without injury.

FORMALLY ABANDONED.

The Mormon Church Will Hereafter Forbid Polygamous Marriages.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 6.—At the general conference at the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, this morning, the official declaration of President Wilford Woodruff, forbidding in the future any marriages in violation of the laws of the land, was read, and the congregation, numbering nearly ten thousand people, including the apostles, bishops and leading elders of the church, by unanimous vote, recognized the authority of the president to issue the manifesto and accepted it as authoritative and binding. George Q. Cannon publicly announced his endorsement of the manifesto and the recognition of the supremacy of laws that had been declared constitutional by the supreme court of the United States. The conference also re-adopted the original articles of faith, among which is this: "We believe in being subject to kings, presidents and magistrates, in obeying, honoring and sustaining the laws." The action taken settles the vexed question and places an effectual barrier against future polygamous marriages in Utah. It is the most important step taken by the church for more than a quarter of a century.

A SINGULAR PROCEEDING.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—For the past few days the ladies of the west end that surrounds Olive and Compton avenues, have been possibly more terrorized by a man known as "Jack, the Spitter" than they were by the actions of "Jack, the Kisser," who frequented that neighborhood a short time since. This latter individual would walk up to a lady and deliberately expectorate tobacco juice in her face. Yesterday he started on a nose-pulling campaign which preceded his filthy action. One of his victims, Miss Mira Sullivan, who was going to mass, chased the man away, but the pretty 17-year-old daughter of Mr. R. A. Forbes, living at Olive and Twenty-second streets, was not so fortunate. She was standing on a corner awaiting a car when the attack was made, immediately after which the man was arrested. The officers say he is insane and will probably be sent to the asylum.

CUT OVER THE HEAD.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 6.—Capt. James Cannon, president of the house of the city council and of the board of public works, was arrested this evening charged with assault with intent to kill. Capt. Cannon is captain of the flambeau club, and during the parade of the club in the Priests of Pallas procession he cut down one of the spectators with his sword. Philip Barnhart was the victim. He was pushed by the crowd into the line of march and into the captain's way. The captain struck him over the head with the sword. The blade cut through Barnhart's hat and into his head, inflicting an ugly and dangerous wound.

LEON NEWS ITEMS.

LEON, Kan., Oct. 6.—[Special correspondence]. Hon. D. W. Poe, representative from this district, is lying dangerously ill at his home in this city and not expected to recover. Heart disease is said to be the trouble.

Leon's new wagon bridge proved too low as first built and the contractors had to raise the abutments some higher, which likewise raised the bridge to the desired height.

Leon is now in the midst of a genuine mad dog scare. A large greyhound went mad a few days since, down on Hickory creek and bit over twenty dogs along that stream. Also dogs in or near Leon were bitten and one or two have already gone mad. A regular "dog-goned" time is expected. A general killing will likely be the result.

Wheat is looking splendid in this vicinity. A fine stand and an excellent growth so far.

Business is very good in Leon. This results in a large measure from the large flax crop that was raised in this vicinity this year, which alone placed $25,000 in circulation with farmers of this immediate section. K.

RESUBMISSION CLUB ORGANIZED.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

BAXTER SPRINGS, Kan., Oct. 6.—A Republican Resubmission club was organized at the city hall in Baxter Springs after good speeches and an exciting time. The membership is hampered by neither race nor color and will be heard from in November.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

ATCHISON, Kan., Oct. 6.—Andrew Freeman, the 12-year-old son of James Freeman, met with a shocking death last Saturday. He was run over by a mowing machine and frightfully cut by the knives.

KENTUCKY'S NEW SYSTEM.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—The election in Covington, Ky., was conducted by ballot, somewhat similiar to the Australian system. Hitherto the method of voting has been viva voce. The result is the election of Mayor J. I. Thomas (Republican) by a majority of 140. The Republicans also elect the city weigher, three of the five aldermen, five of the ten councilmen and five of the ten members of the school board. The Democrats elected the assessor. This is the first Republican mayor in twenty-five years. The Democratic candidate for mayor will contest on the ground that votes were improperly rejected for alleged informality.

APPLIES TO MASONS ONLY.

COVINGTON, Ky., Oct. 6.—Bishop Maesh had read in some of his churches yesterday a circular, the effect of which was that the church's objections to secret societies would not be insisted upon with reference to any except the Masons.

A BAD INDIAN.

TUCSON, A. T., Oct. 6.—Information was received here that Kid, the renegade Apache, had murdered a young White mountain Apache in the mountains near Fort Thomas. Kid said the whites and Indians had killed all his friends and he meant to kill every one he met. A unconfirmed telegram from San Carlos says that Kid has killed six scouts.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 7.—All the buildings on the state experimental farm at Hamline were destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire was caused by the explosion of some chemicals and owing to the lack of water supply the fire department could do nothing in the way of saving the buildings or the contents. Loss $35,000, insurance $20,000.

UNCERTAINTY REIGNS.

DIVERSITY OF OPINION AS TO THE CAPITAL MUDDLE.

Fear that the $200 Exemption Clause Will Weaken the School System.

A Measure to Eestablish an Official Paper for the Territory Introduced in the House

A Bill to Protect Game to be Discussed Wednesday—Court in Session at Stillwater—Notes and Personals.

Special dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Oct. 6.—Uncertainty as to the probable outcome of the capital muddle pervades the minds of all. That it is a valid bill is the expressed opinion of its supporters. Exactly the contrary is held by the opposition. Many affirm it will be a question for the courts to decide; others that the steps necessary to put it in shape for presentation to the governor is merely a matter of form. The governor maintains a sphinx-like silence and keeps his own counsel. Should the governor sign the bill the Kingfisher delegation will be disappointed. The action of Kingfisher was entirely in its own interest. What will be the probable result no one can predict with any degree of certainty.

Speaker Daniels is still in Oklahoma City. Speaker pro tem Jones will take the chair at the convening of the house. It is the opinion of many of the leading councilors that permitting the word "township" to remain in the emergency bill providing for the division of the territory into school districts will throw it under the township system instead of the district system in vogue in Kansas. The township system virtually places all the school interests of the township in the power of one man. It becomes more patent daily that should the clause exempting $200 from taxation prevail, the country districts can not sustain public schools. The $50,000 appropriated by the government will be but a bagatelle so far as supporting the public schools is concerned.

The relief boards have been distributing large quantities of supplies, pork, flour, meal, rice and salt. In the main, deserving ones only have received aid. The recent rains have made the wheat fields look green. A pressing demand for labor in the cotton fields of Oklahoma and Chickasaw nation has furnished employment to hundreds at good wages. Marshal Grimes has paid out thousands of dollars to witnesses called before the grand jury. The legislative funds depensed by Secretary Martin, amounting to thousands of dollars, are getting note circulation. All this puts a brighter aspect upon matters and we hear no more the cry of distress. Building in the towns goes on uninterruptedly, notwithstanding the agitation. The people at large have adjusted themselves to the new condition of things, and hope, based upon a substantial state of affairs, gives all courage and confirms the belief that Oklahoma is all right.

It is quite probable that the Dakota code with but few modifications, will be the one adopted for Oklahoma.

COUNCIL.

Council met with Mr. Harader absent. Minutes read and approved.

Mr. McCartney asked leave of absence for Mr. Harader until Wednesday. Mr. Brown of Oklahoma, objected unless the capital bill be not considered. The request for leave of absence was concurred, in Mr. Grimmer voting no.

The code was made a special order for tomorrow. Council then went into committee of the whole to consider the school bill with Mr. McCartney in the chair.

Council bill No. 31—the emergency school bill—was returned, the amendments non-concurred in.

The council then adjourned.

HOUSE.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House met, nineteen members present; prayer by the chaplain; minutes read. On motion the request made Saturday to have the capital bill read was inserted in the journal. Mr. Trosper said the reason it was not read was because it was not here.

Mr. Terrill asked that the journal of last Wednesday be read to determine his vote on the agricultural college bill amendment. Mr. Wimberly moved to strike out "Payne" and insert "Canadian." The journal showed that Mr. Terrill voted against the amendment.

Council bill No. 22 was presented with the signature of the speaker.

Mr. Adair, chairman of the committee on education asked for information in regard to changing the educational bill so as to adopt the district system section. The house passed a bill providing for a township system.

Mr. Clark.—The emergency educational bill does not effect this bill.

Mr. Campbell.—Change township to district.

Mr. Mathews introduced council bill No. 39, an act defining exemptions from collections for debt. Section 1, wearing apparel, $500. Section 2, miscellaneous, $500. Section 3, homestead 160 acres, not to exceed $6,000 in value; not less than 80 acres regardless of value. Section 4, house in town one acre, not to exceed $5,000; not less than one fourth acre regardless of value. Section 5 exempts liens except for wages for improvements on same. Occupants of public lands same exemptions by section 7. Section 8, persons having others dependent. Read second time by title and referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. Terrill introduced house bill No. 40, an act to designate and establish an official paper for the territory. Oklahoma State Journal designated. Read second time by its title and referred to committee on printing.

Council bill No. 12, to provide for the election and organization of the legislature of Oklahoma. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Council bill No. 28, defining the powers and duties of the governor of Oklahoma. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Itemized report of county commissioners of Payne and Cleveland county. Referred to committee on ways and means.

House bill No. 14, for the protection of wild game. Made special order for Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

House bill No. 34, providing for printing and distributing ballots at public expense and to regulate elections. Sections adopted.

Mrs. Coleon was appointed clerk of the ways and means committee.

Chief Justice Green opens court at Stillwater for a one week term; will continue the term at Guthrie one week from next Tuesday and will probably continue two weeks. The grand jury found 130 indictments.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Cal. J. G. McCoy looked in on the legislature today.

Mrs. Cunningham, of Kingfisher, is in the city.

Mr. Carlin has gone to Tohee to take the position of book keeper for the town site company.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Meadows are rejoicing over a brand new little daughter at their home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ford are camping at Tohee.

The ladies of the First M. E. church will give a "Milk maid's drill" in the near future. Some of Guthrie's popular young ladies will take part and it promises to be an interesting entertainment.

Mrs. Harry P. Clark is entertaining her mother and sister, Mrs. C. Hood and Miss Hood of Emporia, Kan. Miss Hood spent several weeks here in the spring and made a large circle of friends, who welcome her return.

The house has passed two bills that have become laws: House bill No. 21, relief bill, a substitute for council bill No. 8. House bill No. 36, a supplement to the relief bill.

The council has passed three bills that have become laws: Council bill No. 1, relating to the care and custody of prisoners. Council bill No. 6, providing for additional officers and clerks for the legislature. Council bill No. 20, protecting members of the legislature from arrest.

Miss Bessie Barnes, the young daughter of Receiver Barnes, met with a serious accident while riding last week. Her horse slipped and fell, throwing her in such a way as to break her left wrist. Dr. Hiatt was called in to set the bones and she is now doing nicely.

GUTHRIE'S TOWNSITE.

The townsite commissioners have allotted 706 uncontested lots and are still engaged in the work. No deeds will be issued until the contested lots have been passed upon. The commissioners complain bitterly of the "chaff" contests—those that amount to nothing but chaff, and there are hundreds of them. It will be probably three weeks or more before deeds are given. The members of the commission are: D. J. McDard, secretary, from Sioux City, Ia.; W. H. Merriweather, from Girard, Kan., and T. H. Shanklin, Trenton, Mo.

CORDIALLY WELCOMED.

The Comte de Paris Among His Old Army Comrades.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The Comte de Paris left New York this morning on the Chicago limited, via the Pennsylvania railroad from Jersey City, at 10:30 o'clock. He was accompanied by his suite and the following committee from the Philadelphia commandery: Col. John P. Nicholson, Gen. Gregg, Col. Goodman, Col. Geo. Meade and Henry T. Coates. With the party are Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Gen. Conner, Lieut. Leach and Gen. Abner Doubleday, one of the corps commanders of the Army of the Potomac. The car of President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania railroad, was attached to the Chicago limited and placed at the disposal of the party.

The Comte de Paris expressed his delight and sincere appreciation of the kindly welcome he had met with in New York. The first stop of the party will be at Trenton, where the comte will visit the tomb of Gen. McClellan. While there the comte will send a dispatch to the widow of Gen. McClellan, who is in Europe. At Wooton, the country seat of George W. Childs, Mr. Childs will entertain the party at luncheon and at 3 o'clock they will be tendered a reception by the mayor and other officials of Philadelphia. This evening the Loyal Legion, of Philadelphia, will give a reception to the party at the Union League club. It is the intention of Comte de Paris, while visiting the old battlefields in the south, to visit the manufacturing districts to collect data for a book upon the condition of the mechanical classes in this country.

AT THE GRAVE OF M'CLELLAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—The Comte de Paris and party reached Trenton at 11:30 a. m. and found a dozen carriages awaiting them at the depot in charge of the local reception committee, consisting of Henry C. Kelsey, secretary of state; ex-Mayor Garrett, D. W. Vroom, Adjt. Gen. William S. Stryker and William L. Dayton. The drive to the cemetery where the remains of Gen. McClellan are interred, was made under a steadily falling rain. When the count alighted from his carriage he at once entered through the little gate into the McClellan plot. Lifting his hat from his head, he knelt on one knee for a second or two. None of the others went inside of the plot except Secretary of State Kelsey, who plucked a sprig of woodbine and handed it to the count, who kissed it and pinned it to the lapel of his coat. Gen. McClellan's son, who here joined the party, was presented to the count, who shook his hands warmly. The party then walked to the granite shaft erected the dead hero on a knoll about one hundred yards from the grave. After the interchange of courtesies at the mayor's office, the visitors returned to the Pennsylvania railroad station, where they boarded President Roberts' private car and were taken to Bryn Mawr, where to dine at Wooten, Mr. George W. Child's country residence, where an