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WASHINGTON NEWS.

A DAY OF MOURNING AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Services Over the Remains of Justice Miller at the Supreme Court Chamber.

The Late Gen. Belknap Laid to Rest Among His Comrades at Arlington Cemetery.

A Decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission — An Indiana Man to Get the Vacant Seat on the Supreme Bench—Pensions for Kansans—Notes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The first sad rites over the remains of the late Justice Samuel Freeman Miller, of the supreme court, were performed this afternoon in the chamber of the court with a simplicity that was typical in death of the life of the dead justice. Shortly after 2 o'clock the doors of the court room were opened for the admission of those who had been invited to take part in the ceremonies. The chair on the right of the chief justice, formerly occupied by Justice Miller, was draped in black, and this was the only mourning decoration in the chamber. Within the railing that separates the bench from the attorneys practicing before court, were floral tributes sent by friends of the deceased jurist. Space was reserved for the casket in the center of the railing set apart to the members of the bar in front of the bench of the justices. Around this space chairs were placed for the family, the justices of the court and their families, the president and the members of the cabinet, the ladies of their families and a few intimate friends. The space usually alloted to the public was set apart for the use of the attorneys practicing before the court. The president was accompanied by Mrs. Harrison and by Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, Secretary and Miss Windom, Secretary Tracy, Secretary and Mrs. Noble, Attorney General and Mrs. Miller, Secretary and Mrs. Rusk, and Private Secretary Halford.

A few minutes after the arrival of the president, the funeral cortege arrived at the capitol from the residence of the late justice. The services were opened with the singing of the hymn, "Abide With Me," by a quartet of male voices. The Rev. Dr. Shippen, of the Unitarian church, then read the Unitarian burial ritual. The quartette sang "Come Unto Me," and the simple services were closed with an address by the Rev. Dr. Partlett, of the New York avenue Presbyterian church, and the benediction.

Mrs. Miller was deeply moved and when the ceremonies were over Mr. McKenney, the clerk of the court, and her son, escorted her from the chamber. The others soon followed and all went to their homes leaving the casket in the room. Later in the day it was taken to the Pennsylvania station. At 7:40 o'clock the train bearing the family and a few friends of the late justice, Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Brewer, Marshal Wright, Mr. Faust, Justice Miller's page and a few others, left for Iowa.

BELKNAP'S BURIAL.

The Dead Soldier Laid to Rest in Arlington Cemetery.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The mortal remains of the late ex-Secretary of War William W. Belknap were today interred in the Arlington National cemetery in the ground tendered for the purpose by the war department. The services were conducted in St. John's Episcopal church, which has been the scene of the funerals of so many persons of prominence in the political, military and social life of Washington. The remains were taken from the home of Gen. Belknap to the church at 10 o'clock under the escort of a procession formed in the following order:

Third Artillery band, Union Veteran corps of Washington, a delegation from the Loyal Legion, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, the hearse, the honorary pall-bearers, and last the family and immediate personal friends.

The honorary pall-bearers were Secretary Noble, ex-Postmaster General J. A. J. Creswell, Gen. A. T. Grant, assistant secretary of war; Gen. Cyrus Bussey, assistant secretary of the Interior, ex-Representative John A. Kasson, Gen. Batchellor, Gen. Benet, Gen. Vincent, Senator Manderson, Hallett Kilbourne, Gen. H. V. Boynton, Gen. Veasey, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; Col. M. Emmett Murrell, commanding the department of the Potomac of the Grand Army of the Republic; Mr. James Worthington and Joseph K. McCammon.

The active pall-bearers were a detachment of six non-commissioned officers from the Washington barracks.

The services at the church were appointed for 10:30 o'clock, and long before that hour the unreserved portion of the edifice was filled by the friends of the dead general. Ample space had been reserved for the family, the members of Crocker's brigade, the honorary pall-bearers, the military order of the Loyal Legion, the Bar association of the District of Columbia, and the members of the Princeton College Alumni association.

When the procession arrived at the church, the casket, preceded by the honorary pall-bearers, was borne in, while the choir sang "Lead Kindly Light," and the Rev. Dr. Douglass, the rector of the church, began the reading of the first portion of the Episcopal burial service, beginning, "I am the resurrection and the life." The family of the late general Mrs. Belknap, Mr. Hugh R. Belknap, and Miss Alice Belknap, followed. The casket was placed in front of the chancel rail, and the reading of the burial service was proceeded with.

At the conclusion of the burial service, the choir chanted, "I Heard a Voice from Heaven." The casket was then taken from the church and placed in the hearse. The pall bearers and family friends and the clergymen entered the carriages, the line of march was formed, and the procession slowly took its way through the eastern part of the city to Georgetown, thence by the aqueduct bridge to Arlington.

The floral offerings were numerous and handsome, especially those from his former comrades-in-arms.

Among those present at the church were Secretary Rusk, Admiral Almy, Generals Townsend and Auger, Hon. Horatio King, and Commissioners Douglass and Ross of the District of Columbia.

A RAILWAY DECISION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The interstate commerce commission in the case of the board of trade of Chicago, complainants vs. the Chicago and Alton Railroad company and several other railway companies, defendants, and the Armour Packing company, and eighteen other packing companies and the board of railroad commissioners of the state of Iowa as intervenors, today decided in favor of the board of trade of Chicago. Opinion by Bragg, commissioner. The commissioners order the defendant railway carriers to make the same rates on live hogs as on packing house products from Missouri river points and interior points in the state of Iowa and Missouri to Chicago, within four weeks from the date of the order. Rates are now, and long have been, the same upon these commodities from Missouri river points in the states of Iowa and Missouri as to Mississippi river points and the eastern seaboard cities, markets and packing houses, and generally except to Chicago. The commission decided that this discrimination against Chicago is one that is unjust and a violation of section 3, of the act to regulate commerce.

PENSIONS FOR KANSANS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The following pensions were granted to Kansans today:

Original—Andrew Shank, Peabody; Charles E. Livingood, Burton; Benjamin McCullough, Ellenwood; Thomas K. Settle, Latham; James Henderson, Neodesha; Fritz Halzer, National Military home.

Increase—P. J. Rodman, Gridley; James H. Floyd, Atchison; Benedict Berger, Sr., Stockdale; Monzo Balcom, Greeley; Joseph C. Hiner, Beloit; George W. Metzler, Carbondale; Miles J. Palmer, Wellsville; Hiram Johnson, Lawrence; Marvin C. Miner, Girard; William Snyder, Parsons; Lewis Y. Nemhouse, Lane; George J. Pearce, Burlington; Martin Carpenter, Macksville; Leal Des F. Laverty, Wichita; August Shansheedt, Ellenwood; Abram L. Colgrove, Wellsville; William K. Gould, Ness City; James C. Leary, Hays City; Simeon W. Chaffee, Troy; William D. Nelson, Arcadia; Chris Wilson, Stafford; William H. Pearce, Concordia; B. A. Corbitt, Wellington; William H. Ragsdale, Independence; John Collins, Horton; David Quinn, Stockdale; Jackson G. Cook, Rosalie; Edgar Durham, Rancal; John Hohninkratt, Phillipsburg; John B. Winebrenner, Oakwood; Thomas Northrop, Andale; Wesley Ellsworth, Emporia; Albert D. Fuller, Logan; David D. Dunn, Syracuse; William S. Arnold, Ossawattomie; John Marlhugh, Bentonia; Robert Sams, Wesphalia; David C. Goodwin, Independence; William T. Mapel, Peru.

Reissue—William M. Morris, Newton; Andrew Scheidenmantel, Riverside; Jesse M. Underwood, Topeka.

Original widow, etc.—Prucilla, widow Andrew J. Shanks; Douglas; minors of Benjamin R. Johnson, Idana.

DILLON AND O'BRIEN.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Messrs. William O'Brien and John Dillon, who succeeded in evading the Irish police last week, with the intention of proceeding to America to lay the cause of Ireland before the people of that country and who arrived at Cherbourg yesterday, reached this city this morning. In an interview today, Mr. Dillon said that after the yacht on which he and Mr. O'Brien made their escape had been out two days, the supply of lubricating oil ran out, and in consequence it was impossible to light the yacht's lights. This made it dangerous sailing inside of such a crowded waterway as the channel, and several times they narrowly escaped being run down by passing steamers, some of which came perilously near the yacht. Mr. O'Brien's sole object in refusing to face his accusers to the end in Tipperary, was to keep his engagement in the aid of the Irish cause in America. He was confident that the mission to that country would meet with success. The Nationalist party were in perfect accord and Ireland had implicit confidence in Mr. Parnell. The death of Mr. Gladstone or the bankruptcy of the national league were the sole hopes of the Tories in their fight against the parliamentary agitation for Irish home rule.

Mr. Dillon and O'Brien will remain in Paris for eight days when they will proceed to Harve, where they will take passage for New York.

ANOTHER HOOSIER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—A special dispatch from Indianapolis says that it is generally believed among President Harrison's friends here that he will appoint an Indiana man as Justice Miller's successor on the supreme bench. Three men are mentioned in connection with the vacancy. They are William A. Woods, United States judge for the district of Indiana; W. H. H. Miller, attorney general of the United States, and Byron K. Elliott, of the Indiana supreme court. It is generally believed that Attorney General Miller will be the favored man. The story is told that President Harrison said soon after he made Miller a member of his cabinet, that if an opportunity offered, he would advance him to the supreme bench.

AN EXPLOSION.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 16.—An explosion occurred in the Bessemer department of the Otis Steel works in this city this morning. It is supposed that the cold water which had been accumulated in the blast pipes was forced into the converter when the air blast was turned in upon the molten metal converter. The roof was torn from the mill, the building ignited, and a score of men, more or less, injured. The firemen quickly subdued the flames. A dozen men who were injured were able to go to their homes after the wounds were dressed, and three who are in a critical condition were sent to Lake Side hospital. The badly injured are Patrick O'Donnell, unmarried, No. 751 St. Clair street, seriously burned about the body; John McCarthy, married, 29 Delaware street, arm broken, leg bruised and seriously burned; and Patrick Boland, married, 152 Lawrence street, seriously burned.

MISSOURI MASONS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16.—The Missouri grand lodge of Masons met this morning in Masonic hall, and at once proceeded to the election of officers, according to the provision in the constitution which states that the election must occur on the third day of the annual meeting of the grand lodge. The election resulted as follows: Grand master, George E. Walker, of St. Louis; deputy grand master, B. H. Ingram, of Sedalia; grand senior warden, John R. Parsons, of St. Louis; grand junior warden, Harry Keene, of St. Joseph; grand treasurer, Samuel Kennard, of St. Louis; grand secretary, Rev. John D. Vincel, of St. Louis. This afternoon the installation of the newly elected officers took place.

WOODRUFF BROUGHT BACK.

OLATHE, Kan., Oct. 16.—Sheriff Easdale, of this county, returned this morning from Chicago with Frank Woodruff, alias Black, of the Cronin murder case. He is the man who drove the white horse and made so many confessions in regard to the matter, and plead guilty to malicious mischief, and has been serving an eighteen month's sentence in jail. Upon being released yesterday, he was immediately arrested by our sheriff on the charge of stealing a horse in this county on the 9th of August, 1887. He denies the charge, and says that he has been retained two Chicago lawyers to defend him. His preliminary trial will be held next Wednesday.

SHUT DOWN.

Special dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Oct. 16.—The great Midland hotel is a thing of the past. Its doors were closed Wednesday and the furniture is now being loaded on board of train to be shipped west. Lack of patronage and the refusal by the city authorities to allow a bar to be run in the hotel were the main causes of the closure. The Midland hotel was the pride of Hutchinson and in its failure to run, the city has never received a more severe blow. Mr. Bhoads, the former propietor, has reopened the Brunswick and will run the same.

BROOM CORN.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

ST. JOHN, Kan., Oct. 16.—A large amount of baled broom corn is now being loaded at Stafford and Sylvia ready for shipment. This is a very important as well as profitable crop in the vicinity of these prosperous towns. A very large acreage has been sown to wheat and is looking splendidly.

CASUALTY AND CRIME.

DETAILS OF THE LELAND HOTEL FIRE IN SYRACUSE

Midnight Scenes of Horror and Alarm Among the Inmates.

The Story of the Assassination of Chief of Police Hennessey, of New Orleans.

A Daring Train Robbery at Kansas City —An Explosion at the Bessemer Steel Works at Cleveland — A Fatal Accident at a Pittsburg Blast Furnace — The Daily Record.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The magnificent Leland hotel, the most modern and finest appointed hotel in central New York, is today nothing but a mass of smoldering ruins. It was 12:45 this morn- when the fire was first discovered in the region of the kitchen, located on the second floor in the rear of the west side of the building. Inside of fifteen minutes the building was in flames from end to end, and before thirty minutes had elapsed the walls had fallen, with the exception of the northeast corner. The whole building was one seething furnace, to which was added the horror that many lives were involved. At first it was feared that the loss of life was about thirty, but, as the night wore along the number of missing and dead was reduced to seven or eight.

When the flames began to sweep through the hotel, Night Clerk Jones set the automatic fire alarm bell ringing, and before the rudely awakened guests could realize what was the matter, the flames and smoke rushed through the halls cutting off the usual means of escape. Each room was provided with a common rope fire escape, and by means of these many lives were saved. The burning hotel viewed from the street presented a scene which will never be forgotten. It was agonizing in the extreme. At many windows of the five stories of the burning building could be seen men and women piteously calling for help, or making their escape by means of the rope appliances. In a window in the fifth story a man and woman were struggling in each other's arms. The woman evidently wanted to throw herself out of the window. Below them was a sea of flames. Afterward they were lost to view.

On the fifth floor, toward the Fayette street side, four women appeared at a window, their screams for help being heard above the din and roar. The firemen shouted to them to stay where they were. The hook and ladder was put into position, and the evils of overhead wires were again demonstrated. The wires were in the way and prevented the raising of the ladders. Minutes seemed hours while one of the ladder men mounted the rounds and cut the wires. Among the frightened women at the windows was Annie Cummings, one of the servants. Her companions tried to persuade her from jumping headlong into the street. While the ladder men were at work hoisting the ladders, willing hands had hold of the jumping net. The Cummings woman jumped with the evident intention of landing in the net. In her descent she struck the wires, and her body bounded over and over, and she fell a bruised and mangled heap seven feet from the net.

Meanwhile the laddermen were working with a will and succeeded in placing the extension ladder against the building. A cry of horror rang out from the spectators, when it was found it was too short, but was quickly succeeded by a cheer, when one of the laddermen mounted the ladder, and, standing on the topmost round, reached up and helped down the three women. It was the work of a hero. Had the Cummings woman waited a moment or two her life would have been spared.

On all sides men and women could be seen dropping from the windows or sliding down the fire escapes. In the center of the building was a court yard, and here was being enacted similar scenes to those on the outside of the building. The guests in the rooms facing this court, in many instances, had to make their escape by this means. Some jumped, while others used the fire escapes. On the roof of the boiler house, located at the west side of the building, at one time lay six or seven persons, unconscious and injured. They were removed by firemen and others to places of safety.

The flames swept through the building with unparalleled rapidity. Chief Engineer Riley, of the fire department, says that when he arrived at the scene he and his men made for the upper portion of the building. He, with a couple of hosemen, had reached the fourth floors, when they could go no further.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Following is a list of the dead, so far as known:

Annie Cummings, of New York, aged 25; jumped from the fifth floor; fractured back and part of head and knees bruised; killed instantly.

William E. Harrop, of Elizabeth, N. J.; place of business 719 Worth street, New York; aged 40; lowered himself by rope half way down from fourth floor, when the rope burned off, and he fell to the ground; died at 4 a. m.

Rose Schwarz, aged 23, hotel domestic; jumped from fifth floor, side of face mashed and compound fracture of both arms; died from shock and internal injuries at 8 a. m.

An unknown woman about 25, a hotel domestic, jumped from the fifth floor, and was instantly killed.

Following is a list of the injured:

Annie Campbell, aged 18, hotel domestic; jumped from fifth floor; left eye was smashed, compound fracture of right upper arm, compound dislocation of right ankle, and severe sprain; she will probably live.

R. S. Drysdale, of New York, aged 48 years, salesman; was on fourth floor, came down two and a half stories on a rope; when the escape refused to work, he dropped to the sidewalk; rupture of external ligament of right ankle joint, concussion of the spine, and hands badly burned; will likely recover.

John Dunn, foreman of Company 4; toes crushed by falling wall.

Burnett Forbes, of this city; was in southwest corner of fifth floor, had to slide down a rope to the first floor; when a woman jumped out of a fifth story window above him, and, in falling, struck him on the shoulder, nearly causing him to fall; a ladder was then run up to him; suffering from congestion of lungs caused by smoke; hands badly burned from friction of the rope.

F. W. Gilmore, of Pawtucket, R. I., aged 38; came down the rope and struck on a coal chute; a nail in a board ripped his back the full length of the spine; hands badly burned from friction of the rope.

Theodore Guthier, fireman of Company No. 1; face badly burned.

Maggie Giles, aged 20, hotel domestic, cut about the head and face, compound fracture of the left leg, burned across the back, fracture of right arm, and left arm burned.

John Homlett, fireman, Company No. 4, aged 31; completely buried by a falling wall; cheek bone broken, left of face badly cut and bruised; will probably recover.

Lizzie Laudroff, aged 19, hotel domestic; jumped from fifth floor; compound fracture of knee joint, foot badly crushed.

Mrs. O'Connor, hotel domestic; fracture of right arm, serious injuries about the face, and badly shocked.

Max Tosenheim, New York, fracture of right ankle.

Annie Schmarz, hotel domestic, internal injuries and burnt face.

Mary Tinen, hotel domestic, aged 30; compound fracture of right arm, burned about face and badly shocked.

The missing are, Mary Doyle, a servant, city; Robert T. Mills, of New York, a guest; A. J. Vanhoten, of Jersey City, a guest; George E. Wood, of Dexter, N. Y., a guest.

CORA TANNER'S ESCAPE.

Cora Tanner the actress made her escape in this way: Upon being aroused, she rushed into the hall and dashed into the first open room, which was occupied by a gentleman who was about to lower himself by the fire-escape. She cried to him, "For God's sake save me!" and the man stopped in his flight and adjusted the escape to Miss Tanner. He lowered her to the ground and then followed. Miss Tanner was not seriously injured, but the palms of her hands were lacreated by holding so tightly to the rope. Miss Tanner saved her jewels and $60 in cash and valuables, having grabbed them up hastily, thrust them into a jewel case, and tied it about her neck. Miss Tanner was taken to the Vanderbilt house and attended to in the ladies' parlor.

The other members of her company are also at the Vanderbilt house. Miss Dupree and Miss Klein, both of the same company, had narrow escapes. They were on the fifth floor, and would doubtless have perished had it not been for the courageous boy who ran the elevator. They groped around the hall until they heard a shout to come to the elevator. They followed the sound of the voice and found the car. They were taken down safely, although the flames shot into the elevator at nearly every floor.

THE MURDERED CHIEF-OF-POLICE.

The Story of the Assassination of Chief Hennessey of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—Chief of Police Hennessy died at 7:06 this morning at the Charity hospital.

Capt. William J. O'Connor, of the Merchants protective police, and the superintendent's chosen and trusted friend, makes the following statement regarding the shooting of Chief of Police Hennessy last night.

"We left the central police station about ten or fifteen minutes past 11 o'clock. We walked up the west side of Rampart street to Girod street, where we parted, the chief saying, "Don't come any further with me now. You go on and look after your business." As we parted the chief started towards Basin street, taking the down-town side of Girod street. I took the up-town side of Girod street, and walked out in the direction of the river. On my way I met a city policeman, and a boyan officer. I had just reached the corner of Dryad and Girod streets, when I heard a loud report of a shotgun, and, turning quickly around looking towards Basin street, I saw the flashes and heard two more loud reports. The flashes came from the front of the two-story frame house at the uptown river corner of Girod and Basin streets. Almost simultaneously with the reports of the shotguns, three or four pistol shots, fired in quick succession from the lower side of the street, rang out. These last reports must have been the chief's return of the murderers' fire. I at once started on a quick run towards Basin street, two blocks distant. I heard the chief call "Oh, Billy! Billy!" I hurried towards the spot whence the cry came, and found the chief sitting on the door step of a house on Basin street, between Girod and Lafayette streets. As I came up he said to me: "They have given it to me, and I gave them back the best I could." Bending over the chief, I said to him, "Who gave it to you, Dave?" He replied, "Put your ear down here." As I knelt down again, he whispered the word, "Dagoes."

The tragedy was one which the chief and his more intimate friends had regarded as within the range of possibilities for some years past, and for two or three years he has always been accompanied by some trusty friend on his way home. Last night he walked to the door of his residence, and, pausing a moment to draw his latch-key from his pocket, turned into the doorway. It was while in this position, his side turned toward the assassins, that the first two shots—the weapons being double-barreled shot guns, and one barrel of each being fired at a time—rang out. As quickly as the ambushed men could cock the guns, the second barrels were fired.

A DARING ROBBERY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 16.—A most daring and bold train robbery occurred in this city last night, within the city limits, and while the train was standing at a small station. When the Omaha express on the Missouri Pacific, which leaves the Union depot, at 8:30 p. m., had stopped at the state line station, a short distance from the Union depot, where the conductor and engineer register, three men, without masks or visible disguise, entered the first chair car, pretending to be news agents selling papers, covered the passengers with their revolvers and compelled them to hand over their valuables, and then made their escape, as the train was leaving the station, without exciting the suspicion of any one about the station. There were about six passengers on the car, and it is impossible to learn how much the robbers succeeded in getting. The railroad officials are very reticent about the affair, and say that only one man was robbed; that he was standing on the platform at the time, and that the robbers relieved him of $23. It is generally believed that they secured much more. Chief Tutte, of the Missouri Pacific detective service, arrived this morning from St. Louis, but will not say anything in regard to the robbery.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 16.—An accident occurred at Moorehead, McLean & Co.'s blast furnace at Sopo about 2 o'clock this afternoon, and seriously injured eight workmen, two fatally. The men were engaged in drawing coke from the ovens, when the hot dust blew out enveloping the entire party. Edward and John Hughes were burned almost beyond recognition. They are still living but will die. Peter Eithaney, Frederick Baker and four Hungarians, whose names cannot be learned, were also badly burned. The injured were removed to the Homeopathic hospital, and their wounds dressed. All but the Hughes brothers will likely recover. The cause of the accident is not known. There was no serious damage done to the mill.

THE TERRITORY REUNION.

EL RENO, Ok., Oct. 16.—The first reunion of the G. A. R. for Oklahoma and Indian territory was held here today. Three thousand people were present. Governor Steele and staff, Department Commander Barnes, and Colonel Wade, in commadd of the troops at Ft. Reno, reviewed the parade from the balcony of the Caddo hotel. Major John A. Foreman, was in command of the Grand Army and handled the troops and procession of citizens in a manner that showed he had seen service.

THE ROCK ISLAND FIREMEN.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The grievance committee of the Rock Island firemen and the officials of the road have as yet come to no definite understanding as to the difference brought for adjustment. Another long session was held in the office of General Manager St. John today, but the meeting finally adjourned until next Tuesday, when the discussion will be resumed. Neither side will admit that there is likely to be serious difficulty growing out of of the agreement.

THE TERRITORY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LAWMAKERS OF THE NEW TERRITORY.

The Council Spends the Day in Discussing the New Code.

Tremendous Excitement in the House Over a New Capital Bill.

A Combination Between Oklahoma City and Kingfisher to Locate the Capital at the Latter Place—The Territorial Reunion.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

GUTHRIE, OK. Oct. 16.—The roll was called.

Prayer was offered by the chaplain.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

Mr. Brown of Oklahoma introduced the following bills:

Council bill No. 39, an act to provide for and regulate the sale of alcoholic liquors. Ordered read the second time by title; laid on the table and ordered printed.

Council bill No. 40, an act to amend the pharmacy bill as provided by the Dakota code; read the second time by title and placed on the calendar.

Council bill No. 41, an act to amend the act relating to the publication of the Dakota code and other printing; read the second time by title and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Foster moved that the sergeant-at-arms have glass put in the front window.

It was moved and seconded that the sergeant-at-arms get a board and board it up.

Mr. Brown of Oklahom, called for the capital bill—council bill Fo. 9—that a vote might be taken to pass the bill over the governor's veto.

A call of the house showed Pittman and Linn absent.

On the question, shall the bill pass notwithstanding the governor's veto, the vote was as follows:

Ayes—Hixler, Brown of Oklahoma, Howard, Nesbit, Smelser—5

Nays—Brown of Logan, Green, Harader, McCartey, Foster, Gardenshire—6.

Council bill No. 7 not having received two-thirds of the vote, is lost.

Foster moved that house bill No. 14, the game law, be referred to the committee on agriculture. So ordered.

The council resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider the code bill.

The desire manifested to speedily dispose of the bill, and the passage of its sections without much opposition and with no discussion, does not indicate that the council will finally concur. The legal members of the council are prepared for very liberal pruning and grafting when it comes up in council.

Very decided opposition was manifested to the bonding system provided for.

Some of the councilors objected to every species of bonding, and all seemed to favor confining it within very narrow limits.

Mr. Nesbitt said he thought the people generally were opposed to every kind of bonding.

Mr. Brown, of Oklahoma, pronounced himself the enemy of wholesale bonding, "which," he said, "is a curse to any city." But he thought it necessary to provide at least for sewerage systems.

Mr. Foster thought that at most provision should be made for providing for water works.

Mr. Brown, of Logan, objected to bonding for water works, believing that franchises to private companies was the cheapest method, but it would be necessary for the protection of health.

By consent, the provision was stricken out and the matter left for a bill.

The part fixing the salaries of territorial officers was stricken out.

The election clause was stricken out, the matter being covered by the house's election law.

The question of territorial militia was the occasion of another outburst of sentiment.

Mr. Brown, of Oklahoma, thought they were of no practical use and he was not in favor of cultivating the arts of war, but the arts of peace.

Mr. Gardenhire said it was only an excuse for dudes to make asses of themselves.

Mr. Foster considered a militia of the utmost importance, and recalled several instances in New York where the militia had prevented bloodshed, and gave the experiences of his own company at the time of the war, which was ready for service at the time of the late war. He thought such an organization of the utmost importance here, where Indians are all around us, and we don't know when an outbreak may occur.

An adjournment was taken before a vote was had on this question.

HOUSE.

MORNING SESSION.

Roll call this morning showed twenty present.

The minutes were read and approved.

Mr. Jones asked that a resolution be read.

Mr. Jones moves that, in section 2, to strike out two-thirds and insert a majority.

Mr. Merten—The rules, as adopted by the house—I will not say by the house but by a combine in the house—are different from any I ever saw in any legislative body. These were objected to on account of their prejudiced character. It is supposed that when a body adopts rules it is supposed that they will be governed by them. Permitting a bare majority to change the rules unsettles everything as they could change them at any time. The required two-third vote is not for the purpose of shutting out from this body the consideration of any question. It is simply fixing a time for action thereon. It makes a special order of the question. I think the amendment of the gentleman from Oklahoma would place it on the same uncertain footing. I believe that this house ought to settle down to the consideration of other than local questions. We have questions upon which we ought to take action. This resolution was introduced for the purpose of testing the sense of the house. I hope the amendment will not carry.

Mr. Jones—In support of the amendment I wish to speak. The gentleman from Logan calls our attention to the fact that the school bill needs our especial attention. I agree with him, but it was by his motion that when it came before us last Friday it was postponed until Monday. The gentleman opposed the rules of the house at the time of their adoption because they did not favor what he desired. They now come in and want to pass a resolution that cannot be changed by less than a two-thirds vote.

Mr. Barker—I cannot be a man and remain quietly in my seat—

The Chair—The gentleman is out of order.

Mr. Adair—I want to explain my vote. If fourteen want a bill, let them bring it up and pass it.

Mr. Barker—I desire to explain my vote. I understand that this amendment will practically destroy the effect of the resolution. We have rules that we can suspend our rules by a bare majority. In voting for the motion of Oklahoma county I should only be voting for what we already have.

Motion adopted—16 to 11.

Mr. Post—I move you that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. Adair—I move the previous question.

The Chair—The previous question is out of order.

Mr. Adair—I wish to say a few words.

Mr. Waggoner—I object.

Mr Barker—I want to know what the resolution is.

Mr. Adair—This resolution gives us about thirty days of wholesome legislation. I am in favor of the idea that the capital question be laid to one side.

Mr. Waggoner—For once I wish to say a few words in explaining my vote. This—

Vote on tabling, 15 to 9.

Mr. Merten—I move the reconsideration of the last vote.

Mr. Waggoner—I arise to a point of order. The motion has not been seconded.

Mr. Barker—I seconded it.

Mr. Jones—I appeal from the chair.

Mr. Daniels—I believe this question can be settled in a reasonable way.

The roll was called.

Mr. Clark now being called, he said: "Pass your nonsense."

Vote on the reconsideration.

Mr. Clark—I never saw such foolishness in my life. You act like a lot of children. If I had a set of children that acted as you do I would spank them.

Motion lost, 15—9.

Mr. Post—I move the rules be suspended and I be permitted to introduce a bill.

Mr. Merten—I move that the motion be laid on the table.

Motion to lay on the table lost, 15 to 9.

Mr. Merten—I move we reconsider the vote by which the motion to suspend the rules and lay the previous question on the table.

Mr. Terrill—I think there is a certain lot of fellows that would keep up this capital question if it sinks the country into hell.

Motion lost, 16 to 9.

Mr. Post moves the previous question.

Mr. Merten—I move we adjourn.

Mr. Terrill—I rise to a point of order. A motion to adjourn is in order at this time.

Mr. Currin—It is intended for those people that want speedy legislation. I vote no.

Mr. Merten—Who wished speedy legislation more than the gentleman from Kingfisher?

Motion to adjourn lost, 16 to 9.

Mr. Merten—I move the call of the house.

Roll called.

Mr. Smith, when his name was called, said: "I am sorry to say I am here."

Mr. Jones moved that the further call of the house be dispensed with.

Carried, 14 to 9.

Mr. Merten—I move we now adjourn until 2 o'clock.

Mr. Jones—The motion to adjourn is out of order while the roll is being called.

Mr. Merten—I addressed the chair before the roll was being called. I was ruled out of order. Would like to ask the gentleman from Kingfisher how much business must be transacted?

Mr. Jones—I rise to a point of order. The roll call had begun to be called.

Mr. Merten—I appeal from the decision of the chair.

Mr. Barker—I rise to a question of information. My question is this: I want to know who is the chair? The chair seems to be all over the room.

Mr. Terrill—There is no appeal from the decision of the chair; it takes two to make the appeal and only one desired the appeal.

Appeal from the decision lost—13 to 11.

Vote—shall the previous question be put? carried—15 to 10.

Mr. Terrill—I saw placards on the carriages all over Guthrie on last election day, "A vote for Colson is a vote for Guthrie." I vote aye.

Mr. Wimberly—I voted for the resolution because I thought it would be best to put off until Nov. 15. I was for Guthrie, as between Guthrie and Oklahoma City. Now the interests are with the west side.

Mr. Matthews—As the gentleman from Canadian votes aye, I shall vote no.

Carried—15 to 10.

Mr. Post—I desire to introduce a bill.

Mr. Barker—I move an adjournment. Lost.

Mr. Post introduced house bill No. 49; an act to locate and establish the capital at Kingfisher.

Mr. Post—I move that the rules be suspended, that the bill be read the second and third time and put on its passage.

Mr. Terrill moved that the motion be laid on the table.

Vote to lay on the table lost—15 to 10.

Mr. Merten—I rise to a point of order. The bill has not been read the second time. Can it be read the second and third time together? I call for a division.

Mr. Post—I accept the amendment.

Mr. Merten—I move we adjourn.

The motion to adjourn lost—15 to 10.

Mr. Terrill—I move, as a substitute, that the bill be rejected.

Mr. Jones—I move that the motion be laid on the table.

Mr. Campbell—I rise to a point of order. I object to the bill. Cannot the gentleman modify his motion so as to have it read, "Shall this bill be rejected?"

Mr. Jones—There is no question in regard to the rules. The question is, Shall his bill be rejected?

The chair so holds it

Mr. Terrill—I have several reasons for introducing my motion. We have already spent several weeks trying to locate the capital at Oklahoma City and it has been vetoed by the governor. I think if a bill locating the capital at Guthrie was presented to the governor he would veto it. We are still in our infancy and do not know where the center of population will be. It may be at Tohee. It is unnecessary to keep up this excitement.

Mr. Merten—There seems to be a disposition to railroad this bill through without giving the members of this house a chance to know what is in the bill. There are many things about the bill I don't understand. The bill should go to the committee and be examined by them. What is there in that bill the gentlemen wish to conceal? I do not presume that ordinarily these gentlemen would ask us to vote for a thing we know nothing about. If there is any real estate scheme in the bill, we should all have a chance. I believe Kingfisher is near the west line of the territory

Mr. Trosper—I rise to a point of order. I don't think a member on this floor should make a political—

Mr. Merten—I was about to remark that Kingfisher is a pleasant city, and that many of its people are pleasant people. How is the territory to be benefitted by removing the capital to the western bound ary? The people of the territory will not sanction it. It is perfectly natural that Kingfisher should get the capital if they can. I charge no man with an improper motive. When the member from Logan introduced the motion yesterday, it was believed, that, relieved of this question, we might get some salutary legislation. I would be glad if some of the gentlemen not from Kingfisher would let us know why they desire to railroad the bill through. There must be some scheme behind it that they do not wish unearthed. I will not sit here and allow it without a protest. Not more than one or two in this house can state the provisions of this bill.

Mr. Wimberly—I move the previous question.

Mr. Terrill—I demand to have some questions answered. Does the bill provide for a stated amount of land? It does. Who owns the land—the city of Kingfisher?

Confusion.

Mr. Adair—Was I not recognized before Mr. Farnsworth?

The chair—No, sir.

Mr. Adair—I was.

Mr. Terrill—Is it not a fact that Mr. Nagle has control of all the land around Kingfisher?

No, sir.

Mr. Merten—I move the house do now adjourn.

Great confusion.

Mr. Merten—I insist that the motion is in order.

Continued on Second Page

KANSAS MATTERS.

DOINGS OF THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE AT THE CAPITAL

Col. Hallowell Still Making Things Lively in the Seventh District.

A Fifteen-Year-Old Boy Under Arrest at Manhattan for the Murder of Two Men.

A Kansas Cattle Thief Shot and Killed at Kansas City — Woodruff the Cronin Suspect Brought Back to Kansas — The Lyons Horse Show—General Notes.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 16.—The procession of the members of the Alliance did not form until 12 o'clock, owing to the heavy condition of the roads leading to the city. The parade was headed by a platoon of police and the Sunflower band. The main feature of the parade was the multiplicity of banners bearing such legends as "Equal rights to all—special privileges to none," "Down with corporations," "For the homes, and against monopolies," and "Kansas furnishes the corn, and New York gets the milk." It is estimated that fully five thousand people participated in the parade.

HUDSON'S ACCOUNT.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 16.—The Farmer's Alliance rally here today was disappointing in numbers if not in enthusiasm. The parade in the morning comprised 950 people, of whom many were women and children, and not more than 600 were voters. In the afternoon the rally at the fair grounds filled about one-third of the grand stand, consisting of about 2,000 people. Many townspeple were in the audience out of curiosity, and a large number of the farming people present consisted of farmers' wives and children, as in the parade.

President L. L. Polk, of North Carolina, made an extended speech on the issues of the Alliance, which was well delivered and received with cheers and applause.

President Livingston, of the Georgia State Alliance, also spoke at considerable length and was heard with attention. Mrs. Lease made a few remarks, and leading Alliance men of the state, including John F. Willits, candidate for governor, were on the platform. The weather was perfect.

HALLOWELL'S CAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

PRATT, Kan., Oct. 16.—Col. Hallowell spoke here today to a crowded house. He treated the issues of the campaign in a clear and fearless manner, and was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic cheers. It is evident that "Prince Hal" is gaining ground rapidly in this county. A large number of farmers were present, many of whom waited until the meeting was dismissed and then ascended the platform to greet the colonel.

A YOUTHFUL MURDERER.

MANHATTAN, Kan., Oct. 16.—Charles Miller, a 15 year old boy, was brought from Leonardville to this city yesterday, and confesses that he is the murderer of Fishbough and Emerson, two young men from St. Joseph, who were killed in a car near Cheyenne, Wy., on Sept. 27. Miller makes full confession of the crime and begs for mercy. He was born in New York and is of German descent and has a sister in Rochester, N. Y., and two brothers in Leonardville. He was riding in a freight car with the young men, and while they were asleep killed them for their money. He got $47, a revolver and a silver watch. Miller looks as if he is but appears to be inoffensive, and has evidently led a hard life. He is about five feet four inches high, light complexion and hair, grey eyes, and weighs one hundred and ten pounds. Sheriff Martin, of Cheyenne, has been notified of his capture, and will call for him in a few days.

Miller first met Fisbough and Emerson on a freight train near Sidney, Neb., Friday, September 26. In Sidney he lost track of them and