

THE TARIFF QUESTION

THE M'KINLEY BILL AS SEEN BY FOREIGN EYES.

Gladstone's Address at Dundee, Scotland, as the Ultimate Effect of the Measure.

A Prediction that the Bill Will Do More Harm to America than to Great Britain.

The Mexican Government Begins the Policy of Retaliation by Placing an Enormous Duty on American Live Stock—Other Tariff Notes of Interest.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Mr. Gladstone arrived at Dundee today, and was presented with the freedom of the city. In accepting the honor, Mr. Gladstone made an address, in which he referred to the commerce of the city, which, it is believed, will be the adoption of the new tariff bill by the American congress. He would not, however, bring a railing accusation against the people of the United States.

Protection, although it might inflict incidental blows on some countries, did far greater mischief to the people of the country which adopted it. It is a policy which has been tried, and whose people it plundered and defrauded. Mr. Gladstone said he was not going to treat them to the commonplaces of free trade. There are many who believe that the injurious effects of protection were chiefly found in the countries dealing with a protected country. That was a fundamental mistake. It is not a deal of disturbance, and even demoralization of trade; but it was not true at any time that the trade of any country on earth could interfere with the prosperity of Great Britain.

Suppose there were twenty great markets in the world, and in one a stringent protective measure like the McKinley bill was passed. In that case, doubtless, the first effect would be to injure us, and to restrict dealings. But a larger and wider effect would be to raise the standard of prices under protection. This meant a diminished power of exportation. Therefore, while we were damaged in this one market, we were benefited in the rest. Every country giving great stringency to protection within its borders, though damaging us within its own markets, gave us a freer and broader field in other markets. It was not possible for Great Britain to receive a vital or profound injury from any of those operations abroad.

France and Germany threatened retaliation. England would not be led to such a suicidal policy. There were still capital and plenty of resources in this great country to hold and keep its place in the market of the world. A favorite idea of many people in England was a Zollverein of the whole British empire, including the colonies and dependencies. It was not possible for Great Britain to receive a vital or profound injury from any of those operations abroad.

The operation of the McKinley tariff might not disturb trade so much as expected. America must get paid for her exports to England, and must take payment, either in specie or in goods, for foreign or colonial goods, through English markets. One effect of the McKinley tariff would be to direct the attention of the British manufacturer to the production of finer classes of goods, because these have the least intolerable protective rate. The result would be to elevate and improve the quality of British manufactures; to spur them on and to stimulate their ingenuity. The probable tendency produced by the tariff would be to improve the quality of British manufactures; to spur them on and to stimulate their ingenuity.

In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone said that in spite of protection, commerce between America and Great Britain had rapidly and generally increased. The experience of the past ought to dispel all the ideas of the McKinley law which are material in fact. The harm to English commerce would be fractional compared with that done to the protee teal country. The word protection was a misnomer. It ought to be oppression. It was a delusion and a fraud. America was the country that could best afford to try this strange and astounding scheme. It had immense wealth, soil, minerals, and immense territory, made her a world in herself. With the vast amount of free trade within her borders, she could interfere. The possession of these enormous advantages helped to disguise the truth from Americans; but the adoption of the McKinley law would involve a great waste of resources by which her people ought to be made strong and happy. He advised that we should not complain so much of injury to ourselves, first, because it was impolitic, and, next, because it would be mainly untrue. Substantial injury could not be done to us, though occasional injury might be done to us, but should be left to argue out the question of protection and find for herself the evil the tariff would accomplish.

Mr. Gladstone said: "If we have faith in the economic and moral truths of free trade, let us have faith in their vindication west of the Atlantic, as well as east. Let us have faith in the American will find the way to its own best for themselves—especially by the people of England, who ought to show as much as they value American commerce, they value our friendship and regard still more." [Cheers.]

MEXICAN RETALIATION.

An Enormous Duty Placed Upon Live Stock Imported Into Mexico.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 29.—There is considerable excitement among Kansas city stockmen, in view of a recent report from Mexico, to the effect that the American congress has placed a duty of \$500 per car on American importations of cattle. If the duty is carried, it will be a serious blow to the live stock trade between this country and Mexico. The act of the Mexican government is purely a retaliatory one, and was precipitated by the few Mexicans have of the McKinley bill. Many cars of American cattle are now on the Mexican border. About 500 head of grain have to be sent in with every train of live stock

shipped from this city to Mexico, and the government will probably permit it to go through under a duty of 20 cents per bushel be paid. It has been rumored among stockmen here for the past three or four days that the Mexican government was contemplating a move of this kind, but there was thought to be nothing in it, until the dispatches were received from Mexico yesterday, apparently confirming the report.

Harry P. Childs, superintendent of the stock yards, was interviewed on the subject tonight. He was inclined to look on the bright side of things, and was not sure that the duty would be prohibitory, because the Mexican people would be obliged to purchase the cattle and hogs, and they may yet be obliged to pay the advance in the rate of duty.

Mr. C. F. Allcutt, of the Allcutt Packing company, thought a duty of \$500 per car on the trade between the two countries. He said the Mexican government had already placed a duty of \$2.50 per head upon all hogs shipped into Mexico, and that when hogs were packed into cars destined for Mexico, and that would mean an additional duty of \$7 per head, or a total of about \$10 per head. He thought it would be worth the effort to put a stop to trade anywhere in the world. Mr. Allcutt said the hogs shipped into Mexico during the past two years were largely for marketing, and not for breeding purposes. There was a heavy import duty on lard, an article which must, in the present condition of things, be imported into Mexico. It had been found more profitable to ship the hogs and refine the lard in Mexico, and then retail the meats, than to pay the duty on the hogs and the report of the new duty would have the effect of putting a stop to the live stock trade between the two countries, provided the duty was of the nature and extent reported by the papers.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—The Picanyne's San Antonio credit says: The retaliatory policy of the Mexican government against the McKinley bill has begun, and its effects will be severely felt all through the western part of the United States. A duty of \$500 a car load on hogs and cattle from the United States will be enforced in all Mexican ports. Cattle and hogs sent to Mexico for marketing, and not subject to these duties. The consequence is that several loads have been seized. The Mexican congress, in addition to the duty upon imports, has levied a tax of \$500 a car on cattle from the United States. The importation tax on United States hogs has been fixed at \$500 a car. At least a hog of any value in Mexico, the result will be that the Mexican consumers will pay 12 1/2 cents per pound for pork, instead of the present price which is 10 cents. Exports to Mexico have for the present entirely ceased. It is understood, however, that they will shortly be resumed, and that the McKinley bill will not be the American exporter will pay the duty.

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spalding, who has charge of customs matters in the treasury department says he has no information that the McKinley bill has levied a duty of \$500 per car on cattle from the United States beyond what he has seen in the newspapers, and he doubts very much that the McKinley bill will be levied as reported from Kansas City.

GOING HOME TO VOTE. WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Although it has not been publicly settled, it is now quite likely the president will make a journey to Indiana, to vote there on election day. He has cleared up the important business of the day, and is now on his way to Indiana, to vote there on election day. He has cleared up the important business of the day, and is now on his way to Indiana, to vote there on election day.

A MATRIMONIAL CURE. WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Miss Mary Butterworth, daughter of Representative Butterworth, of Ohio, was today married to Mr. Haughwath Howe, of the state of Indiana. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Mr. Howe, in New York city. Mr. Howe was taken ill at his room at the Metropolitan club chambers, and has since been confined to his bed. His wife, Miss Butterworth, Dr. and Mrs. St. John Ross, of New York, were sent for, and arrived here last night.

THE LOTTERY LAW. WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Copies of a circular letter from the attorney general to the United States marshals and district attorneys directing their attention to the provisions of the lottery act, were received by the marshals and district attorneys in various parts of the country. The circular directs that no lottery tickets should be sold or distributed in any part of the United States, and that any person who is found guilty of selling or distributing such tickets should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

SUICIDE IN A GRAVE. NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Dr. C. C. Croll, aged 40, who resides in a physician in the city of New York, was found dead in a grave in the city of New York. The body was discovered by a gravedigger while working in a grave. The cause of death is believed to be suicide.

A POLLUTED WELL. LEADVILLE, Colo., Oct. 28.—Dan McCarty, an old soldier, was found dead in a well in the city of Leadville, Colorado. The well was found to be polluted with sewage, and it is believed that McCarty died from drinking the water.

SECRETARY RUSK TALKS. The Future Prospects of American Cattle, Hogs and Sugar. MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—Secretary Rusk, who was in this city last night, in answer to a question, said: "We shall have all the restrictions removed by the English government from our cattle before long. Our veterinarians, who are over on the other side, inform me

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEWS OF VARIOUS SORTS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

A Man Hung at Perry, Georgia, for One of the Most Brutal Crimes on Record.

Secretary Rusk Talks of the Prospects of American Live Stock Abroad and the Sugar Experiments at Home.

Secretary Blaine Winds Up His Stumping Tour With a Talk at South Bend, Indiana—Explorer Stanley on His Way to America to Fill His Lecture Engagement—General Notes.

PERRY, Ga., Oct. 29.—Tom Wolfolk was hanged at 1:30 p. m.

WOLFOLK'S CRIME. Just before dawn on the morning of August 8, 1887, in Hazard's district, some twelve miles from Macon, nine people were brutally murdered by a single assassin. The victims of the awful butchery were Captain Richard P. Wolfolk, Sr., his wife, Mrs. Mattie, their children, Richard P., Jr., aged 30; Susan Pearl, aged 17; Annie, aged 10; Rosebud, aged 7; Charles, aged 5; Mattie, aged 18 months, and Mrs. Temple West, aged 48.

The scene of the crime was the Wolfolk homestead, an ordinary southern country farm house. On the Saturday night preceding the fatal Sunday morning, there were ten members of the household present, including Mrs. West, who was a visitor in the household. The tragedy came from Tom Wolfolk, the only survivor of the massacre. Tom went to the house of a negro tenant named Green, who was in the yard, and called to him that some one had killed his father.

The news that a terrible crime had been committed at the Wolfolk house spread with phenomenal rapidity, and soon a great crowd was gathered about the place. Hurried investigations revealed that the crime had been committed by Tom Wolfolk, who had been in the house at the time of the murder. The bodies of the victims were found in various parts of the house, and the scene was one of horror.

Nothing in the house had been disturbed, and a small amount of money in the pockets of Richard, Jr., had not been touched. The indications whatever that robbery had been the motive for the deed. The story told by Tom Wolfolk was that he had been awakened by hearing his father cry out in pain. He had jumped out of bed and run into his father's room. He heard Richard knock down, and then, fearing for his own safety, he had jumped out of a window in his room and run to Green's house to raise the alarm and secure help.

Wolfolk's account of the crime was unsatisfactory, and few believed it. Suspicion quickly fell on him as the murderer, and he was taken in custody. Investigation showed that he had been in the house at the time of the murder. He was searched, and on one leg, about the knee, was found the imprint of a bloody hand. The investigation also revealed that he had been in the house at the time of the murder.

HOME MISSIONS. BOSTON, Oct. 29.—The eleventh annual meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary association was opened this forenoon in Park street church. The roll call of auxiliaries of the organization showed the number to be 247 against 237 last year. The report of the board of directors spoke in high praise of the work of the auxiliaries. Reports from the auxiliaries showed them to be in a healthy condition. The following officers were chosen: Home secretary, Miss Alice Lord Boggs; corresponding secretaries, Mrs. Francis H. Johnson, Andover, and Miss J. M. Seidwick, Brookline; treasurer, Mrs. Hittcock, Boston; executive committee, Mrs. F. W. Stearns, Boston. An address was delivered by Mrs. George Moore, a colored missionary of Washington. The afternoon exercises closed with the singing of hymns and the reading of scriptures.

PUBLIC LAND WANTED. WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The commissioner of the general land office has made a demand upon the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company, successor to the Burlington and Missouri River company, in the matter of the adjustment of the grant made by the act of July 2, 1864, for the recovery to the government of 292,101 acres of allowed to have been patented to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad company in excess of the quantity granted by the act referred to.

TURF WINNERS. WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Winners of today's races at Belmont course: Benjamin Rowland, Samaritan, Belmont, Stonewall. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 29.—Winners of today's races: Carmen, Barney, Longbrook, Arantia, Nipper.

TALKS AND SCHOOLS.

THE SUBJECTS ENGAGING THE ATTENTION OF OKLAHOMAIANS.

The Council at Work on the Law Providing for a System of Taxation for the Territory.

The Capital Creates Another Row in the House—A Proposal to Test the Efficiency of Cold Lead as an Argument.

The School Bill, Providing for Separate Schools for Whites and Black, Finally Passed by the House—New Bills Introduced—Personal and Political Notes from the Territory.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

GITHREE, Ok., Oct. 29.—The crisis came this morning. It has been the effort of one faction to prevent action on the Kingfisher capital bill until after the election, believing that it would affect the party interests. The other faction desired immediate action. But action on the bill has been postponed. The session on the floor of the house were anything but creditable to that body. It is devoutly to be hoped that there will be no recurrence of Mr. Daniels' substitute for article 13 of the school bill, leaving the question of separate schools for the colored and white children a local option, will undoubtedly obtain in both houses.

COUNCIL.

MORNING SESSION. Messrs. Pitman and McCartney were the only absentees at this morning's session of the council. The committee of the whole again considered what is the largest in volume, any revenue subject to taxation and second to in the importance of its subject matter, viz, the bill providing for the levying of taxes. The committee struck a bone of contention at the outset in the section permitting a person or a corporation to deduct from the gross amount of credits the amount of the taxes paid, and so many amendments and substitutes were offered that an agreement seemed impossible, and the matter was referred to a special committee with instructions to report in the morning.

MORTGAGES AND ALL SECURITIES, promissory notes and accounts, all interest in banks, public loans, bonds, and so on, except, except, vehicles, farming implements, water craft, annuities (excepting pensions), capital invested in manufactures and in real estate, and all personal property within the territory in possession of a warehouse man or agent, and all personal property belonging to persons who are not citizens of the United States, and all improvements upon government lands. On or before the 30th day of January of each year, the auditor general shall transmit to the county commissioners, to be furnished to assessors, blank forms for the listing and assessment of all property, and amount of taxable lands, and full instructions.

HOUSE.

MORNING SESSION. Sixteen answered to the melodious tones of the clerk as he called the roll. With wonderful courage the chaplain invoked the divine judgment on the deliberations of the council. The roll was called, and the session proceeded. The journal was read and approved. Mr. Jones was in the chair. The chair directed the sergeant-at-arms to the house, except members and the press. The hand began to play, when Daniels moved that the house go into committee on the school bill, and the session adjourned.

Mr. Post at once rose to a point of order, and held that the previous question proposition No. 49 (Kingfisher capital bill). At this point, Terrill rose and stated that he would see to it that the rules were enforced, and at the same time placing a revolver on his desk. This messenger removed, when Terrill attempted to secure it. This he did not succeed in doing. The session adjourned.

Mr. Post moved as a substitute that house bill No. 49 be amended so that it shall read as follows: "The board of directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company, successor to the Burlington and Missouri River company, in the matter of the adjustment of the grant made by the act of July 2, 1864, for the recovery to the government of 292,101 acres of allowed to have been patented to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad company in excess of the quantity granted by the act referred to."

Mr. Post moved as a substitute that house bill No. 49 be amended so that it shall read as follows: "The board of directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company, successor to the Burlington and Missouri River company, in the matter of the adjustment of the grant made by the act of July 2, 1864, for the recovery to the government of 292,101 acres of allowed to have been patented to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad company in excess of the quantity granted by the act referred to."

Mr. Post moved as a substitute that house bill No. 49 be amended so that it shall read as follows: "The board of directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company, successor to the Burlington and Missouri River company, in the matter of the adjustment of the grant made by the act of July 2, 1864, for the recovery to the government of 292,101 acres of allowed to have been patented to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad company in excess of the quantity granted by the act referred to."

THE SUBJECTS ENGAGING THE ATTENTION OF OKLAHOMAIANS.

The Council at Work on the Law Providing for a System of Taxation for the Territory.

The Capital Creates Another Row in the House—A Proposal to Test the Efficiency of Cold Lead as an Argument.

The School Bill, Providing for Separate Schools for Whites and Black, Finally Passed by the House—New Bills Introduced—Personal and Political Notes from the Territory.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

GITHREE, Ok., Oct. 29.—The crisis came this morning. It has been the effort of one faction to prevent action on the Kingfisher capital bill until after the election, believing that it would affect the party interests. The other faction desired immediate action. But action on the bill has been postponed. The session on the floor of the house were anything but creditable to that body. It is devoutly to be hoped that there will be no recurrence of Mr. Daniels' substitute for article 13 of the school bill, leaving the question of separate schools for the colored and white children a local option, will undoubtedly obtain in both houses.

COUNCIL.

MORNING SESSION. Messrs. Pitman and McCartney were the only absentees at this morning's session of the council. The committee of the whole again considered what is the largest in volume, any revenue subject to taxation and second to in the importance of its subject matter, viz, the bill providing for the levying of taxes. The committee struck a bone of contention at the outset in the section permitting a person or a corporation to deduct from the gross amount of credits the amount of the taxes paid, and so many amendments and substitutes were offered that an agreement seemed impossible, and the matter was referred to a special committee with instructions to report in the morning.

MORTGAGES AND ALL SECURITIES, promissory notes and accounts, all interest in banks, public loans, bonds, and so on, except, except, vehicles, farming implements, water craft, annuities (excepting pensions), capital invested in manufactures and in real estate, and all personal property within the territory in possession of a warehouse man or agent, and all personal property belonging to persons who are not citizens of the United States, and all improvements upon government lands. On or before the 30th day of January of each year, the auditor general shall transmit to the county commissioners, to be furnished to assessors, blank forms for the listing and assessment of all property, and amount of taxable lands, and full instructions.

HOUSE.

MORNING SESSION. Sixteen answered to the melodious tones of the clerk as he called the roll. With wonderful courage the chaplain invoked the divine judgment on the deliberations of the council. The roll was called, and the session proceeded. The journal was read and approved. Mr. Jones was in the chair. The chair directed the sergeant-at-arms to the house, except members and the press. The hand began to play, when Daniels moved that the house go into committee on the school bill, and the session adjourned.

Mr. Post at once rose to a point of order, and held that the previous question proposition No. 49 (Kingfisher capital bill). At this point, Terrill rose and stated that he would see to it that the rules were enforced, and at the same time placing a revolver on his desk. This messenger removed, when Terrill attempted to secure it. This he did not succeed in doing. The session adjourned.

Mr. Post moved as a substitute that house bill No. 49 be amended so that it shall read as follows: "The board of directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company, successor to the Burlington and Missouri River company, in the matter of the adjustment of the grant made by the act of July 2, 1864, for the recovery to the government of 292,101 acres of allowed to have been patented to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad company in excess of the quantity granted by the act referred to."

Mr. Post moved as a substitute that house bill No. 49 be amended so that it shall read as follows: "The board of directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company, successor to the Burlington and Missouri River company, in the matter of the adjustment of the grant made by the act of July 2, 1864, for the recovery to the government of 292,101 acres of allowed to have been patented to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad company in excess of the quantity granted by the act referred to."

Mr. Post moved as a substitute that house bill No. 49 be amended so that it shall read as follows: "The board of directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company, successor to the Burlington and Missouri River company, in the matter of the adjustment of the grant made by the act of July 2, 1864, for the recovery to the government of 292,101 acres of allowed to have been patented to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad company in excess of the quantity granted by the act referred to."

THE SUBJECTS ENGAGING THE ATTENTION OF OKLAHOMAIANS.

The Council at Work on the Law Providing for a System of Taxation for the Territory.

The Capital Creates Another Row in the House—A Proposal to Test the Efficiency of Cold Lead as an Argument.

The School Bill, Providing for Separate Schools for Whites and Black, Finally Passed by the House—New Bills Introduced—Personal and Political Notes from the Territory.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

GITHREE, Ok., Oct. 29.—The crisis came this morning. It has been the effort of one faction to prevent action on the Kingfisher capital bill until after the election, believing that it would affect the party interests. The other faction desired immediate action. But action on the bill has been postponed. The session on the floor of the house were anything but creditable to that body. It is devoutly to be hoped that there will be no recurrence of Mr. Daniels' substitute for article 13 of the school bill, leaving the question of separate schools for the colored and white children a local option, will undoubtedly obtain in both houses.

COUNCIL.

MORNING SESSION. Messrs. Pitman and McCartney were the only absentees at this morning's session of the council. The committee of the whole again considered what is the largest in volume, any revenue subject to taxation and second to in the importance of its subject matter, viz, the bill providing for the levying of taxes. The committee struck a bone of contention at the outset in the section permitting a person or a corporation to deduct from the gross amount of credits the amount of the taxes paid, and so many amendments and substitutes were offered that an agreement seemed impossible, and the matter was referred to a special committee with instructions to report in the morning.

MORTGAGES AND ALL SECURITIES, promissory notes and accounts, all interest in banks, public loans, bonds, and so on, except, except, vehicles, farming implements, water craft, annuities (excepting pensions), capital invested in manufactures and in real estate, and all personal property within the territory in possession of a warehouse man or agent, and all personal property belonging to persons who are not citizens of the United States, and all improvements upon government lands. On or before the 30th day of January of each year, the auditor general shall transmit to the county commissioners, to be furnished to assessors, blank forms for the listing and assessment of all property, and amount of taxable lands, and full instructions.

HOUSE.

MORNING SESSION. Sixteen answered to the melodious tones of the clerk as he called the roll. With wonderful courage the chaplain invoked the divine judgment on the deliberations of the council. The roll was called, and the session proceeded. The journal was read and approved. Mr. Jones was in the chair. The chair directed the sergeant-at-arms to the house, except members and the press. The hand began to play, when Daniels moved that the house go into committee on the school bill, and the session adjourned.

Mr. Post at once rose to a point of order, and held that the previous question proposition No. 49 (Kingfisher capital bill). At this point, Terrill rose and stated that he would see to it that the rules were enforced, and at the same time placing a revolver on his desk. This messenger removed, when Terrill attempted to secure it. This he did not succeed in doing. The session adjourned.

Mr. Post moved as a substitute that house bill No. 49 be amended so that it shall read as follows: "The board of directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company, successor to the Burlington and Missouri River company, in the matter of the adjustment of the grant made by the act of July 2, 1864, for the recovery to the government of 292,101 acres of allowed to have been patented to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad company in excess of the quantity granted by the act referred to."

Mr. Post moved as a substitute that house bill No. 49 be amended so that it shall read as follows: "The board of directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company, successor to the Burlington and Missouri River company, in the matter of the adjustment of the grant made by the act of July 2, 1864, for the recovery to the government of 292,101 acres of allowed to have been patented to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad company in excess of the quantity granted by the act referred to."

Mr. Post moved as a substitute that house bill No. 49 be amended so that it shall read as follows: "The board of directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company, successor to the Burlington and Missouri River company, in the matter of the adjustment of the grant made by the act of July 2, 1864, for the recovery to the government of 292,101 acres of allowed to have been patented to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad company in excess of the quantity granted by the act referred to."

NEWS OF INTEREST TO THE PEOPLE OF OUR STATE.

A Lecturer of the Alliance Exposes the Inner Workings of the Southern Wing.

The Democratic Candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, Withdraws from the Race in Favor of the Alliance Man.

Senator Ingalls Gives a Grand Reception by the Old Soldiers at Beloit—Congressman Perkins's Campaign—Other Items of Interest to Kansans.

ERIC KAN., Oct. 29.—Congressman B. W. Perkins spoke to a large concourse of people upon the political issues here today. A. E. Dickinson, who has been state lecturer for the Alliance for the past two years, and W. H. Brush, who has been a national organizer for the Alliance for the past four years, for thirteen states, happened to be here today, and were present after Mr. Perkins' address. Mr. Dickinson was called to the platform and exposed a scheme which was recently concocted by a ring of the leaders of the Alliance to deliver the Alliance to the south. It was a secret organization, he said, which was organized in the summer of 1889, and was known as the "Anti-monopoly No. 13." Mr. Dickinson asserted that the object of the Alliance had been perverted, and that the rank and file of the Alliance were being misled by the objects of the leaders, and that "Anti-monopoly No. 13" is just the same as the "Videttes," who were exposed two years ago. Mr. Dickinson said that owing to the political tendencies of the Alliance its membership has decreased very much within the past month. Mr. Dickinson and hoped that the Alliance could be saved from the pending destruction add disintegration.

SCOTT WITHDRAWALS. TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 29.—Tully Scott, the Democratic candidate for congress in the sixth district, withdrew from the race today in favor of W. A. Baker, the candidate for the People's party or Farmer's Alliance. Webb McCall is the Republican candidate in the Sixth district.

INGALLS AT BELOIT. BELOIT, Kan., Oct. 29.—The Republican rally here today was one of the largest gatherings ever held in this part of the state. It was held at the Beloit school house, and was attended by over 3,000 people. Mr. Ingalls was the principal speaker, and he spoke for two hours, making one of the very best speeches ever made in Southern Kansas.

PERKINS AT CHANUTE. CHANUTE, Kan., Oct. 29.—The greatest oration ever given any public man in Chanute, was given Judge Perkins, candidate for congress here tonight. Amid the booming of cannon, band music, and the waving of flags, a concourse of over 3,000 people assembled at Williams' hall. The judge commenced his speech at 7:30, at which time only about one half the concourse had gathered. He spoke for two hours, making one of the very best speeches ever made in Southern Kansas.

LIVE STOCK BURNT. ETHEKA, Kan., Oct. 29.—At 7 o'clock, Tuesday, October 28, a fire broke out in the frame barn of G. M. Mangler, and the burning of the barn cost over \$2,000. The fire was caused by a lantern which had been left burning in the barn. The fire spread rapidly, and in a few minutes the entire barn was in flames. The fire was extinguished by the fire department, but the damage was done.

FEANAN'S CELEBRATION. CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The opening ceremonies in connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary of Archbishop Feenan's elevation to the priesthood were held this morning in the cathedral. The archbishop presided, and many church dignitaries were present, and many persons were unable to gain admission to the edifice on account of the enormous concourse of people. The celebration was a grand one, and the archbishop's sermon was well received by the congregation. The feast of the feast was a grand one, and the archbishop's sermon was well received by the congregation.

KANSAS PATENTS. WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Kansas patents granted today: Archibald B. DeBruce, Arkansas City, plow attachment; John Morrison, assessor of one-half acre of land; James H. DeBruce, stork cutting attachment; Arthur R. Mosely and C. Benson, LaCrosse, oak lock; Phoebe Noyes, Topeka, heat conservator; Charles H. City, Reel, electric fan; Albert F. Thayer, Maple Hill, butter purifying apparatus.

THE ABILENE RACES. ABILENE, Kan., Oct. 29.—The second day's session of the Interstate Breeder's race meeting was well attended and a magnificent string of flyers was shown on the track. The races were well contested, and the spectators were well entertained. The races were well contested, and the spectators were well entertained.

BOILER EXPLOSION. MAIDEN, Kan., Oct. 29.—The large boiler of the Cottonwood roller mill, at this place, exploded this afternoon, fearfully wounding James Bowman, one of the operators, and killed the engineer, J. B. Decker. A scattered fire across around. A piece of flying iron badly injured Bowman's son, several rods away.

WOMEN DELEGATES. CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—Trinity Methodist Episcopal church is the first in this city to vote on the question of the admission of women as delegates to the general conference. Fifty-one votes were cast, only three were in favor of their admission, and eighteen against it.