Kans. Historical Society

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The Wichita Daily Eagle.

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VOL. XIV. NO 23. WICHITA KANSAS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1890. WHOLE NO. 2056.

WASHINGTON.

MESSRS. BUTLER AND HOAR EXCHANGE COURTESIES.

Senator Dolph Asks for an Inquiry into the Provisions of Southern Election Laws.

The New Apportionment Bill Explained to the House by the Chairman of the Census Committee—The New House.

The President Requested to Issue the World's Fair Proclamation—A Committee From Florida to Urge the Passage of the Elections Bill —General Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—A number of unimportant bills were reported from the committees and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Plumb's resolution for daily meetings at 10 a. m., and for evening sessions was taken up.

Mr. Hoar moved to amend the resolution by striking out the clause for evening sessions, and making it take effect after to-morrow, so as to have the resolution to provide only for the earlier daily sessions.

The amendment was agreed to, and then the resolution was agreed to without debate.

Mr. Dolph introduced a resolution for reference to the committee on privileges and elections, for investigation into elections in certain states of the south. What he wanted to ascertain was whether some states had not provided in their laws for such voting qualifications as were not permitted by the United States constitution. He stated that Mississippi had included in its constitution a provision that would abridge representation. He knew the state had the power to so provide, but not in contradiction to the national laws.

Mr. Vest moved an amendment instructing the committee to inquire whether by any states legislation, any citizen of the United States were denied the right to work on any public improvement by reason of their color. That was a greater right, he said, than the right of suffrage. The Republican state of Oregon, he said, had denied negroes the right of working on public improvements. Whatever might be said of the Democratic states, none of them had ever denied to a negro the right to earn his bread by his own labor.

Governor Tillman's message to the South Carolina legislature was referred to, especially that part of it which stated that the whites were in control and intended to remain there.

Mr. Butler said he would endorse that statement.

Mr. Dolph said he was informed by a gentleman on his side of the chamber that Mr. Butler had threatened to discharge negroes in his employ if they dared to vote the Republican ticket.

Mr. Butler replied that whoever made the statement was guilty of a deliberate, wilful falsehood.

Mr. Hoar said he had read that statement in the testimony of the senator from South Carolina before a committee of the other house. "I," said Mr. Hoar, "made the statement myself to the senator from Oregon."

Mr. Butler—Then I repeat the remark that I made, and it applies to the senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. Hoar said that if there was any mistake about the matter, he was responsible for it.

The incident went no further.

The resolution went over without action.

The election bill was then taken up, and Mr. Blodgett spoke against it.

Mr. Walthall also argued against it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Walthall's remarks, Mr. Hoar called attention to the remarks made today by Mr. Butler, stating that any one who said he had threatened to dismiss colored people from his employment if they should vote the Republican ticket was guilty of a deliberate and willful falsehood. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read the official reporter's manuscript of what took place, and said:

"A rule of my life, long since formed, does not permit me to reply to the senator from South Carolina in such language as he thought proper to utter. Whether I should be guilty of a deliberate and willful falsehood about a matter contained in a public document, will be settled in the estimation of those who know me. I will read for the information of the senate from the document to which I referred."

Mr. Hoar then read from the report in which the statement had been made by the senator from South Carolina, in 1876, that was credited to him by Mr. Hoar.

Mr. Butler replied that the testimony quoted was a garbled statement. He had never seen the report and did not now recollect of having appeared before the committee in 1876 or any other time. He repeated that he had never threatened to discharge negroes from his employ who voted the Republican ticket.

Mr. Hoar gave assurances that he was satisfied with Mr. Butler's statement and the subject was permitted to drop, to the satisfaction of the senators concerned and of the senators on both sides of the chamber

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, then took the floor on the elections bill and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—After the reading of the journal, the house went into a committee of the whole, (Mr. Allen of Mississippi in the chair) on the private calendar.

Almost all the afternoon was spent in discussing the bill on the relief of John R. Rhea and John Anderson, of East Tennessee.

The committee finally recommended its recommittal to the committee on war claims.

Several bills were reported favorable by the committee of the whole, and when the committee arose they were passed.

The house then adjourned.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, president, and Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, secretary, of the world's fair commission, and F. W. Peck, of the local directory, waited on the president this morning, and requested that he issue the formal proclamation inviting foreign governments to participate in the world's fair. They submitted documents to prove that all the requisite conditions prescribed by the act of congress had been fully complied with. These requirements are, briefly, that the grounds and buildings are provided for; that the Illinois corporation has secured the required $10,000,000, and that the necessary rules and regulations have been prepared. The president received them cordially and assured them that the proclamation would be promulgated as soon as the necessary formalities can be complied with.

REAPPORTIONMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The reapportionment bill based upon a representation of 356 members of the house of representatives, as originally proposed by Mr. Frank, of Missouri, was favorably acted upon by the house committee on census, and it will be reported to the house today. The agreement to report the bill was unanimous, although Messrs. Holman and Tillman reserved the right to vote for a different number than 356. The only vote taken was on a motion made by Mr. Holman to fix the number at 332, and it found no second. Mr. Tillman is in favor of a house composed of 500 or 600 members and a senate of six members from each state, and and will probably make a speech in support of his views when the reapportionment bill comes up.

The report of the census committee on reapportionment was presented to the house today. Mr. Dunnell explained the changes that will be effected and said that from the aggregate population of the United States the committee had subtracted the aggregate population of the district of Columbia and of the territory of Oklahoma and Utah. This left 61,908,960. With this number different ratios were obtained by taking as a divisor any proposed number. Each number was taken from 292 to 375. Trials were made until a number was found that would give a ratio which, in application, would secure each state against any loss in its membership and in no instance leave a major fraction. This number was found to be 356. The ratio was 173,901. The number of members obtained on an even division was 339. The additional seventeen needed to make 356 were secured by giving another member to each of the states having left to it a major fraction.

THE STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The shipping subsidy bill which the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries has ordered reported to the house with a favorable recommendation, is more comprehensive than the senate subsidy bill for which it is intended as a substitute.

The bill provides subsidies for steam vessels which are to carry United States mails, not exceeding eleven knots when loaded, and for sailing vessels, of 10 cents per ton for the first 500 miles of the distance sailed outward and inward; 10 cents for the second 500 miles, and 20 cents for each 1,000 miles or fraction thereof, and pro rata for each additional 1,000 miles or fraction thereof. The payments are to continue for ten years at the rates prescribed and subsequently at reduced rates. In case any steam vessel attains a higher rate of speed than eleven knots per hour, when loaded, the payments per ton are to be considered higher. No vessel is to be entitled to the benefits of this act unless its entire cargo has been loaded at a port in the United States and discharged at a foreign port, or unless a cargo is shipped at a foreign port and discharged at a United States port.

The most important provision of the bill directs that all steam vessels intended to be entitled to the benefit of the bill shall be structurally adapted to conversion into auxilliary cruisers or transports for the navy service. All vessels receiving subsidies must carry the mails when required by the postmaster general and for all mails carried in this manner the postmaster general will be required to turn into the treasury an amount equal to their sea and inland postage.

THE INDIAN TROUBLE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Gen. Schofield received a telegram this morning from Gen. Brooke, through Gen. Miles at Chicago, saying that a few of the Indians in the Bad Lands had broken away and were moving north across the Cheyenne river, but that the troops are on their trail and hope soon to intercept them.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—The following dispatch has been received at army headquarters from Gen. Brooke, in command at Pine Ridge Agency, S. D.:

"From reports received, I am of the opinion that Two Strike and all the other chiefs are coming in from White river. Short Bull and Kicking Bear, with a small following, broke away and went back into the Bad Lands. I think it likely they will go north. I have notified all troops north and west. There was quite a fight, and some Indians hurt. I shall try to get them in here, but they may get beyond reach."

FORT KEOGH, Mont., Dec. 12.—Two bands of disaffected Pine Ridge Indians under Short Bull and Kicking Bear are supposed to be uniting and moving northward to find a reservation in North Dakota or of crossing over into Canada. Fifty lodges and a band of stolen ponies are with them. Troops have gone in pursuit. Every effort will be made to prevent their joining their friends at Poplar Run agency.

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 12.—White Swan, head chief of the Minnekanju tribe of Sioux, at Cheyenne agency, came here today to secure government advice as to the best means to disarm Big Foot's band of Cherry creek hostiles, stating that his band of 900 were ready to assist in the disarmament. He has been active in suppressing the Messiah excitement. He says the Indians are suffering from la grippe, contracted while dancing in the cold air, and it was causing many deaths.

THE NEWARK'S SECOND TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The cruiser Newark has again failed on her trial trip. A telegram received at the navy department states that the Newark, on her second trial, after running satisfactorily for three hours, broke several bolts of the radical valve of the low-pressure cylinder of her starboard engine. New bolts will be put in, and another trial commenced on Saturday. On her first trial the Newark failed to make the necessary horse power. Today, the vessel, according to the patent logs, averaged nineteen and three-quarter knots per hour, and the estimated horse-power developed was about 9,000, or 500 more than the contract called for. The trial, it is said, would have been highly successful but for the exasperating accident to the machinery.

NEW PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The following new pensions were granted:

KANSAS.

Original—John T. Chalmers, Osawatomie; James Day, Louisburg; James W. Bledsoe, Salina; Nathaniel J. Brumfield, Lucas; Charles Buhl, National Military home; Theodore L. Wiswell Glathe; Manville T. Teed, Leavenworth; John W. Cole, Meredith; Wetmore Doolittle, Topeka; Jeremiah J. Bagsley, Eureka; John Elliott, Montrose; Barziller Ballinger, Elk City; George A. W. Bone, Wichita; John U. Landon, National Military home; John McCullough, Thayer; Henry Johnson, Wichita; Francis P. Carroll, Osage Mission; Zimri Dixon, Crestline; Carlos C. Cox, Paola; Anthony Windell, Arizona; Jeremiah T. Curtis, Pomona; George S. Rhodes, Upsala; Nathaniel J. Brumfield, Lucas.

Increase—James Trace, Augusta; Zenus Hillaker, Battle Hill; Philander C. Greer, Highland; Wilson W. Wolf, Decatur; Littleton K. Bonewell, Winfield; Benjamin T. Dungan, Leeds; John G. Anderson, Smolan; Oren D. Lee, Emporia; Frank K. Dewey, Frankfort; James Dye, Clements; John R. Petrow, Leon; Preston James, Cora; Joseph H. Harris, Lebo.

OKLAHOMA.

Original—William W. Page, Kingfisher; David Providence, Guthrie.

Increase—George W. Swartwood, Kingfisher; John T. Williams, Edmunds.

DISEASES OF LIVE STOCK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The report of the chief of the bureau of animal industry says the year has passed without the discovery of pleuro-pneumonia in any new district. The department's regulations have been enforced without difficulty. No cases have been discovered in New York, except on Long Island; none in Pennsylvania; none in Maryland since October, 1888; New Jersey has improved rapidly, and there is no contagion in any other states. The efficiency of the department methods is demonstrated by the fact that the disease has been confined to the restricted areas on the Atlantic seaboard which have from the first been recognized as infected. With the almost complete eradication of the contagion, the danger of any infection extending to any other sections has practically disappeared. The total expenses of the work during the year have been: In New York, $174,972, of which $71,701 was spent for the purchase of cattle as diseased or exposed; in New Jersey, $60,828, of which $12,896 was spent for cattle: in Maryland, $38,558, of which $1,214 was spent for cattle; grand total, $274,359, of which $85,150 was spent for cattle. Including all the districts in which pleuro-pneumonia has existed, there was inspected 33,687 herds of cattle, containing 288,599 animals. Of these 199,597 were re-examined and 54,983 tagged and registered. There were about 159 new herds discovered infected with the disease during the year, containing 3,312 animals, of which 230 were pronounced diseased. There were purchased for slaughter 676 affected cattle, at an average of $26.19 per head; aggregate, $17,704, and 3,033 exposed cattle at an average of $22.36; aggregate, $67,867.

The number of the affected cattle during the past year was 724; the number the year previous, 2134; the number of affected herds last year, 159; the year before, 379 The decrease in the number of cattle slaughtered has been steady ever since the work of eradicating the disease began. During the month of October, 1890, no cases of disease was found, and the bureau draws the conclusion from those facts that the time is approaching rapidly when pleuro-pneumonia will be entirely eradicated in the United States. Concerning the regulations established at the time of the discovery of Texas fever, the report says that these have not been extended east of the Mississippi river. There is no doubt, however, that the Gulf and South Atlantic states are infected with this disease to the same degree as Texas, and there should be the same regulation of cattle coming from them. The effect of the regulations established in the west has been extremely beneficial. But a small amount of the disease has been reported either in the United States or among cattle shipped abroad. The losses during ocean voyages have been so much less than usual that insurance is said to have been reduced over 50 per cent.

This, if true, means a saving to shippers of more than $2,000,000. The fears expressed by some writers that Texas fever will be introduced in Great Britain by American cattle, says the report, is based on ignorance of the character of the disease. From its nature, this would be impossible, the chief reasons being the regulations established by the secretary of agriculture for the inspection of cattle for export, imported cattle and sheep, and salted bacon. The report says that there is no foot and mouth disease in the United States and there has been none since 1884. An examination of the disease which prevailed in Missouri, and which was reported by the state veterinerian to be foot and mouth disease, proved to be different from the disease of Europe. The scientific work of the bureau during the year has been confined to Texas fever and the infectious diseases of swine. With both very important results have been obtained. Concerning the latter the report says that the interest in the investigation of bacterial products is increased by the announcement of Prof. Koch that he has discovered a remedy for tuberculosis. If Prof. Koch's remedy is of the nature supposed, says the report, his method consists in the application of a principle discovered here. The bureau has been endeavoring to produce artificially a drug having the same composition and effects as the bacterial products, but produced at less expense and without danger of contamination with the deadly germs which cause the disease. These researches have been to a great extent successful.

CAPITAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Among the president's callers this morning was a committee of citizens from Florida, headed by John R. Mizell, collector of customs at Pensacola, who explained that they were at Washington to assist in securing the passage of the election bill.

In the house today Mr. Flower introduced a resolution to extend the bonded period for goods in bond in custom houses until July 1, 1891.

The committee on invalid pensions have agreed to report favorably a bill amending the existing laws, so as to limit to $2 the fee allowed an agent or attorney in prosecuting an application for an increase of pension on account of an increase of disability. The maximum fee now allowed by the law for such service is $10.

The amount of silver purchased at the treasury department today was 760,000 ounces, at prices varying from $1.044 to $1.059.

WANTS HIS HEAD.

An English Consul Rouses the Ire of Governor Ross, of Texas.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 12.—Mr. Lyall, British consul at this place, lately undertook to defend a man named Kelly, (an Englishman) who was convicted of burglary in Houston. His efforts in behalf of the burglar have resulted in the following correspondence which bids fair to cost Mr. Lyall his official head. On November 8, Governor Ross wrote to Secretary Blaine, enclosing the papers in the Kelly case, together with Consul Lyall's letter, and closed with these remarks:

"I respectfully suggest that the enclosed letter is of such a character as to call for action, by the United States authorities, with a view of withdrawing his exequatur. Entertaining the views expressed, his further official relations with the people of this state are calculated to disturb the friendship and comity existing between this and the British government. A number of letters received from him have been wanting in that tone of proper respect which should obtain from a foreign consul to the executive of a state; but I have hitherto passed them over as unworthy of notice. But the present assault on the integrity of our judiciary, and the threat he makes use of, renders it necessary that some action be taken for the preservation of the respect due the government, and therefore the matter is confidently committed to your hands. I am, sir, respectfully,

"L. S. ROSS, Governor."

Following is Mr. Blaine's reply to the governor:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 3, 1890.

"To His Excellency, L. S. Ross, Governor of Texas.

"SIR—Referring to your letter of the 8th ult., concerning improper conduct of Mr. Lyall, British consul at Galveston, with reference to the case of James Kelly, who was recently convicted in the district court in Harris county, Texas, of the crimes of larceny and burglary, I have the honor to inform you that the matter was duly brought to the attention of the British minister at the capital, with the statement that, in the opinion of this department, the conduct of Mr. Lyall has destroyed his usefulness as a consular representative of her Britannic majesty's government in this country. This communication has just been answered by a note from the British minister, in which he states that he has transmitted copies of the papers in the case to Lord Salisbury; and the department awaits the further reply of the minister before taking final action in reference to the subject.

"I have the honor to be your excellency's obedient servant,

"JAMES G. BLAINE."

A WILL CONTEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Mrs. Fayerweather will contest her husband's will, which disposed of some $17,000,000 worth of property. The last codicil to the will was signed on the day of Mr. Fayerweather's death. It removed Mr. Rich from the position of simple executor, and gave him a joint residuary interest with Henry H. Vaughan and Justus Bulkly. Mrs. Fayerweather will contest the will on account of this last codicil, and will allege undue influence. She does not expect to receive the legacies left to the colleges, but she does not understand why the three executors should be given a million each, without any of them having any particular claim to it. The signature of the testator to the document will play an important part in the trial.

THE IRISH FIGHT.

BOTH FACTIONS MAKING THINGS VERY LIVELY.

The McCarthy Wing Resolves to Start a New Paper in the City of Dublin.

O'Brien and Gill Sail for Paris to Meet Parnell and Bring About a Settlement if Possible.

The New York Irishmen Resolve to Furnish No More Money for Parnell—Particulars of the Canvass at Kilkenny—Other News and Notes.

DUBLIN, Dec. 12.—An anti-Parnell edition of the United Ireland was issued this morning from the office of the Nation, T. D. Sullivan's paper. It contained an article written by Mr. Beck for the destroyed editor. The article is addressed, in O'Briens name, to every true lover of Ireland in the world, and declares that the sole alternative is home rule, and that home rule is impossible under Parnell's leadership.

A Parnell edition of the paper was also issued from the regular office.

A wagon loaded with copies of the anti-Parnell edition of United Ireland was driven to the King's Bridge railway station today, it being the intention to load them on a train for distribution in the south of Ireland. As the wagon drew up at the station two men, one of whom had his face covered with a mask, and the other with a drawn revolver in his hand, sprang upon the vehicle, and compelled the driver to proceed with his load to the Island bridge. When they arrived upon the bridge, the two men flung all the papers into the Libby river.

An attempt was made to seize a second wagon loaded with the papers, which was standing at the entrance to the depot; and it probably would have proved successful had not the police interfered to protect the driver. Under their guard, the papers were loaded upon the train. It is stated that the new paper of the anti-Parnell faction of the Irish party will appear on Monday next.

Although the bishop of Ossory advised the Kilkenny electors to vote according to the dictates of their own conscience, he himself and the priests of his diocese are supporting the anti-Parnell candidate. Five Parnellite members of parliament are at Kilkenny working for the Parnell candidate.

The clergy of the parliament division of North Cork and East Limerick are actively engaged in organizing public opinion against Parnell.

The committee representing the anti-Parnellites held a preliminary meeting today. Numerous applications were received for membership from all over Ireland. These included letters from clergymen and others, expressing their desire to subscribe funds for the organization and for founding the newspaper. It was decided to publish the paper in Dublin next Monday, under the name of the Suppressed United Ireland, with the name of Mr. O'Brien as publisher. Various local committees were formed. The McCarthyites will form a central committee on league lines. They will also assist in electioneering.

THE IRISH ENVOYS.

The Object of Mr. William O'Brien's Journey to Paris.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon, were busy today making preparations to sail for France early tomorrow morning. The rest of the party will remain here a week or two before deciding what to do. Harrington will sail tomorrow for Queenstown and will there meet Parnell.

Before embarking this evening, Mr. O'Brien said:

"In Boulogne we will be met by a party of our friends, and will then proceed to Paris. All our colleagues, except Mr. Harrington, are agreed as to the object and scope of our action. Its object, in one word, is to save the general election without inflicting humiliation or injustice on any one. It would be dangerous to expect too much from it. We are painfully aware of the difficulties, but we have the strongest reliance on our supporters. Everybody knows that any prolonged period of dissention in Ireland would be madness; and the only result would be that we (meaning the anti-Parnellites) would have a triumphal majority over our opponents. Our hope and belief is that the overpowering sentiment of Irishmen the world over is for peace at all events. He believes solemnly that Mr. Parnell's retention of the leadership would involve the certain destruction of our alliance, and defeat at the polls. As the terms on which Parnell and myself would not meet, I do not anticipate any difficulty on either side. One of the objects of our journey to Paris is to communicate with Mr. McCarthy and our colleagues in the majority. We have every reason to believe, just now, that Mr. McCarthy and his colleagues are of the same mind as ourselves; that we should stop at no effort that good will can suggest, to save the general elections and restore the unity of the party."

THE KILKENNY FIGHT.

KILKENNY, Dec. 12.—In the course of a conversation today Mr. Davitt said the present struggle in Kilkenny was the most important event in the last decade of Ireland's history. If Parnell wins home rule was doomed. Parnell would either ruin Ireland or himself. A meeting was held in the town hall this evening to form a committee to carry on a vigorous campaign for Sir John Pope Hennessy, the anti-Parnellite candidate. He was well received by the crowd.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Times, referring to the Kilkenny campaign, says the efforts of the priests to obtain a cheer for Davitt, utterly failed, and Healy, on arrival, was vigorously groaned and surrounded by a menacing mob, which would probably have handled him roughly, but for the police, who held them back and enabled him to reach a car. A man attempted to strike him, when a clergyman struck him with his umbrella. Arriving at his hotel, Healy tried to address the crowd, but his voice was drowned by their yelling. Healy exclaimed: "Who paid you for this?" and was answered with cheers for Parnell, and more groans. He retorted by shouting: "Three cheers for Mrs. O'Shea." Davitt was subsequently received with cheers, the hooting and groans proceeding only from boys.

When Parnell arrived at Kilkenny tonight a torchlight procession was waiting for him. It escorted him to his hotel, where he addressed the crowd briefly. He will speak at Limerick Sunday, returning here the next day.

NO MONEY FOR PARNELL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Another important document was added today to the archives of Irish history now being made, in a declaration made by the Irish Parliamentary Fund association. This organization, by which such generous contributions have been made, has declared by this document against Parnell. The paper is signed by the executive committee, including some of the best known and wealthiest Irishmen in New York.

MEXICAN RETALIATION.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 12.—A party composed of three Mexicans and one American, arrived here today from the City of Mexico to engage in the study of pork packing and manufactures connected therewith. The names of the students are: P. Promirez, G. Quaintinilla, Enrique Torres and P. Randolph, a Virginian.

Mr. Randolph, in an interview, stated tonight that the Mexican government would surely pass a bill retaliating upon the United States for the McKinley bill, which would exclude American pork products from the Mexican republic. In anticipation of this exclusive tariff Mr. Randolph and his associates had come to Kansas City to study pork and beef packing, glue, oil and soap manufacture, in order to be ready to engage in those industries when Mexico would produce these articles herself. When they have made a study of the business they will return to Mexico and erect their plants.

In this connection Mr. Randolph stated that it was believed in goverment circles in the City of Mexico, that Mr. Ryan had been summond to Washington to confer with the secretary of state as to the means to be pursued to induce the Mexican government to abandon its plan of exclusive tariffs and engage in a reciprocity scheme.

TRADE AND TRAFFIC.

The Business Condition of the Country as Revealed by Dun's Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

"The business outlook is hopeful; but, on account of past disturbances, continued uncertainty is felt. There is a reduced volume of business throughout the country, which, however, is slightly larger than a year ago. The increase until recently maintained does not appear during the past week. The south reports a fair business in spite of the continuous decline in cotton. The supply of money is ample for necessary purposes at New Orleans; but at other points money is tight, though banks help their customers as far as possible, but in legitimate business only. At the west cold weather has helped trade. The general business in the west is in a healthy condition and fairly active. Chicago's business continues much larger than last year, being but little affected by eastern troubles. Business is also good at Kansas City and St. Louis.

"The iron industry is in better condition than a week ago, and woolen manufacture is decidedly better. There is a waiting market for knit goods, and a shrinking demand for dress goods. The cotton manufacture is less satisfactory, and some works have suspended production.

"The speculative markets have not been very active, but wheat has risen 1¼ cents, corn 2⅝ cents, and oats ½ cent. Pork is unchanged, and cotton a sixteenth lower. Oil is 2¼ cents lower, and coffee ¼ of a cent lower. The rise in breadstuffs is not sustained. Tin has risen ¼ of a cent, but copper is of uncertain price.

"The most significant fact in the money situation is the fact that a very large portion of the money was taken in gold by the seller of bonds, presumably for withdrawal until silver legislation is accomplished by congress. The commercial troubles, outside of the money stringency, have been caused by over-purchases in anticipation of a great rise in values. These purchasers have been disappointed, and find themselves embarrassed.

"The business failures during the past week number 374, as compared with 312 last week, and 280 for the corresponding week of last year."

A JAIL BIRD LIBERATED.

The Anthony Jail Broken Into and a Horse-thief Turned Loose.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

ANTHONY, Kan., Dec. 12.—About 4 o'clock this morning, a half dozen men got into the court house corridor, and after cutting away the sash in the transom over the jail door, they took off the nuts from the bolts holding the bars on the inside of the transom, and then two of them got into the jail. They then broke a padlock, which secured the door of the cage, and let the prisoners out. John Ireton, the one they wanted to liberate, went with them, and no doubt got into the territory in quick time. The two other prisoners who were there—one for murder, and one an accomplice of Ireton in horse stealing—refused to go, although nothing prevented them. No trace has been found of Ireton yet. Ireton was in for horse stealing, and belongs to a gang that operated between the state and territory.

Nathan Windsor, a soldier aged 83, was buried by the Grand Army on Monday.

The following officers were elected by Benton post G. A. R. on Wednesday: J. M. Russell, senior vice; J. W. Corbett, senior vice commander; J. R. Harris, junior vice commander; W. H. Mock, chaplain; G. W. Bennett, surgeon; W. R. Rowell, quartermaster. The installation will be public on Jan. 14, 1891.

Union revival services are held in the Baptist church every afternoon and evening, and are largely attended.

J. H. Brubaker, of this city, has just received an appointment as aid-de-camp on the National staff, G. A. R.

All the Sunday schools are preparing Christmas entertainments for the children.

Rev. J. A. Bright opens a county Sunday school convention here Dec. 17 and 18.

Business is good here. Our farmers all had big crops of wheat, and everybody has money.

THE SMOKY CITY OF KANSAS.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Visitors to Pittsburg are astonished at the wonderful growth of the town. Within the past six months two new zinc smelters of eight furnaces each, with a capacity of 40,000 pounds per day; a silver smelter with a capacity of 100 tons of ore per day, a vitrified brick plant with a capacity of 80,000 bricks per day, and a gravel roofing concern with a daily capacity of 1,000 square yards, have been completed—thus adding over three hundred men to the bucket brigade of the city.

Pittsburg is destined to be one of the greatest smelting towns in America, because of her cheap coal. Forty-five coal shafts, employing 3,500 men and mining 125,000 cars of coal per year, are now in operation; and, at this rate, it will take 1,500 hundred years to work out the seams already located.

With her smelters, coal mines, and other manufacturing plants, there can be no doubt of the future greatness of the city. Pittsburg is the smokiest city in Southwestern Kansas today, and, at her present rate of growth, good judges estimate that within fifteen years she will equal Kansas City, Mo., in population.

FRAUD ALLEGED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 12.—R. R. Crouch & Co., the American National bank, the St. Louis National bank, the Armourdale National bank, James A. Gregory, and the National bank of Kansas City, this morning filed motions in the district court of Wyandotte county, Kansas, to dissolve the attachment of the Kansas City Packing and Chase Refrigerator company against the Kansas City Packing company, all of Boston. The motions all allege that the attachments are in excess of the debt owed by the defendants, and that said attachments were brought by a fraudulent alliance of defendants for the purpose of defrauding creditors.

FIRES.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 12.—Last night at Benwood, Wilson & Darley's cooper shop and six dwellings belonging to the Benwood iron works were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about $12,000.

THE TERRITORY.

PERFORMANCE OF OKLAHOMA'S LEGISLATIVE CIRCUS.

The Council Refuses to Ask any More Help from the Federal Government.

The Australian Election Bill Passed by the House — The Interest and Banking Bills Go Through the Council.

A Budget of Interesting News from Oklahoma City—A Cotton-Gin Destroyed by Fire—An Immigration Committee Formed — Land Contests — Notes.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Dec. 12.—The council assembled at the usual hour this morning.

A resolution was presented by Mr. Brown of Oklahoma, explaining the course of the Oklahoma councilors in voting against the bill presented by Mr. Brown of Logan, locating the capital at Oklahoma City and the other territorial offices in different parts of the territory.

It was in effect an explanation to their constituents that it was a surprise prepared by the Guthrie councilor with the purpose of entrapping the Oklahoma City people and defeating the Kingfisher bill.

Its consideration was deferred until tomorrow morning.

The errors in the bill creating the office of territorial auditor and superintendent of public instruction pointed out by the executive were corrected.

Consideration of a long penal code consumed the remainder of the morning.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The interest bill was passed, allowing 6 per cent as the minimum and 8 per cent as the maximum rate.

The house bill relating to banking was passed.

The house resolution asking alms from the government and for protection against the Indians, was not concurred in.

HOUSE.

MORNING SESSION.

Eighteen members were present.

Prayer by the chaplain.

The journal was read and approved.

Mr. Campbell moved to reconsider the vote by which council bill No. 37 (jurisdiction of the probate court in civil actions) was carried.

A call of the house was ordered.

Mr. Terrill requested to have the record corrected, so as to show that his bill was to be made a special order.

The bill referred to was house bill No. 34.

Mr. Merten—The matter was settled yesterday.

Mr. Terrill—It is not so.

Mr. Merten—If such is the truth, this house had better adjourn and let the gentleman from Payne correct the records to suit himself.

Mr. Post—I was in the chair at the time and it is my recollection that the gentleman from Logan is correct in his statement.

The motion to suspend the rules was lost.

Mr. Terrill—I move that the rules be suspended and council substitute for house bill No. 34 be placed on its passage.

Mr. Neal—I ask that the regular business be taken up.

Mr. Merten—I move that house bill No. 107 (electors and elections) be substituted for council substitute for house bill No. 34, and that action be taken upon the same.

Mr. Terrill—The bill was surreptitiously taken from the clerk's desk, and ordered printed.

Mr. Waggoner—I contend that no bill should be printed without the recommendation of the committee.

The previous question was moved, and a discussion took place as to what the previous question was—whether the council substitute for house bill No. 34 or house bill No. 107 should be considered.

An appeal from the decision of the chair was not sustained.

The motion to suspend the rules prevailed, and house bill No. 34 was placed on its passage.

Mr. Jones—I move that house bill No. 107 be placed on council bill No. 34, as a rider.

A row immediately took place. Half a dozen were on their feet yelling at once.

Mr. Jones—The four men of the People's party seem to run this house. I am 31 years old, and from Arkansaw.

Mr. Neal—I wish to wash my hands of any complicity in such proceedings. Men seem to get perfectly crazy.

Mr. Jones' motion was tabled.

A call of the house was ordered.

Messrs. Colson and Farnsworth asked to be excused.

The call of the house was dispensed with.

Another call of the house was demanded.

The Chair—I shall not order another call of the house until further business is transacted.

Mr. Terrill moved that the gentlemen (Colson and Farnsworth) be excused.

A motion was made to lay it on the table. Lost.

Another call was demanded.

Mr. Barker—No American citizen ever dared to approach me to influence my vote. The party to which I belong has shown itself pure. We do not think that the territory is prepared to shoulder the expense of this election law. I appeal to the members of this house if I have not always cast my vote in the interest of economy.

The Chair—I am opposed to this house bill No. 34 from start to finish, but shall recognize Mr. Barker. In the interests of the people it is not advisable to have this Australian election system pass. Was any one in the state of Indiana protected by this law? The result in the state of Indiana is this: The state of Indiana is out $150,000 by the adoption of this law. This law cost the city of New York $500,000. The friends of this bill say we shall not vote one dollar indebtedness on this territory to pay its just obligations, and in the same breath propose to saddle an enormous expense in the way of the Australian system. I am sorry for what has taken place in this house. I stand with my head down. That the lobby should be crowded with people anticipating a fight is disgraceful.

Mr. Terrill—I don't care whether he is ashamed or not. He is not speaking to the question. If he can't do that he should sit down.

Mr. Merten—I have sat still and submitted to motions being passed to lay on the table. The rules of parliamentary practice are plainly laid down. I decline to submit to this longer. It is true that the members of this house understand the matter. When the motion to lay the amendment to council substitute for house bill No. 34 on the table was adopted, it carried the bill with it.

Mr. Daniels—The gentleman has sat there and waited and waited until this time before he questioned the propriety of the motions.

Mr. Merten—How could I raise a point an hour ago.

Mr. Waggoner—It was my idea that when the rider was offered it was made at the improper time.

The chair—The appeal from my decision was decided against the chair. I ask until 1 o'clock to make my decision.

Mr. Terrill—This bill should go to a vote before we adjourn. I have a list of names from Logan county—

Mr. Merten—How long did it take the gentleman to get up the petition?

Mr. Terrill—They are simply trying to kill the bill by delay.

Mr. Daniels—I object to a member getting up here and insulting some one.

The Chair—I am responsible for the statement. If I have no respect for myself, I have for the ladies present.

Mr. Terrill—I insist that immediate action be taken by the house on this bill.

An adjournment was moved and defeated.

Mr. Clark—I move to declare the chair vacant.

Mr. Terrill seconded the motion.

The motion was lost—16 to 2—Terrill and Clark voting in the negative.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

It was moved that an amendment be substituted for a rider to council substitute for house bill No. 34. Lost.

House bill No. 34, which was considered in the morning, was again taken up.

Messrs. Campbell, Jones and Prosper made the following explanation of their votes: "If this bill becomes a law, it will be burdensome and will necessarily involve an expense that we cannot at present bear without unwarranted hardship. It is not needed in our present conditions. A simple, inexpensive registration law, applicable to towns and cities, will secure as free and fair elections, and as fair a count as this bill can possibly afford. I vote no."

Mr. Matthews—I am voting in the interest of freedom. Therefore I vote aye.

Mr. Neal—The explanation made by the gentleman from Logan embodies an idea. If we could get house bill No. 107, I would vote for it; but as we cannot, I vote aye.

Mr. Terrill—The people want this system. I believe it is the best bill we can get, and I vote aye.

Mr. Daniels—All the political parties in my county elected their representatives with the understanding that they would favor such a bill. I vote aye.

The bill passed—13 to 6.

Mr. Clark was excused.

The speaker signed house bill No. 46, an act providing for the taking up of estrays.

Mr. Neal introduced house bill No. 113, an act to povide for and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Ordered printed and made special order with house bill No. 53 for Thursday at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Robertson introduced house bill No. 114 (registration) and also house bill No. 115 (contested elections.)

Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. Stovall introduced concurrent joint resolution, memoralizing congress to grant an exclusive franchise to construct a railway bridge and railway from Lexington to Purcell.

Mr. Neal moved that the rules be suspended and the memorial adopted.

Mr. Campbell moved, as a substitute, that it be referred to the proper committee.

Referred to the committee on railroads and corporations, with instructions to report tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

Council bill No. 13 was made a special for this evening at 7:30.

Council bill No. 100 (public schools) was passed.

Adjourned.

FIRE AT OKLAHOMA CITY.

A Narrow Escape from a Disastrous Conflagration.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok., Dec. 12.—This city is excited over the burning of the Overholser cotton gin. The total loss is $5 000. Fortunately they made a shipment of several car loads of baled cotton today. The gin caught fire from a lantern dropped by a workman. They could save nothing about the gin house, and the machinery was all destroyed. The $12,500 flour mill, just completed, came near being destroyed. The people succeeded, by forming a bucket brigade, in saving 600 bushels of fine cotton seed.

Gutridge & Estie's cotton gin is running at its full capacity. They have shipped several car loads of baled cotton daily for several weeks.

The land office is doing an enormous business. Register Burford and Receiver Delaney are adhering to the spirit of the law. Judge Burford called the sooners today in the contests of Monroe, Jordan, Taylor and Johnson, and warned them against bulldozing witnesses.

The citizens formed an immigration society to encourage immigration to this city and county. Dr. G. D. Munger is president, and H. W. Sawyer, secretary of the temporary association. The meeting was held at the daily Times' office in the post office