The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Kan Historical Society

VOL. XIX. NO. 144. WICHITA, KANSAS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1893. WHOLE NO. 2518.

TO-DAY the tearing down of the World's Fair buildings in Chicago commences.

The process of demolition will continue throughout November, as considerable time will be required in removing the temporary structures, the erection of which involved such a large expenditure of time and money. The work of destruction will begin with the administration building by which the United States is mos distinctively represented.

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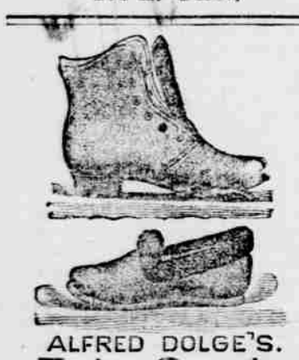

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EXIT SILVER.

THE VOORHEES REPEAL MEASURE SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Bill Railroaded Through the House Under a Demand for the Previous Question.

The Silver Men Unable to Muster Strength Sufficient to Secure a Call of the Roll on Filibustering Motions.

Senator Hill of New York Presents a Resolution in the Senate to so Amend the Rules as to Authorize the Vice President to Count a Quorum.

The McCreary Chinese Bill Discussed — Several Substitutes Offered—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Silver purchases by the government ceased today. The purpose for which President Cleveland called congress in extraordinary session was accomplished at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon, when he affixed his signature to the bill to repeal unconditionally the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. The struggle in the house was short. Only a small number could be rallied for a last stand by the silver leaders, Messrs. Bland and Bryan. Mr. Bland and his colleagues, knowing that further opposition was futile, preferred to sacrifice the opportunity for a few hours' debate offered by Mr. Wilson in order to force the majority to bring in a closure rule and force the house to concur in the senate amendment under duress. But even in this they failed. Their small following might have succeeded had they been led by experienced and able parliamentarians. Neither Mr. Bryan nor Mr. Snodgrass, his lieutenant, are well versed in parliamentary proceedings, and when thrown off their guard by a momentary distraction they exposed their flank by failing to follow one filibustering motion with another, and Speaker Crisp overwhelmed them by putting the pending motion to order the previous question. It was carried with a roar. The filibusters had been caught napping, and nothing remained for them but to submit. For thirty minutes, under the rule, followed the rattle of oratory amid the greatest confusion and excitement. At its conclusion a vote was taken on the Bland free coinage substitute. The majority against it was 73.

Then came the final vote on concurring in the senate amendment. The vote stood 193 for concurrence and 94 against. When the original bill passed the house on Aug. 28 the vote stood 201 to 100; so that, although the total vote today was smaller, the proportion was practically the same. The final vote was taken at 2:50 o'clock. The bill was engrossed at once and at 3:10 o'clock the formal announcement was made to the senate that its amendments had been agreed to by the house. At 3:30 o'clock it was given to Speaker Crisp for his signature, and two minutes later it was signed by Vice President Stevenson and hurried over to the White House to the president. The president was waiting for the arrival of the bill, and with him at the time were Secretary Carlisle, Attorney General Olney and Private Secretary Thurber. After felicitating with each other for a few minutes over the victory, the president took up the bill and read it aloud. Then, picking up a pen, he affixed his autograph, at 4:25 o'clock. And thus, eighty-five days, four hours and twenty-five minutes after the extra session convened, the remedy for the financial distress which Mr. Cleveland had demanded in his message was applied.

An analysis of the vote shows that 124 Democrats, 68 Republicans and one populist (Mr. Cannon of California) voted for concurrence, and 70 Democrats, fifteen Republicans and nine populists against.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Rev. Mr. Bagby, the new chaplain, chosen last night, delivered the invocation in the house in a clear, firm voice. As soon as the journal had been read Mr. Holman, chairman of the caucus, offered a resolution for the formal election of Mr. Bagby, and, it being agreed to, the new chaplain was escorted to the bar of the house, where he took the oath of office.

The speaker cleared minor matters from his table before presenting the repeal bill. When he presented the New York and New Jersey bridge bill, with senate amendments, Mr. Dunphy moved nonconcurrence. This was agreed to and conferees were appointed.

"The speaker lays before the house," said Mr. Crisp, "house bill No. 1, with the senate amendment."

"I move that the house concur in the senate amendment," said Mr. Wilson, rising to his feet, "and upon that motion I demand the previous question. I wish to say that it is not my uesire to press this bill to a vote immediately after the lapse of the half hour allowed for debate, if my motion is agreed to. I am willing to grant a reasonable time thereafter, say until 3 o'clock p. m.," he added, looking over in the direction of Mr. Bland, the silver champion, who was recognized as the leader of the minority.

But Mr. Bland shook his head. As Mr. Wilson still paused for a reply, Mr. Bland said: "I have no disposition to delay the action of the house. I had hoped that the friends of this measure would allow it to come up at the regular time in the regular way. I do not see the necessity for demanding the previous question, and making an arrangement for a silver debate. I want the debate to go on in the regular way, so that the bill will still be open for amendment. The opponents of the measure should not be stifled."

By this time the area in front of the speaker's chair was crowded with members and the aisles were choked.

Mr. Allen of Mississippi, said: "It is only intended to partially stifle the house."

Mr. Wilson proceeded to explain his purpose in demanding the previous question. It was not to cut off debate, but to avoid losing control of the bill.

Mr. Livingston of Georgia offered as a counter-proposition, that the previous question be considered as ordered at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Wilson, however, did not seem disposed to treat with Mr. Livington as the leader of the opposition.

Mr. Stockdale of Mississippi wanted to know, with evidence of much irritation, if the bill were so defective that the friends of the measure were afraid of amendments.

At this point so much confusion existed that the speaker ordered the aisles cleared.

As soon as order was restored Mr. Livingston renewed his proposition. He called attention to the fact that every one wished to get away, and said that all the silver men wanted was to explain their votes. He chided Mr. Bland, who had just returned to the city after six weeks' absence, with standing in the way of an amicable agreement, which, he said, would go far toward harmonizing the Democratic party. "If he won't accept it," said Mr. Livingston, "I will accept myself." [Laughter.]

Mr. Bryan asked Mr. Wilson if his purpose was to prevent the house from voting on amendments.

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Wilson.

"I want that fact to go on record," returned Mr. Bryan. "I want the country to know that you are unwilling that this house shall vote on amendments."

"We have already voted on every amendment offered," replied Mr. Wilson. "I would like to know," he continued, turning toward Mr. Bland for the last time, "whether you are willing to accept the proposition I have made?"

"I will accept nothing," replied Mr. Bland, snappishly, "that does not come in the regular way."

"Then I demand the previous question," said Mr. Wilson, facing the speaker.

Mr. Bryan tried to speak, but a chorus of voices drowned his appeal. When he was recognized after the din had subsided, he moved that the house adjourn.

The silver men were determined to force the committee on rules to bring in a closure rule. But it was a feeble effort. Mr. Bryan's first motion only mustered 26 votes against 100. Mr. Snodgrass, who joined with him in making filibustering motions, secured 21 votes for his motion to take a recess.

For fifteen minutes motion after motion failed, and at last Mr. Wells of Wisconsin, rising to a parliamentary inquiry, asked whether the committee on rules had not already made a rule that would apply in this case. Mr. Henderson of Iowa moved that the house take a recess for thirty minutes, to give the rules committee time to bring in a rule.

The house merely laughed and the chairman declined to put the motion.

At 1:15 o'clock the filibusters' motions had again been lost, and Mr. Livingston was making an appeal to his colleagues to desist. Both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Snodgrass were listening to the Georgian instead of renewing their filibustering motions.

Speaker Crisp took advantage of the momentary lull, and put the motion for the previous question, which was declared carried. Mr. Bryan of Nebraska was demanding the attention of the speaker, but was not seen. It was all done so quickly that the silver men did not seem to know what had happened. The result was greeted with loud applause.

Mr. Snodgrass made a motion to adjourn, but the speaker said that he had recognized Mr. Wilson, and he could not be taken off the floor.

Mr. Wilson asked Mr. Bland to consume the fifteen minutes to which the silver side was entitled, and Mr. Bland began an address, but not before Mr. Snodgrass had asserted that these motions would be continued upon other stages of the proceedings before a vote could be reached on the main proposition.

Mr. Bland said that he should have despaired of the future of his party had he not seen in the house and in the senate a small unterrified force which had battled for the last three months, seeking to establish the principles announced in the Democratic platform. In these he saw a nucleus wherein and whereby, on the platform announced, the Democratic party in all sections west of the Alleghanies would stand. In his opinion the great mass of the eastern Democracy would finally also stand on that platform, and the Democracy would march to triumph. The advocates of silver were not discouraged. On the contrary, when the Sherman law was wiped out the sole issue would be made whether this country should go to the gold monometallism which had practically bankrupted Europe, or re-establish the monetary system of the constitution. There might be a spasmodic revival of business now, said Mr. Bland, but it could not last. In this country stocks had already begun to fall, and if anything should rise on account of the repeal of the Sherman law and the going to a gold standard, it should be stocks, for this legislation had been obtained in the interest of stock-jobbing operations. [Applause.] The old world was in distress, however, and American securities would be sent back to this country notwithstanding the repeal of the Sherman law. It had been repealed in the interest of stock gambling, and wheat, cotton and the products of the farm had been depressed by the action of congress.

At 1:35 o'clock p. m. Mr. Bryan of Nebraska began speaking. When Mr. Bryan's time expired Mr. Pence of Colorado asked unanimous consent that Mr. Bryan have ten minutes more. Objection was made and Mr. Wheeler of Alabama took the floor. When he had concluded the silver men had exhausted their time and Mr. Wilson yielded five minutes to Mr. Springer of Illinois.

At 1:40 o'clock p. m. Mr. Wilson yielded to Mr. Livingston of Georgia, who spoke briefly. Then Mr. Wilson yielded five minutes to Mr. Reed of Maine, who predicted misfortune despite the passage of the bill, and referred to the impending changes in the tariff as the cause.

Mr. Tracey of New York talked for two minutes.

Mr. Wilson closed the debate at 1:55 o'clock, and demanded a vote.

Mr. Bland now moved to commit the bill to the committee on coinage, weights and measures, with instructions to report the law of 1837, which would provide for free coinage at 16 to 1. Upon this the yeas and nays were ordered.

The motion to commit, with instructions, was defeated by a vote of 109 yeas to 175 nays.

After Mr. Bland's motion Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, at 2:24 o'clock p. m., announced that the silver men would not filibuster further, as there were too few silver men ready and willing to join in such proceedings. He left to the future the task of determining who were right and who were wrong on this question. He called upon the American people to send to the next congress representatives enough to solve the financial question independently of the influence or interference of foreign governments.

At 2:29 o'clock the roll call began on concurrence in the senate amendment and the final passage of the bill. The house, by a vote of 193 yeas to 94 nays concurred in the senate amendment. Following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Alderson, Aldrich, Apsley, Avery, Babcock, Baker of New Hampshire, Baldwin, Barnes, Bartlett, Barwig, Belden, Belzhoover, Berry, Bingham, Black of Georgia, Black of Illinois, Blair, Brawley, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Bretz, Brickner, Brookshire, Brosius, Brown, Bunn, Bynum, Cabaniss, Cadmus, Caldwell, Campbell, Cannon of California, Caruth, Catchings, Causey, Chickering, Clancey, Cobb of Missouri, Cockran, Cogswell, Compton, Coombs, Cooper of Florida, Cooper of Indiana, Cooper of Wisconsin, Cornish, Covert, Crain, Cummings, Curtis of New York, Daniels, Davey of Louisiana, Deforest, Dingley, Donovan, Draper, Dunn, Dunphy, Durborow, Edmunds, English, Erdman, Everett, Fellows, Fitch, Fields, Fletcher, Forman, Gardner, Geary, Geissenhainer, Gillett of New York, Goldzeir, Gorman, Gresham, Grout, Hays, Harter, Hammond, Harmer, Haughen, Henderson of Iowa, Hendrix, Hines, Hitt, Holman, Hopkins of Illinois, Houk of Ohio, Houk of Tennessee, Johnson of Indiana, Johnson of North Dakota, Johnson of Ohio, Keifer, Kribs, Lapham, Layton, Lefever, Lester, Lilly, Linton, Lisle, Lockwood, Loudenslager, Lynch, Magner, Mahon, Marshall, Martin of Indiana, Martin of New York, McAleer, McCall, McCleary of Minnesota, McCreary of Kentucky, McDannold, McDowell, McEttrick, McGann, McKaig, McNagny, Mercer, Meredith, Meyer, Montgomery, Moon, Morse, Mutchler, Oates, O'Neil of Massachusetts, Outhwaite, Pascal, Patterson, Payne, Paynter, Pearson, Pendleton of West Virginia, Phillips, Piggott, Post, Powers, Price, Randall, Ray, Rayner, Reed, Reilly, Reyburn, Richards of Ohio, Richardson of Michigan, Ritchie, Rusk, Russell of Connecticut, Ryan, Schermerhorn, Scranton, Settle, Shaw, Sherman, Sickles, Sipe, Sperry, Springer, Stevens, C. A. Stone, W. A. Stone of Kentucky, Storer, Strong, Swanson, Talbot of Maryland, Taylor of Indiana, Thomas, Tracey, Tucker, Turner, Turpin, Tyler, Vanvoorhis, Wagner, Warner, Washington, Waugh, Weadock, Wells, Wheeler of Illinois, White, Whiting, Wilson of West Virginia, Wolverton, Woomer, Wright of Pennsylvania.—Total, 193.

Nays—Messrs. Aitken, Alexander, Allen, Arnold, Bailey, Baker of Kansas, Bankhead, Bell of Colorado, Bell of Texas, Blanchard, Bland, Boatner, Boen, Bower, of North Carolina, Branch, Broderick, Bryan, Burns, Cannon of Illinois, Capehart, Clark of Mississippi, Cobb of Alabama, Cockrell, Cooper of Texas, Cox, Crawford, Culberson, Curtis of Kansas, Davis of Kansas, DeArmond, Denson, Dunsmore, Dockery, Doolittle, Ellis of Oregon, Epes, Fithian, Funston, Fyan, Grady, Hall of Missouri, Harris, Hartman, Heard, Henderson of North Carolina, Hermann, Hillborn, Hopkins of Pennsylvania, Hudson, Hunter, Hutcheson, Ikirt, Jones, Kern, Kilgore, Lane, Latimer, Livingston, Lucas, Maddox, Maguire, Mallory, Marsh, McCulloch, McDerrmon, McKeignan, McLaurin, McRae, Melklejohn, Money, Morgan, Moss, Pence, Richardson of Tennessee, Robbins, Robertson of Louisiana, Sayers, Shell, Sibley, Smith, Snodgrass, Stallings, Stockdale, Strait, Sweet, Talbert of South Carolina, Tarsney, Tate, Terry, Wheeler of Alabama, Williams of Illinois, Williams of Mississippi, Wilson of Washington—Total, 94.

Pairs—Abbott with Walker, Bratton with Pager, Bankhead with Gear, Lawson with Taylor of Tennessee, Lutes with Northway, Breckinridge with O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Coffeen with Lacey, Page with Pickler, Coun with Childs, Goodnight with Stephenson, Lawson with Tarsney, O'Ferrall with Hepburn, Russell of Georgia with Bartholdt, Enloe with Boutelle, Simonson with Gillette of Massachusetts, Wise with Strong, Ellis with Dalzell, Bratton with Dolliver, Graham with Van Voorhis of Ohio, Hatch with Cousins, Hare with Lond, Hooker of Massachusetts with Grosvenor, Hayes with Bowers of Colorado, McMillin with Burrows, Woodward with Henderson of Illinois.

At 3:30 o'clock p. m. the committee on enrolled bills submitted the silver bill, and Mr. Towles, the chief clerk, immediately took it to the senate.

When the din had subsided Mr. Allen quieted the excitement by a humorous speech. When he had finished the house began rushing through routine matters, and at 4:10 o'clock adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—When the senate met this morning Mr. Berry reported an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the senate bill granting the right of way for the construction of a railroad and other improvements through the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas. Calendar.

Mr. Hill offered a resolution (which was referred to the committee on rules) to so amend the rules as to prevent endless filibustering; also, a resolution (which was referred to the same committee) providing for an amendment to the rules to authorizing the presiding officer to count a quorum of those present but not voting.

Mr. Teller introduced a resolution (which was agreed to) calling upon the secretary of the treasury for detailed information concerning the silver bullion purchased under the Sherman act.

Mr. Cockrell called up the house resolution for the printing, instead of writing, of engrossed and enrolled congressional bills. Agreed to.

Mr. Gray asked that the bill amending the Chinese exclusion act be taken up, which was done, and Mr. Gray took the floor and explained the bill.

Mr. Hoar offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute, striking out all but the enacting clause. The amendment suspends Chinese immigration pending a settlement of the whole question by treaty with China. The substitute also amends the provisions of the existing law regarding the registration and trial of Chinese aliens.

Mr. Davis also offered a substitute, providing for the repeal of all existing laws excluding Chinese immigration.

Mr. Palmer took exception to the provision of the bill rejecting the evidence of Chinese in courts of justice. He thought such a provision unworthy our civilization. He also objected to the clause refusing bail to Chinese arrested under the provisions of the bill before their guilt was established.

Mr. Perkins of California addressed the senate. He said that the California people were not asking for this legislation, but were satisfied with the present law. Mr. Perkins read a letter from the chief of police of San Francisco, saying that of the arrests made for crime (except drunkenness) in San Francisco about 80 per cent were of the Chinese inhabitants. He said that not 20 per cent of the Chinese of California had been converted to Christianity. He also stated that a careful computation shows that since they began coming to this country they have taken or sent back to China $810,000,000 of American money.

Mr. Dolph spoke in defense of the Geary law. He objected to the provisions of the bill which were not contained in the Geary act.

At 3:55 o'clock p. m. the senate received a communication from the house announcing that that body had concurred in the senate amendments to the silver repeal bill. Vice President Stevenson at once affixed his signature to the measure and announced it to the senate, and the bill, at 4 o'clock p. m., was delivered to the chairman of the house committee on enrolled bills, and at once sent to the president for his signature.

The consideration of the exclusion act was resumed, and Mr. Squire of Washington offered an amendment appropriating $100,000 for the enforcement during the present fiscal year of the acts regulating and prohibiting Chinese immigration, and spoke in favor of it.

Mr. Gray said that there would be little necessity for the expenditure of the money should the bill pass, while should it fail of passage $100,000 would be inadequate. It would require $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 to execute the law.

Mr. Frye said that the Geary law was a dishonor to the country. It was morally a crime and commercially a blunder.

Mr. Gray attempted to secure unanimous consent that a vote on the bill should be taken at 4 o'clock tomorrow, saying that hope had been expressed on the Democratic side that there could be an adjournment on Friday.

Mr. Hoar objected.

After some routine business the senate, on motion of Mr. Gray, went into executive session. After it an adjournment was taken.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The public debt statement issued today shows that the net increase in the public debt during October was $5,141,058. The cash in the treasury is $729,447,014. There was a reduction of $4,581,341 in the cash balance during the month. The gold reserve today is $84,384,862. The total balance is $102,294,291, a decrease during the month of $4,582,341. The receipts of the government from all sources were $24,553,294 and the expenditures $29,588,792. The receipts since July 1 have been $103,932,812 and the expenditures $128,019,485. The falling off in receipts during the four months of the present fiscal year, compared with last year, has been approximately $19,000,000 in customs and $7,000,000 in internal revenue. The pension payments during that time were over $47,000,000, against $52,000,000 during the year previous.

CROP CONDITIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The government weather crop bulletin, issued today, says: "Upon the whole the month has been favorable for such farm work as is usually done at this season. While the winter wheat crop is in fair to good condition in Kansas and Missouri, rains would be beneficial in those states. In Texas the general absence of rain is favorable to cotton picking, and reports indicate that picking will be completed in that state earlier than usual. In Arkansas, however, the crop will not be completely secured before November 15, and possibly not before Dec. 1."

AN ENGLISH SILVERITE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—A Wasnington special to a morning paper gives an interview with Morton Treeman, an English bimetallist, who is now a guest of one of the members of the British legation. Mr. Treeman says, in part:

"If the price of silver bullion fall, as I expect will be the case, that drags down exchange rates with the far east, which are already at the snapping point, and we shall have a panic in London before next year, which you will feel in every corner of this continent."

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The president today sent to the senate the nomination of William B. Anderson of Illinois to be pension agent at Chicago.

AN OPEN DRAW.

PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 1.—An electric car this morning plunged off the Madison street bridge into the Willamette river. A heavy fog was prevailing, and the draw was open for the passage of a steamboat. The car contained fifteen passengers, nine of whom escaped by jumping. The remaining six were drowned. The president of the road, the conductor and the motorman are under arrest. Three bodies have been recovered—Charles Beckman, Alexander Campbell and J. P. Anderson. The conductor and motorman were released on their own recognizance.

Just before the car reached the edge of the draw the conductor saw the impending danger and gave the alarm. The passengers rushed out in a confused mass, and it is thought that all but the number named succeeded in getting off the car before it took the fatal plunge. There was but one lady in the car, a Miss Thayer, who in the scramble to get out was caught in the doorway, from where she was extricated, though not without being injured.

Motorman Detry gave the following version of the accident: "When the car came on the bridge the power was thrown off and it approached the draw at a low rate of speed. The fog was so heavy that I was unable to see the lights at the draw. When about four spans from the draw I put on the brakes, but, owing to the slippery condition of the rails, they refused to work, and I had no sand. When within one span of the draw I reversed, but the momentum was so great that it was of no avail. Seeing that it was impossible to avoid an accident, I jumped, catching the railing of the bridge, just as the car crashed through the wooden gate in front of the chasm."

The railroad company is the recipient of a great deal of censure for the failure to provide the cars with sand.

THE STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—There was a decidedly healthy market in stocks today, and business, though the volume was lighter than during the past few days, was fairly active. After a fairly steady opening at practically unchanged prices, the market again became active and strong, and for half an hour prices moved upward. The bears then began to offer blocks of stocks, which resulted in sending a number of shares below the opening figures, and the general list fell off in sympathy. In the final dealings, however, the market recovered its tone and closed strong, the advance ranging from ⅝ to 2⅝ per cent, the latter being in Chicago Gas. Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred was 2½ per cent higher; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 2¼; Missouri Pacific, 1⅝, and Rock Island, 1½ per cent.

TURF WINNERS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 1.—Winners: Uno, Koko, Shuttle, Cora Taylor, The Broker.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 1.—Winners: Mary L, Black Charlie, Aeolian, Rosebud. The Broadway handicap was taken by Longfellow in a driving finish from Missouri Lou, who landed in second place a scant head from Dick Tiger.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ills., Nov. 1.—Winners: Republic, Bay Court, El Gartland, Sommambulist, Miss Portland.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Nov. 1.—Winners: Lady Pulsifer, Jack Lovell, Early Blossom, Apollo, Chance, Hippona.

A WILD STEER.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—A wild Texas steer got loose here this afternoon, and in a wild dash through the streets badly gored Officer William Tienery, tossed John Mann and Gracie Kelly over its head, knocked down several other people, and badly frightened pedestrians on its route. It ran down Howard street just as the children were coming from the schools in the neighborhood and when the street were crowded with them. The animal, frightened at the cries of the children, ran with head down, hooking right and left. Of the injured those mentioned above are quite seriously hurt. The others were able to get away with assistance. The police finally corralled the animal and shot it.

KINGMAN POPULISTS.

KINGMAN, Kan., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—This day was to witness the outpouring of the populist masses in Kingman. Taubeneck, Osborn, Vincent and Snider were here to address them, but the masses failed to materialize. At no time during the day were there more than 200 people on the streets from outside the city. To one not a member of the inner circle of that party it appears that the populists have good cause to fear for the future of their party in Kingman county. Their leaders look very weary this evening. Their countenances say, "Boys, we are gone."

RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—The Ohio and Mississippi railway has been absorbed by the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. A new board of directors and new officers have been chosen.

HARRISON ENTOMBED.

FUNERAL OF THE FAMOUS MAYOR OF THE GARDEN CITY.

The Body Escorted From the City Hall by a Magnificent Civic and Military Pageant.

Political Clubs of Both Parties, Religious and Benevolent Societies, and State and National Soldiery in Line.

The Dead Man's Friends Among the Polyglot Foreign Population of Chicago Turn Out in Force—A General Suspension of Business—The Streets Along the Line of March Densely Packed With Sightseers—The Assassin Notes.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—With the solemn pomp and imposing ceremonies befitting the interment of the chief magistrate of the world's fair city, Carter H. Harrison's body was escorted to Graceland cemetery today by an immense throng of citizens. The remains were borne from the black-draped and flower-scented corridor of the city hall, where they had rested in state, and laid in the funeral car. As the black car took its place in the waiting procession the line of march was taken up, and the thousands who had gathered to do honor to the dead moved slowly through the crowded streets, with banners draped and to the music of a funeral march. The great procession marched across the river and to the beautiful church of the Epiphany, near the late executive's home. All along the line of march people with bared heads watched the somber column, while about the church a throng as great as that which had been about the city hall was gathered.

The cortege was headed by police officers commanded by a lieutenant. Then followed the Iowa State band and Justin G. Doyle, marshal of the day, and his staff of aides. Then came Major General Nelson A. Miles, with his staff. United States infantry and cavalry came next. These were followed by a detachment of police; the fire department and a guard of honor of seven aldermen. Following these were the honorary pall bearers, composed of members of the police and fire departments; mourners in carriages; city and county officials; members of the judiciary; Governor Altgeld and the state officials; the world's fair and government officials; representatives of various civic societies and political clubs of both parties, and the letter carriers. There were 5,000 men in the German division, 2,000 in the Polish division and 2,000 in the Bohemian division. The Catholic church and other societies were well represented, and there were also a large number of men in line representing French-Canadian, Norwegian and Italian societies. Citizens on foot and in carriages formed the rear of the procession.

From every window, from every roof and from every doorway along the line of march faces looked forth upon the solemn scene. Inspector Rose had sent out 1,300 policemen to clear the streets and manage the crowds, but the officers were almost powerless in the vast throngs. As the Seventh regiment, Illinois National guards, passed a particularly crowded corner, with Colonel Francis T. Colby at the head of his splendidly drilled command, the crowd swayed forward, forced by the crush in the rear, but the policemen soon cleared the way and the procession moved on again. The display was one of the most imposing ever seen in Chicago. As the funeral car, guarded by the active pall bearers, passed, the crowds stood with bared heads and dimmed eyes. During the crush opposite the doors of the church, Mrs. L. A. Clark fainted. Before she could be gotten out of the crowd she was severely crushed and bruised. A patrol wagon took her to the county hospital. On arrival at the church the remains were placed within the chancel rail, and, in the presence of a great congregation of friends of the mayor, the beautiful Episcopal service for the dead was read by Rev. I. N. Morrison, Jr. The music was by forty choir boys, robed in black cassocks and white surplices.

During the services at the church a sad scene occurred when the chief mourners moved out to the carriage. Miss Howard, who up to this time had endured the strain with remarkable fortitude, completely gave way and burst into violent weeping. Sympathyzing friends assisted her to a carriage and she was driven to the Harrison residence. Her strength failed completely and she would have sank to the pavement had not her friends supported her. Later her condition improved, and she was thought to be in no danger. The mayor's son Preston was overcome during the services and fainted, but was soon revived with stimulants.

Out from the sacred edifice, to the saddening strains of the great organ, almost hidden beneath wreaths of lilies and roses, the casket was borne, and the march to the cemetery began. The procession moved in an unbroken column. The streets everywhere were lined with great crowds. About two miles north from the center of the city the foot portion of the line disbanded, while the mounted officers and those in carriages went on to the cemetery.

Darkness was fast gathering when the head of the funeral cortege reached the cemetery. In front of the entrance the Chicago hussars halted, and quickly formed in two lines on each side of the road. There they stood at present arms until the processson passed into the grounds. The cortege moved directly to the chapel, where the casket will remain until it is finally interred. In the chapel fifty members of a German singing society sang "Under the Willows he Rests." Mr. Morrison made a short prayer and gave the benediction. Then the singers softly sang "Sweet Heart is Slumbering," and the final service was over.

While the thousands upon the streets were viewing the funeral procession Prendergast, the assassin whose bullet had caused the city's sorrow, strolled about in the county jail, apparently unconcerned. As he paced up and down the dimly lighted corridor the strains of the band playing the "Dead March" floated in through the grated windows. The murderer stopped and listened to the solemn music, and then paced on again, seemingly unconscious of what was taking place without the prison walls.

ATLANTIC DERELICTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—Captain Davidson of the British steamship James Judd, from Port Tampa, reports that on the 19th ultimo they passed the wreck of a barque, in good condition, excepting that it was dismasted. When east-southeast of Bodies island, on the edge of the gulf stream, they passed the hull of a brig with the upper parts burned, and with her anchor lying between decks.

THE CITY OF CROSS.

CROSS, O. T., Nov.—[Special.]—One of the most important questions asked in regard to a new town is as to title. Cross is peculiarly fortunate in this way. There is at Cross 160 acres of deeded land, and 160 acres of government land. The title to the deeded land is of course in fee simple, and the title to the government land is in good shape. From the first train on the 16th day of September 800 people got off at the station of Cross; among that number were three who claimed to have come for homestead purposes, and the other 797 came for the purpose of trade and business. It has been the policy of the department in the past, and there has been no change in that policy since, to prefer townsite entries, and especially when it is a large body of people arrayed against one or two individuals. Our people got off at the station of Cross at the same moment, and from the same train with the homesteaders and laid claim to it instantly; and at the same time as did the homesteaders, for town purposes. Those facts settle titles to Cross property; consequently, Cross titles are in very fine shape, and the people are investing their money with all the assurance in the world, knowing that the obtaining of title to the lots is but a matter of a few months.

G. W. Thompson of St. Louis, live stock agent for the Frisco railroad, was in the city yesterday for the purpose of investing in property for a syndicate of Frisco people. He purchased some valuable business property and contracted for the erection of several business buildings.

Cross is well represented in almost all lines of business except in the dry goods and clothing lines. We need two dry goods stores, and two clothing stores and a shoe store. There is no better opening in the Cherokee strip than at Cross. The farmers of the entire east end of the strip, and for ten miles north, are coming to Cross to trade, on account of the fine roads and excellent bridges we have built.

Our postmaster received his commission and supplies yesterday, and we have now four mails a day from the Santa Fe.

Three flouring mills have made propositions to our people for the erection of mills ranging from 100 to 400 barrels per day. A contract will soon be made with some of the three, and the erection will begin at once.

Cross has now a population of between 1,200 and 1,500 people at this time, and is growing very rapidly. In consequence of this the matter of incorporation has been delayed somewhat. The people hope to before then obtain a population of 2,500 people, and be able to incorporate as a city of the first class. There are some disturbing elements coming in, however, and as the Oklahoma laws do not recognize provisional governments, it seems prudent to organize without further delay. A census is now being taken prepartory to filing out the application for incorporation.

The main street of Cross is now one-half mile long, and no block has less than seven buildings, while others of them are built up solidly. Twenty-four street lamps have been ordered and will be put in place in a day or so. Sidewalks along the principal streets are being put in.

ANOTHER TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Explorer Soller, in an interview published today, intimates that the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia has arranged a treaty between France, Russia and Spain by the terms of which the latter's ultimate occupation of Tangiers is provided for. It is added that even should this last mentioned portion of the treaty fail to take effect, the powers have determined that British occupation of Tangiers must be prevented at any cost. Several of the newspapers of this city and other important parts of France join in voicing a similar sentiment.

THE MATABELE WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A dispatch to the Times from Fort Charter (situated between Fort Salisbury and Fort Victoria in Mashonaland) announces the capture of Bulumwayo, capital of Matabeleland, and the stronghold or kraal of King Lobengula, by the British forces operating against the Matabele. This dispatch adds that several fights have taken place between the British and the Matabele and that the latter have been defeated in every case. It is added that King Lobengula, at the head of the remnants of his loyal followers, is retreating towards the Zambesi river, pursued by a column of British colonial troops.

INCENDIARISM.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 1.—Attempts were made last night to burn the Winter Street Unitarian and Center churches. The flames were discovered in time in each instance to be extinguished before much damage had been done. This is the second time that the Winter Street church has been set on fire in three days. All the churches in the city are now guarded by special policemen.

FAILURES.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 1.—A sensation was created in business circles this morning by the assignment of J. C. Savery, owner of the Savery house, the largest hotel in the state, president of the American Emigrant society of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a heavy stockholder in several Montana mines. The assets are nearly $1,000,000. The liabilities are unknown. Mr. Savery owned much railroad stock and a great deal of real estate in Des Moines. The news of the failure caused tremendous excitement here. The Savery house will not be affected by the failure.

THE BATTLE CREEK WRECK.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Nov. 1.—Mrs. Robert Vance of Simcoe, Ont., who was injured in the wreck here, died at the Nichols hospital this morning. This makes thirty-eight victims from the collision.

CAPTAIN HECBURG.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The funeral of Captain Heilburg, the United States army officer who was shot on Monday by Lieutenant Maury at Fort Sheridan, has been postponed until tomorrow owing to the funeral of Carter H. Harrison.

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