ASSAILED BY BOUTELLE

LIVELY TILT OVER HAWAIIAN MATTERS IN THE HOUSE.

The President's Position on the Question Promptly Challenged by the Republican Leaders.

General Sickles of the Belief That a Hostile Pension Policy is Not Promotiva of the Success of Any Political Party.

The Prospective Action of the Senate Upon the Statehood Bills Being Discussed by Those Interested—A Strong Probability That Oklahoma Will be Favorably Treated by the Upper Branch—Several Banking Schemes Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—In the house today, during a debate on pensions, Mr. Dolliver of Iowa, in a red-hot speech, protested in the name of the Union soldiers of Iowa, without regard to politics, against the pension policy of the administration, which he described as a policy of infamy.

Mr. Sickles of New York said that he was glad to see on the part of those who were his adversaries in battle a disposition to grant liberal pensions to all worthy Union veterans. He hoped that the pension question would be kept aloof from sectionalism. His statement that he did not believe that wholesale frauds existed in the pension roll caused great applause from the Republican side, which was renewed when he declared that no party would rule long in this country, and no ruler would long survive popular condemnation, who cast unmerited slurs upon the integrity and good faith of the veterans upon the pension rolls.

The fight over the Hawaiian matter in the house followed fast and furious on the heels of the reading of the message, which was delayed on account of the pension debate until 3:30 o'clock. The first skirmish occurred over the question of reading the instructions to Minister Willis, which was insisted upon by Mr. Boutelle of Maine. The house finally agreed to this. Immediately after the conclusion of the reading, Mr. Boutelle renewed the assault by bringing forward a resolution declaring that the administration's policy was inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution and the traditions of the government. Great excitement reigned, but Mr. Boutelle failed to follow up his parliamentary advantage, and was ruled out of order.

A resolution by Mr. Cockran for the appointment of a committee of seven to investigate the alleged invasion of the territorial integrity of Hawaii by the last administration also went down under a retaliatory objection by Mr. Boutelle.

The confusion was so great that the sergeant-at-arms was called in to preserve order. An adjournment was caused by lack of a quorum on a motion to go into committee. Party feeling ran very high at the close of the session, and there is no doubt that the struggle will be continued as soon as an opportunity offers in the house tomorrow.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—In the senate today the long-looked-for message from the president on the relations of our government to the Hawaiian islands was received, and its reading was listened to most attentively.

A request by Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire for the reading of the instructions to Minister Willis led to a debate of an hour's duration, and they were finally read.

Mr. Hoar removed that the message and and accompanying documents be referred to the committee on foreign relations, and that this motion, under the rule, go over until tomorrow. This was agreed to.

A number of miscellaneous bills were then introduced.

Mr. Dolph, in accordance with a notice previously given, addressed the senate upon the president's annual message, speaking against the abandonment of the protective system of the United States.

THE STATEHOOD BILLS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—There is considerable interest manifested to know what will be the course of the senate with reference to the territorial bills which are coming from the house of representatives. The senate territorial committee has not held a meeting during the present congress, or since the committee was reorganized by the Democrats, and consequently there has been no formal expression of opinion of the party members upon the question of the admission of the new states. Inquiry develops the fact that the committee will probably not take up any of the bills for serious consideration prior to the Christmas holidays. A committee meeting will in all probability be called for some day next week, and it is possible that the matter will be taken up and there will be a general exchange of opinion among the members of the committee, but as the holidays will be so near then, it is safe to say that the entire question will go over until January. The prevailing opinion among the members of the committee is that the committee will be found to be generally favorable to the bills for admission; but there are almost sure to be some disagreements on minor points.

Senator Faulkner, who is chairman of the committee, has been inclined to favor the admission of Utah, Arizona and New Mexico for several years, and the Democrats of the senate have generally taken grounds in favor of their admission because, from a party point of view, it is believed that their admission will be favorable to the Democrats. There has been some apprehension that the Republican senators might oppose admission because of party reasons, but an imperfect canvass of the Republican members of the committee justifies the statement that in committee, at least, there will be comparatively little opposition. All the Republican members of the committee, except Senator Platt, are western men and are inclined to admit new states from that section, convinced that their people are capable of maintaining statehood.

There has not as yet been a bill introduced for the admission of Oklahoma, but there is no doubt that the senate will pass upon a bill for Oklahoma's admission at the same time the other bills are considered, and it is probable that a bill for Oklahoma's admission will be attached to one of the other bills, probably that for the admission of Utah, for the sake of expedition. The Republicans think that the chances for Republican success would be better in Oklahoma than in any of the other proposed states, and may demand this as a concession, which it is believed the Democratic members of the territorial committee will grant without much quibbling.

The New Mexico bill will probably meet with more opposition in the committee than any of the others. None of the members doubt that the population of the territory is sufficient to justify admission, if this point alone be considered, but most of the residents of New Mexico do not speak the English language. Spanish is the prevailing tongue, rendering it necessary to have an interpreter even in the legislature. There will also be a revival of the effort to have Utah and Nevada joined as one state, and it is more than probable that this will prove to be one of the knottiest questions which will present itself in connection with the Utah admission. The argument is made that Nevada's population is not sufficient for statehood, and it is also asserted that, if the Nevada population should be united with that of Utah, there would be less ground for apprehension that polygamy might be revived in Utah under state control. The silver question may also cut a figure, and some senators from the eastern states may be inclined to oppose admission because of the fear of strengthening the silver party, especially in the senate. The admission of Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma would result in seating eight new senators, and all of them would probably be silver men. It is asserted that the president has been considering this point, and fears are already expressed that if the bills pass the senate they may be vetoed by him.

FINANCIAL SCHEMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The committee on banking and currency has heard from the country. Several weeks ago, while the agitation of the currency question was at its height and legislators hesitated as to the panacea for the great distress existing in the commercial centers, the committee on banking and currency extended an invitation through the press to the people at large for suggestions as to the wisest methods of monetary legislation to meet the demands of the times. The result of this invitation has been an avalanche of communications from all parts of the country.

Ex-Senator Charles B. Farwell of Illinois says:

"I think the government should get out of the currency business, and that it ought to have done so years ago. It should pay its floating debt at once by the issue of long low rate interest bonds. After this floating debt is all paid in long bonds, then the committee on banking and currency should provide that the national banks use these bonds at their face value as a basis for their circulating notes; then they would furnish all the currency that the country required, and the government would be absolutely relieved from doing it. Possibly in the near future it would transpire that there was not enough government bonds to be used as a basis for the circulating medium; then it would be easy to amend the national act by providing for the use of other satisfactory bonds. Next, the government should repeal the sub-treasury act. Let the revenues of the government be deposited in national banks where collected, they giving security for the whole amount received, and thus keep all the money in circulation."

The Clearing House association of Seattle, Wash., through H. W. Wheeler, president of the Commercial bank of that city, submits a bill which provides that all national banks as at present organized, the capital of which is fully paid up and unimpaired, should be permitted to withdraw the bonds held by the treasury to secure their circulating notes, and together with such other banks as shall be organized under the amendable laws, be authorized to issue their circulating notes, to be provided by the government in similar manner as now pursued to equal 50 per cent of the paid up capital.

Jefferson Chandler, the head of the well known law firm of Chandler & Kremer of New York city, recommends a bill which levies an annual tax of one-quarter of 1 per cent on all deposits in national banks, the tax to be paid to the secretary of the treasury on the last day of the deposits that month. The object of this bill, as stated by its author is to prevent banking systems from "boiling" and "bearing" the financial market.

The banking house of Gilman, Son & Co., New York city, says: "What is wanted from congress at the present time is not more money, but some change in the banking laws which will provide money when it is wanted in the future when another financial disturbance comes upon us. What is wanted is a better system. This can be obtained by bringing in a bill to incorporate clearing houses under United States charters, with such additional powers and duties as are necessary to enable them to do under the sanction of the law and supervision of the treasury officials, what the New York banks did so successfully last summer without the sanction of law except the law of self-preservation.

CAPITAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Mr. McCreary, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs of the house, says that the subcommittee will consider the president's message and the Hawaiian correspondence tomorrow morning.

The comptroller of the currency has declared a dividend to the creditors of the insolvent First National bank of Abilene, Kan., of 5 per cent, making in all 85 per cent on claims aggregating $75,638.

The house committee on elections has postponed the contested election cases until Jan. 9.

Indian Commissioner Browning appeared before the house committee on Indian affairs today and submitted the estimates for the next fiscal year, the amount being $6,931,000.

Mr. Simpson of Kansas has introduced a bill to place manufactured woolens on the free list. Mr. Simpson intends to urge the bill as an amendment to the Wilson tariff bill.

Edgar Smith has been appointed assistant to the United States attorney for the western district of Arkansas.

LOVE AND MURDER.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Dec. 18.—Birnie Patrick, aged 18, today shot his sweetheart, Ida Dodson, and two other women, and then put a pistol ball through his brain. The tragedy occurred in the store of J. C. Tucker on Townsend avenue. Miss Dodson was killed instantly; Mrs. John Hendricks and the murderer will die, while Mrs. Ella Garrett, the other victim, will recover. When the neighbors ran in to see what the shooting meant, all four lay in pools of blood on the floor. The girl's father had refused Patrick admission to his house, and the young man urged his suit clandestinely. Patrick says that she had agreed to meet him today, when they were to get married, and when she failed to put in her appearance he sought her out, with the above result. No cause is assigned for shooting the other women. A young man who accompanied Patrick to the house where the shooting occurred, but who took no part in the crime, has been placed in jail.

After a night with the boys
Yours for a clear head—Bromo-Seltzer.

THE PRENDERGAST TRIAL.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Assistant State's Attorney Trude, in the Prendergast trial today, sprung a sensation, when he announced that the state had been betrayed by the medical experts. The prosecution claimed that the evidence expected to be used in rebuttal of the insanity evidence of the defense has been carried to Prendergast's attorneys by a doctor upon whom the state had relied. Assistant Attorney Trude denounced the experts in strong terms. He also stated that certain organizations had raised money for the defense.

WOMEN IN SOCIETY—often need the strengthening support of a general tonic and nervine. They're tired out or "run-down." This is frequently the result of "weakness," and it makes life miserable.

Are you weak, nervous, or ailing? Then Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription brings you *special* help. It's a remedy prescribed for delicate women, for all the derangements, disorders, and diseases of the sex.

For regulating and promoting all the proper functions, building up and invigorating the entire system, and restoring health and strength, this is the only remedy that can be guaranteed to benefit or cure, or the money will be refunded.

It has stood the test of a quarter of a century of *cures*—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. That's why the proprietors take the *risk;* they say: "If we can't cure your Catarrh, we will *pay you*—$500 in cash!"

Sights and Scenes of the World.

Part 2, Number 2.

Numbers Changed Every Day.

Cut this coupon out and keep it until three of different numbers are accumulated, then forward them together with

FOUR TWO CENT POSTAGE STAMPS

To the Coupon Department,

WICHITA DAILY EAGLE,

and you will receive the elegant portfolio of photographs as advertised. See our advertisement on another page.

CUT THIS OUT,

ELECTRIC BRIEFS.

The French senate has adopted the explosives and associations bill.

George Keimm, ex-president of the Philadelphia and Reading road, and of the Philadelphia Coal and Iron company, died at Philadelphia yesterday.

An old bank at Beestlitovosk, Russian Poland, with liabilities of 450,000 rubles, has failed. The bank had many foreign creditors.

Emeror William has pardoned General Kirchoff, who was tried by court martial and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in a fortress for shooting the editor of the Tageblatt, whom he accused of defaming his daughter.

The bodies of George Lilly and H. Plaiss were taken from the bridge wreck at Louisville yesterday.

The indicted directors of the Madison Square bank (New York) filed demurrers in their cases yesterday. December 27 was set as the date on which argument will be heard.

An anarchist named Merigean has been arrested at his lodgings at Belleville, France, where the police found a number of anarchist pamphlets and documents, as well as a box of powder.

A Chinese leper has been discovered by the Denver police in a deep cellar in Chinatown in that city. The man is 65 years old, and for two years had been confined in the foul pit, which had neither windows nor ventilation. The flesh had fallen from the man's legs.

At an early hour yesterday morning some unknown attempted to throw a dynamite bomb into a room over the Exchange State bank at Breckinridge, Colo., occupied by George Engle, president of the institution. The bomb missed the window and dropped to the sidewalk, where it exploded, shattering the windows of the bank and adjacent buildings. The purpose of the bombthrower, apparently, was to assassinate Engle.

One hundred Anarchists, some of whom were recently liberated from German prisons, met at Weissensee yesterday. The speakers denounced the Social Democrats. The mention of the names of Ravachol, Pallas and other Anarchists who have taken part in outrages was received with prolonged applause. The speakers declared that the doings of these men were child's play compared with what would be done in the future. Arrests are likely to follow.

A. B Low, a juror in the Dr. Meyer poisoning case (New York), was seized with an epileptic fit while the attorney was summing up for the defense, and the court hastily adjourned until today.

Joseph Bruner of Omaha, alias Dimling of St. Augustine, Fla., was arrested in Kansas City, Kan., last night while in the act of robbing the guests of the Fifth street hotel. Bruner had hundreds of dollars worth of jewelry on his person.

The Cherokee senate is holding up the impeachment resolution against Chief Harris, hoping to arrange a compromise between the council and the chief. No action will be taken until all efforts at arbitration prove futile.

Fred Wild, assistant general passenger agent of the Union Pacific at Denver, was yesterday appointed general freight agent of the Denver, Texas and Gulf by Receiver Trumbull.

An evening paper at Pittsburg yesterday printed a sensational story to the effect that the big Carnegie steel plant at Homestead will be closed down indefinitely in all departments on December 23. Secretary Lovejoy anticipated no such action, however, according to an interview had with him.

Ten thousand dollars in gold have been stolen from the cellar of David Stout's house near Haughville, Ind. Stout is over sixty years old, and the money was the savings of years. The whole affair has been carefully concealed, and it was only on Sunday that the story got beyond the family. Stout says that when he last counted the hoard there was $7,000, but since then he had added $3,000 more. It is not known when the money was taken or by whom.

Chancellor McGill of New Jersey has ordered the National Cordage company sold to the United States Cordage company for $5,000,000, the sum bid. The total debt of the National company is shown to be $12,770,000. The holders of $11,290,000 of the bonds assented to the plan. Ex-Treasurer Davis' application for a stay was dismissed by the court.

In a letter, written at Boston, to a sporting paper, Charley Mitchell says that immediately after his theatrical engagement, which ends on Dec. 22, he will go to Jacksonville and commence active training. "This will give me four weeks to finish training," said Mitchell. "This is ample time, as I have been daily taking regular exercise and have reduced my weight over fifteen pounds."

The Colorado Fuel and Iron company has contracted with the receiver of the Union Pacific for the delivery of 30,000 tons of steel rails. This will give employment to 1,500 men at the Pueblo (Col.) works.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Democratic club of Massachusetts was held at Boston yesterday, and last night the organization partook of its annual banquet. Hon. Charles B. Hamlin, assistant secretary of the treasury, was a guest of the club and was the principal speaker. Three hundred prominent state Democrats were present. Among the other speakers was ex-Governor Russell.

Representatives of the railroads in the transmissouri division of the Western Passenger association are holding a meeting at Denver to devise means to improve traffic between Colorado and Missouri river points. The Missouri Pacific, the Rock Island, the Burlington, the Santa Fe, the Union Pacific, and the Tremont and Missouri Valley are among the roads represented.

TURF WINNERS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—Winners: Bisco, Roscoud, Eyelet, Judge Morrow, Illume.

ST LOUIS, Dec. 18.—Madison winners: Pizzo, April Fool, Harry M, May Bird, Sunderland.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ills., Dec. 18.—Winners: Irene E. My Partner, Bevis, Republic, Paddy Flynn.

TRAIN ROBBERS SENTENCED.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 18.—Dick Wallace, Lum Dalton, Lewis Shelton and Bob Brunson, alias Broncho Bill, who held up and robbed the International and Great Northern train near Duval on the 11th inst., were arraigned today. Each was found guilty and sentenced to thirty-five years in the penitentiary.

THE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—But two-thirds of the delegates of the American Federation of Labor attended the convention today, the others having returned home. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Chicago police for refusing to permit the unemployed to meet on the lake front last summer, and declaring that the prohibition was "a revival of the tyranny George III imposed on our revolutionary forefathers." A resolution recommending the passage of a free coinage bill by congress, at the ratio of sixteen to one, thus relieving the monetary stringency, was adopted after considerable discussion.

Several delegates claimed to have discovered a scheme to push through the convention a resolution fostered by a Pacific coast corporation, and the charge was made that $5,000 had been guaranteed to certain delegates if the alleged scheme were successful. The matter originated in a speech by David Lubin, a millionaire of Sacramento. He advocated "a plan for revolutionizing the distribution of wealth." He contended that farm products, in limited weight and bulk, should be mailable at the rate of 1 per cent per pound for any distance within the United States. Later a resolution was introduced for the distribution of literature favoring the Lubin idea among the labor organizations.

During the discussion of the resolution, Delegate Mahone stated that he believed that it had in it a capitalistic scheme to divert the attention of labor organizations favoring governmental ownership of railroads. It was hinted, he said, that the railroad corporations of the west were at the bottom of the affair, and he declared that a letter in the hands of a delegate had exposed the alleged scheme.

The letter was finally produced. It stated that Delegate McGlynn of California, who brought Lubin before the convention, had not been sent as a delegate, and intimated that his expenses were paid by Lubin. This McGlynn indignantly denied.

An amendment to the resolution, stating that the federation believed that the idea of uniformity of transportation for farm produce was worthy of consideration, was passed, and this ended the trouble.

TODD ASSAULTS AN EDITOR.

FLORENCE, Kan., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—State Labor Commissioner J. F. Todd made a murderous and unprovoked assault on J. E. House, editor of the Bulletin, this morning. The latter was standing on the platform talking with a friend, when Todd sneaked up behind and hit him with a heavily loaded cane. House turned, receiving another blow as he did so, and grappled with his antagonist, and in less time than it takes to tell it had taken the cane from him and was pummeling the face of Todd in lively style. The crowd surged up and depot employes separated them. House received some severe cuts and bruises, but was otherwise uninjured.

The affair grew out of a newspaper controversy. The Bulletin some weeks ago charged Todd with making improper proposals to a young lady who was a fellow passenger on a Rock Island train. Todd denied the charge in his party organs, but the Bulletin came back with additional proof as to his guilt, and made sweeping allegations, laying numerous crimes at his door. Todd failed to make a denial, and his cowardly attack today furnished additional evidence of their truth. He got out of town before the marshal arrived on the scene, going toward Topeka. A warrant for his arrest for assault with intent to kill was issued and placed in the hands of Constable Cooper, who is now chasing him somewhere between this city and Topeka. The sympathy of the citizens, irrespective of party, is with the editor of the Bulletin.

A TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—It is stated here that ground will be broken inside of sixty days and work will be begun on a competing transcontinental railway out of San Francisco. The company is said to be the San Francisco and Atlantic. Frederick Homer is president, and the other officials mentioned are J. W. Risenhult, G. F. Durand and Sir Douglas Fox, of Victoria street, London. F. C. Fox is said to be in Southern California now with a corps of engineers. It is said that a number of interested financiers registered last week at the San Pedro point. It is said also that bids are now being received for construction for the San Francisco and West Shore road, a part of the system.

The reported scheme is that the new road will intersect the Atlantic and Pacific line at some point, and that contracts have been let for the building of 300 miles of the road south from San Francisco.

It was part of the plan of the Atlantic and Pacific to ultimately reach the coast, and the Atchison, which controls the St. Louis and San Francisco line, may contemplate arrangements for a through line from the Mississippi river to Frisco via the Atlantic and Pacific route.

SCARED PRINTERS.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 18.—A fire, originating from crossed electric light wires, at the foot of the elevator shaft of the Times building, at 9 o'clock tonight, almost caused a panic among the compositors. The fire gained considerable headway before the alarm was given, the elevator man having run away, and when the compositors and the editorial force, who were situated on the fourth and fifth floors, were finally apprised of the danger they immediately sought the fire escape. The only other exit was a narrow winding stairway around the elevator shaft, which could not be used. All finally reached the ground in safety, except Thomas Calvert, who, in the excitement, jumped from the second story to the sidewalk and was badly injured. Three female compositors fainted, and had to be carried down a ladder by the firemen. The loss was small.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

LAND OFFICE FIGURES.

WORK DISPOSED OF AT ENID IN THE NINETY-DAY LIMIT.

Over Six Thousand Homestead Entries and Nearly Three Hundred Declaratory Statements Made.

About Nine Hundred Contests to be Adjudicated—The Commencement of Hearings to Begin at an Early Date

The Townsite Board at Newkirk Finally Completed—The Discovery of Silver and Galena Ore Alleged to Have Been Made Near Santa Fe. The Veins Found at Depths of Twelve and Twenty Feet—An Assay to be Made. Notes.

WORK OF THE ENID LAND OFFICE.

ENID, O. T., Dec. 18—[Special.]—On Saturday, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock noon the ninety days required by law for homestead settlers to make application to enter their respective quarter sections of land expired. For the first time since the memorable 16th of September (the date of the opening of the Cherokee strip to settlement) the line was disposed of, and the land office doors thrown open, and every person desiring to file was allowed to present his application and the same was placed on record. The Enid land district comprises all lands between townships 20 and 29 inclusive and ranges 3 to 8 inclusive, and contains about 1,500,000 acres, 7,300 homesteads, besides sections 16 and 36 set aside for school purposes and sections 13 and 33 for educational purposes.

The work performed by Register Patterson and Receiver Hassler and their efficient clerks has been simply phenomenal. These officers have been kept very busy day and night (Sundays included), and they have executed more work and made a better record than has ever before been made in Oklahoma, or in the United States for that matter, as the appended statement will show. On Sept. 16, 1893, at about 1:20 o'clock p. m., the first homestead entry (that of N. F. Locke of Mobile, Texas) was placed on record, on the northwest quarter of section 21, township 23, range 5 west. This was before the land office building was completed. The frame simply was standing, and the tables, desks, etc., used were constructed of boards laid upon carpenters' trestles.

From this time until the 16th day of December, 1893, the officers have hardly had time to breathe, and have carried on the work pertaining to the office in the best possible manner for the interests of the homestead settlers. These facts have not been understood by the settlers, and a great number of attorneys here who are not familiar with the work that has to be performed in a United States land office.

At 12 o'clock noon of Dec. 16 (three months after the opening) the following is an abstract of the business transacted at this office: Six thousand three hundred and fifty-nine homestead entries, 277 soldiers' declatory statements, 9 townsite applications, 1,563 rejected and suspended applications, 23 applications to amend, 44 restorations of right, and 907 contests filed. Between 1,500 and 1,600 of these were mailings by mail. The filings by mail have all to be examined, and, if found correct, placed on record, and the applicant notified. If rejected they have to be sent back to the applicant, stating the cause of their rejection.

These figures carry out and sustain the previous statements of the work performed, and reflect great credit on the executive ability of the land officials. A contest building has been added to the office, and contests will begin at an early date. This department is conducted by Judge Robinson, a competent lawyer and a courteous gentleman, who is well qualified to fill this important position.

The demurrers in the Rock Island railroad cases were sustained by Probate Judge Tompson Saturday. John I. Dills and Rogers & Elliott appeared for the company. First blood for the railroad.

The "fire laddies" have gotten together quite a little paraphernalia. In case of an outbreak they can do considerable effective work with the tools they already have. Pabst and Anheuser-Busch will soon have hook and ladder companies and competition is strong among the "boys" to get to run "wild de machen."

Six private schools, conducted by able school ma'ams, are looking after the young idea of Enid.

There are many strangers in our city looking for investment. They express themselves as simply astonished at our phenomenal growth.

Sunday was a perfect summer day, and the attendance at the various churches in the city was very noticeable.

A dramatic society has been organized and a rehearsal is now going on for a play to be had during the holidays.

A steam planing mill now sounds its whistle morning, noon and night. Who says Enid is not putting on metropolitan air?

Waterworks are the present great need in our city, and the board of trade is negotiating for them at an early date.

Hon. W. S. Lamb of Kingfisher spent Sunday here looking after his property.

ORE FROM THE STRIP.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—As your correspondent was jogging along on his way homeward to visit his wife and babies he fell in with Mr. J. M. Haynes of Santa Fe, that arrogant little town which presumes to put on metropolitan airs, and claims Perry as one of its suburbs.

Mr. Haynes was on his way to Topeka, taking some galena and silver ore which was taken from a well in Santa Fe. He is going to have this ore assayed, to see if it will be profitable to work the mine. He says Santa Fe was in great excitement over the find. The ore-bearing veins were found at the depths of twelve and twenty feet. The first was sixteen inches thick and and apparently rich. The thickness of the second was not yet ascertained when he took his departure.

Mr. Haynes is building the first stone structure in the new country. It is located on the main street of Santa Fe. It is a two-story building 25x60 feet. Mr. Haynes will put in this a first-class stock of dry goods. He is enthusiastic in his praise of the new country. He sees in Oklahoma territory the embryo of a great state. He is especially loud in the praise of Santa Fe and Guthrie. He says the great desideratum of Santa Fe is a good hotel. From what he says, if a man would put in a house like the Daily "the only brick hotel" of Guthrie, it would be a fortune to him.

NEWKIRK NOTES.

NEWKIRK, O. T., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—The townsite board at this place is complete at last. E. O. Walker has been appointed chairman.

A building and loan company has been organized at this place.

W. H. Bowen, postmaster at Blackwell, is in town.

White & Greider of Kansas City have opened up of the finest stocks of hardware to be found in the strip.

Two hundred heads of Democrats went to Blackwell Saturday night to organize a city club at that place.

The Republicans at this place organized a club Saturday night to prepare for the city election.

The county board of pension examiners for this county is composed of Drs. Biggs and Hamlin of this city and Dr. Padon of Blackwell.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Francis Parkman and His Fame—Grant Allen's New Novel.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—One of the ablest of the English historians, meeting Robert T. Lincoln at a dinner in London, said to him "I am inclined to think from what I hear that you have in the states an author who is more highly esteemed here than he is in his own country. I have heard Professor Freeman speak of him as the ablest of American historians and express astonishment that his works should not be better known to his countrymen. Professor Stubbs and Mr. Green have each expressed admiration for his work. I refer of course to Francis Parkman."

It was also said at this gathering that some one asked James Russell Lowell when he was minister to England, who of all American writers of his own generation he thought would bear the highest repute during the next century, and Mr. Lowell answered instantly: "I think, without doubt, that the man who is perhaps the least known of American writers of ability while he is living will be esteemed in the next century in many respects the ablest of them. I mean our historian, Francis Parkman."

Mr. Parkman has recently died, and the comments occasioned by his death perhaps made his name more familiar to Americans than any of his historical writings. It is announced that Mr. Parkman's publishers propose very soon to bring out a popular edition of his works, and one of such reasonable cost as would bring them within reach of persons of very moderate income. When that is done, Americans will probably be more familiar with his writings than they have hitherto been.

George Bancroft, who is the most famous if not the ablest of American historians, once speaking of contemporaneous writers, said to the writer: "I have often wondered why it is that the American public does not know Parkman better. To me he seems in many respects the ablest historian that we have had, and I believe that he will rank with the ablest who have written history in the English language. He possesses the literary charm of Macaulay without his failings. He seems to be as accurate as a man—possibly even as accurate as Stubbs himself. He has the literary charm which is the chief quality of Green's delightful history, and he has opened up to us that very important epoch of American colonial life which developed the conditions which made the American revolution possible."

This, coming from George Bancroft, was very high praise, and it illustrates that complete freedom from envy which always

GRANT ALLEN.

characterized Mr. Bancroft, and which made him the first to accord praise to the work of any American historian who deserved commendation. There came a charming smile to the venerable historian's face as he thus talked of Parkman and went on to say: "Perhaps I feel unusually kind toward Mr. Parkman because we have some tastes in common which do not spring out of our interest in historical study. You know I am very fond of roses, and rather proud of a collection which I have in my garden here in Washington and also at my home in Newport. But Parkman knows more about roses than I do, and has beaten me in the production of new and choice varieties. His roses are in their way quite as fine as his literary work."

Here Mr. Bancroft took the writer to his Washington gardens and showed him his collection of roses, which was a very beautiful one, but which he insisted did not compare with that one possessed and developed by Mr. Parkman at his home at Jamaica Plains, near Boston. Bancroft had almost as great a repute among floriculturists as a raiser of roses as he did among literary men for the colossal labor involved in the preparation of his "History of the United States." And yet he was glad to accord the tribute of superiority to Mr. Parkman for this specialty, just as he seemed to acknowledge that Parkman was an abler writer of history than he.

Mr. Parkman, though some 10 or 12 years younger than Wendell Phillips, had always pleasant relations with that greatest of American rhetoricians. He did not agree with him in some of his views, but he had profound admiration for the art which Phillips displayed upon the platform and regarded his speeches as models of rhetorical form. They used to talk sometimes about their methods of preparing—the one his historical essays and the other his platform addresses. In some respects these methods were similar.

Mr. Parkman had from early life trouble with his eyes, which made it necessary for him to employ amanuenses, not only in the writing of his works, but in the reading of much of the data which he had collected. They read to him, and he assimilated, digested carefully the facts, and after thorough mental preparation of this kind sat down to his dictation.

Had Mr. Parkman embraced any other department of literature he would probably have achieved more speedy if not more lasting fame, for his mental resources were as varied as they were strong.

Perhaps this wide range of literary talent is nowhere better represented than in the case of Grant Allen, who began his active career as a writer of delightful works on nature, but has recently been turning his attention to novel writing, and today he ranks with the first of English fiction writers. Although he was born in Canada, he has always had a liking for America.

His recent story, "The Scallawag," is proving decidedly successful, and his forthcoming novel, "At Market Value," is said to be his best work. While it is a long road from such subjects as "Vignettes From Nature" and "Physiological Æsthetics" to romance, yet the latter is the most remunerative.

E. J. EDWARDS.

—Mistress—"So you are going to leave my service? Now, what motive impels you to go away?" Servant—"It's no motive, madame; it's a soldier!"—

GEOGRAPHY OF CRIME.

Murder a Product of Lack of Civilization.

The Restraining Influence of Religious Sentiment—Countries Where the Most Murders Are Committed.

Murder, geographically considered, is the product of lack of civilization, writes Prof. Oettinger in his "Moral Statistics." Whenever a state of government is in a state of disorganization the people become demoralized, educational and religious progress is at a standstill, and murder is bound to increase. It is essential to lay great stress on the religious feeling of a community, because comparatively few murders occur in Turkey, a country deranged and unsettled in its affairs, wherein a large proportion of the people are lacking in civilization and culture. But the Islam faith is productive of a certain religious sentiment in these uneducated masses which prevents murder, the greatest crime against human and divine laws. Compared with Turkey, Greece, once the seat of civilization, but now demoralized and degraded by Turkish influence, without the prohibitive power of the Mohammedan religion, manifests the truth of this assertion by rolling up, in a population of less than 2,000,000 people, 316 murders, and 475 felonious assaults, an average of one killed or maimed for every 2,800 souls. This number overshadows demoralized Ireland, where for a number of years the most terrible agrarian crimes, murders, arson, etc., have been committed, the outcome of the atrocious feeling between landowners and the peasantry.

Another country with a large percentage is Spain, and an increase in bloodshed goes hand in hand with its gradual decline. A glance at the criminal statistics of the United States demonstrates that murder reaches its highest percentage among the uneducated class, who can neither write nor read. In the state of Texas, for example, one murder occurs to every eight thousand five hundred inhabitants. In Illinois this percentage is considerably lowered, one murder being quoted for every fifty thousand.

Germany of late years shows an increase of murder cases and assaults, born out of socialistic tendencies. The murder percentage of Great Britain is comparatively small, with the exception of London and Ireland, and personal safety in England and Scotland is commended on all sides. Even few thefts are committed in the level portions. France, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland record murder statistics similar to those of Germany. No substantial data can be obtained about Russia, but the striking increase in political murders, signalized by the nihilistic and socialistic era, needs no comment. No state in the world rolls up more revolutionary attacks and crimes at the present time than Russia. During the year 1886-87, the last authentic report that could be obtained, three thousand persons were deported to Siberia for life.

As with suicide and murder, it is with theft, geographically speaking. Lack of culture and civilization is synonymous with increased theft and dishonesty, not so much on account of the immoral and depraved condition of the people as because of lack of protection. Theft in Sweden and Norway, in Denmark and the extreme north is exceedingly rare. The oriental and southeastern states show an alarming amount of theft, and next to America Turkey, Russia, the Balkan states and Hungary contain the most crooks.

Fraud in all its various denominations, ranging from high-grade swindle in its manifold phases down to small shady transactions which hover between dishonest practices and technical evasions of the law, has its home principally in the large cities of the world. London is a perfect mecca for swindlers, while throughout England, with the exception of London, business dealings are characterized by sound principles of honesty. Comparatively little fraud is practiced in the northern and western states, as Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland, Holland, Belgium, France and Switzerland rank favorably in this respect. In Germany a striking decline is noticeable in fraudulent transactions. The same conditions—lack of civilization and education—which prevail with other crimes pertain to fraud. Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and, above all, Russia lead the line.

In a Restaurant.

Guest—What have you got?

Waiter—I've got liver, calve's brains, pigs' feet—

Guest—Hold up there! I don't want a description of your physical peculiarities. What have you got to eat is what I want to know.—Texas Siftings.

Not Wholly Stupid.

Crummer—That fellow Gilleland doesn't know enough to go in when it rains.

Voices—That may be, but he knows enough to steal an umbrella when he needs it.—Truth.

Six Meals a Day.

Queen Victoria has evidently pondered well on the saying that man must eat to live. At Balmoral, where she lives in the simplest possible way, she begins day at 8 o'clock with tea, chocolate, or coffee, and dry toast. At 9:30 she has breakfast, small trout freshly caught from the river Dee being an invariable dish. At 12:30, after her morning outing, she has a little refreshment—an egg beaten up in milk, some soup, and a little fruit. She lunches at 2. Later in the afternoon there is the invariable afternoon tea, and between 9 and 9 dinner is served. Thus on six meals a day does her majesty manage to sustain nature.—Chicago Tribune.

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