The Wichita Daily Eagle.

VOL. XXIV. WICHITA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1896. NO. 63

IS THIS THE CHARGE?

GHASTLY ONSLAUGHT ON THE FAIR NAME OF PAT NAGLE.

BOARD BILL UNPAID

THAT SAID TO BE THE REASON OF THE SENATE'S DELAY.

DUE A CAPITAL HASH-HOUSE

NAGLE'S FRIENDS EXPLAIN WHY IT WAS OVERLOOKED.

And the People of Kingfisher, Regardless of Politics, Said to be Very Indignant.

Kingfisher, O. T., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—The report sent out from Washington that the nomination of Patrick S. Nagle for the office of United States marshal to succeed E. D. Nix, was about to be held up or withdrawn, on account of an unpaid board bill caused general consternation among all parties here. Mr. Nagle has lived here since the opening the Oklahoma, and is known to every man, woman and child in this city to be a man of honor and integrity. Everybody in Kingfisher county knows that Mr. Nagle would not on any account attempt to avoid the payment of a just obligation, and this attempt to embarrass him and to place obstructions in the way of his confirmation is roundly denounced by Republicans, Populists and Democrats alike. A number of the leading Republicans of this city are talking of calling a mass meeting of the citizens to denounce this attempt to cast odium on one of our leading citizens, and an upright and honest man. There is nothing in the charge that reflects the least on the honesty of Mr. Nagle, when the facts are known, and if the person who made this great discovery had pursued his investigations a little further he would have exonerated Mr. Nagle.

The facts are these: There was a bitter fight among the Democrats of this city over the appointment of a post master to succeed Mr. Mills, Republican It is well known that Colonel James Nester Dent made numerous visits to Washington in his own behalf. It is equally well known that Mr. Cleveland for some reason failed to make a postmaster of Colonel Jim.

Then the fight came up between Lee Wallace, a local statesman, and Colonel Philx Haskel, a highly respected citizen who attested his democracy on the bloody battlefield of Virginia in "Stonewall" Jackson's brigade when Wallace was in his swaddling clothes. The fight was bitter in its intenseness, and prodigal in its stubbornness. A street fight was involved in the struggle. Emissaries of the respective favorites were sent to Washington to intercede with the powers that be. Mr. Nagle was sent as the representative of Mr. Wallace. His expenses were to be paid by Mr. Wallace, and those citizens of Kingfisher who favored the location of the postoffice at a certain point in the city.

As every one knows, Mr. Nagle failed in his mission. Mr. Nesbitt, a Missouria Democrat, was appointed postmaster.

While Mr. Nagle was in Washington the friends of Mr. Wallace failed to keep him supplied with sufficient funds to pay all his expenses. When Colonel Nesbitt was appointed, and Mr. Nagle's presence in Washington was no longer necessary, he wired the bank here to honor a draft for $35, the amount of his hotel bill. The bank wired back that the draft would be honored. Mr. Nagle drew on the bank here for that amount and came home. When the draft came an official of the bank called upon several of Mr. Wallace's supporters to pay in sufficient money to cover the amount drawn for, but the incentive to liberty on their part was then absent, and the bank sent the draft back protested. Afterwards the bill was sent to a local attorney for collection, but the attorney being absent the account was placed in a pigeon hole by the attorney's clerk and there it lay until this investigation brought it out.

The bank never informed Mr. Nagle that the draft was protested; the attorney never presented the bill to him; he never knew that the bill was yet unpaid until since the persident sent his name to the senate. The above are the facts in the case, and can be established by producing the telegram sent at the time in relation to the draft and by affidavits of the bank officials and the attorney who had the claim for collection.

ANTI-NAGLE MEN IN GUTHRIE.

Guthrie, O. T., Jan. 28.—The old administration crowd are making a desperate fight to defeat the confirmation of Mr. Nagle as United States marshal. The entire crowd, from governor down to district clerks, were closeted together yesterday, and today several trusted agents started for Washington with grips full of resolution and charges.

One of the strongest documents against Mr. Nagle is an opinion of the territorial supreme court, handed down last winter, in which it is shown he received a lot of law books, shipped by Crane & Co., of Topeka, to the mayor of Kingfisher, sold them to an innocent third party, and pocketed the proceeds.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—The senate committee on judiciary has received many messages from Democrats in Oklahoma demanding that the nomination of Pat Nagle for United States marshal of Oklahoma be held until they have had time to present evidence that he is not the right man for marshal of Oklahoma. Senator Hoar, chairman of the committee, today stated that time had been given in response to the request and that nothing would be done with the nomination by the committee before Friday next.

DAWES COMMISSION.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—The representatives of the citizenship association, headed by the Rev. N. J. Campbell, called on the president this morning and spent half an hour in conference. The president asked many questions about conditions in the Indian Territory and expressed himself as relying largely upon the Dawes commission on matters in that country.

Soon after this delegation left, ex-Chief Harris headed a delegation of the tribes to call on the president, but the president was engaged at the time and they left their remarks in writing.

At 2:30 this afternon the Dawes commission called on the president and remained for three hours. They went over the whole matter and it is understood that the president intimated that the commission should proceed to place the bill they have drawn up, a synopsis of which has been covered in these dispatches, before congress.

THERE'S A MAN IN POND CREEK.

Pond Creek, O. T., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—The many friends of James T. Griffin are pleased to learn that he stands an excellent show of receiving the appointment of United States marshal for this territory. He has strong backing. The ex-chief clerk of the interior department, Joseph Daniels, is now in Washington in the interest of Mr. Griffin, and he has the endorsement of the administration Democrats of the territory. He is running in the front rank of conestants, and his friends are making strong efforts for his appointment. If he does not secure the plum the man that does will realize that he has been to a fight. He is a strong administration Democrat and the mantle of Nix will fall on good shoulders if Mr. Griffin is appointed.

FOUND BY THE PUBLICATION

Case of Great Interest to Bank Depositors Decided in Oklahoma.

Perry, O. T., Jan. 28.—Before the probate court at Oklahoma City, Saturday, the case of Thomas Robertson vs. T. M. and C. D. Richardson, was tried. This was a case to recover $450 deposited with the old First State bank, owned by the Richardsons, and lost in the crash of the consolidated banks, or the First State bank of Perry. Mr. Robertson is a farmer, living five miles southeast of the city, and the loss of this money very seriously crippled him, as it did many others. He claims to have known nothing of the consolidation of the two banks until after the failure.

The defense could not swear that they sent this particular depositor notice of the consolidation, nor that he received a copy of the Perry Enterprise containing notice of the withdrawal of the Richardsons. Testimony of the defense was to the effect that he received notice with the rest, and, being a subscriber of the Perry Enterprise, he was fully notified, according to the spirit of the law.

After a protracted fight, in which Attorneys Tillery and Snyder contested every inch of the ground, the case was given to the jury, who retired to their room. The first ballot was unanimous in favor of the Richardsons. Naturally the defense was much gratified, as this was considered the most doubtful of the cases now pending, as Mr. Robertson swears, without qualification, that he absolutely saw no notice of the consolidation, nor knew anything of it until after the failure, and the defense could not prove, except in a general way, that this plaintiff had notice.

MAYBE FIGURES WON'T LIE

But They Tell Two Different Stories About Statehood.

Guthrie, O. T., Jan. 28.—A controversy is going on between Hensley, chairman of the immediate statehood forces, and R. B. Forrest, who is opposed to immediate statehood. The figures are interesting. Mr. Forrest gives the following table of the vote at the Oklahoma City convention:

For immediate statehood:

The counties of Blaine, Beaver, Grant, Garfield, Payne and Wood, 10 votes each.

Against immediate statehood: The counties of Cleveland, Day, Lincoln, Woodward and Washata, and the Osage and Kiowa and Commanhe nations, 10 votes each.

Canadian county, 4 for immediate statehood, and 6 against.

D, 3 for and 7 against.

G, 2 for and 8 against.

Kingfisher, 8 for and 2 against.

Kay, Logan, Noble and Oklahoma, each, 5 for and 5 against.

Pottawatomie, 1 for, 9 against.

Pawnee, 8 for and 2 against.

Total, 112 in favor of immediate statehood, and 118 against.

According to Hensley's figures the vote would have stood:

Blaine, Beaver, Grant, Garfield, Payne and Wood, 10 votes each; Kay, 5; Logan, 5; Noble, 5; Oklahoma, 5; Pottawatomie, 1; Pawnee, 8; Canadian, 4; G, 8; D, 7; a total of 108 votes, in favor of immediate statehood.

Cleveland, Lincoln, Osage Nation, Woodward and Washita, 10 each; Canadian, 6; D, 3; G, 2; Kingfisher, 2; Kay, 5; Logan, 5; Noble, 5; Oklahoma, 5; Pottawatomie, 9; Pawnee, 2; a total of 164 votes against immediate statehood.

The statistics show, according to Hensley's figures, that the immediate statehood people represented 124,543 people, while the opposition represented 112,547. Mr. Forrester's figures show that the immediate statehood delegates represented 119,432 and the opposition, 129,568.

WEARIES OF THE ERMINE

Territorial Judge Springer Would Rather be a Corporation Attorney.

St. Louis, Jan. 28.—A special to the Republic from Muskogee, Indian Territory, says: It is stated here on excellent authority that ex-Congressman William M. Springer, judge of the Indian Territory court, has grown tired of his judicial duties and is anxious to return to the east. Your correspondent is informed that Judge Springer is an applicant for the position of solicitor of the Baltimore and Ohio, the palace recently vacated by John K. Cowen, elected president of the road. It is stated that Judge Springer has written to several influential friends in the government asking their influence to help him into the law department of the Baltimore and Ohio.

NO APPEARANCES OF SUICIDE

Death of Bessie Anderson at Salina, Kan., a Mysterious Affair.

Salina, Kan., Jan. 28.—Considerable mystery surrounds the death of Bessie Anderson, whose dead body was found stretched across a bed in the Almo hotel this morning. She came here from Junction City, Kan. She said she was waiting for her sister from Abilene, with whom she intended to go to Lincoln. Her sister did not put in an appearance. There was no appearance of suicide.

BIG PETITION FOR ARBITRATION

It is Circulated in England and Will be Also in America.

London, Eng., Jan. 28.—The text of a declaration is published here, urging the establishment of a permanent tribunal of arbitration for all English-speaking nations and suggesting that the governments give effect to the resolution on this subject of congress in 1892 and the house of commons in 1893. The declaration is signed by Dean Farrar, canon of Westminster; Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, president of the United Kingdom alliance; Rev. Thomas Bowman Stephenson, president of the Western Methodist conference; Lady Henry Somerset; William T. Stead and others, clergymen and editors of note. The declaration will now be sent throughout Great Britain and the United States for signatures.

Sir Michael Hicks—Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, speaking at Leeds today, said that there was good reason to expect a friendly agreement of the Venezuelan affair, but he considered a permanent arbitration tribunal practically impossible because matters might arise which could not be submitted to arbitration.

Russo-Turkish Treaty a Fact.

London, Eng., Jan. 28.—A special dispatch received today from St. Petersburg says: There is no doubt that arrangements point to a conclusion between Russia, Great Britain, France and Italy for final settlement of the Armenian question. These include Russia's occupation and administration of Anatolia and the purchase of Cyprus by Great Britain.

SHOULD BE A SHOT

TURPIE OF INDIANA SPEAKS ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Resolutions are All Very Well But a Few Nice Round Holes Bored Through the Sulton's Palace by Means of Uncle Sam's Big Guns, Were More to the Purpose—Thurston's Monroeism in Evidence—Voorhees Leads the Discussion on the Silver Bond Bill—Jones Will Force a Vote—House Proceedings.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—Foreign affairs and finance occupied the attention of the senate today. Mr. Thurston of Nebraska vigorously upheld a strong application of the Monroe doctrine, and was at times warmly applauded for the patriotic ring of his sentiments.

Senator Turpie of Indiana touched on the Turkish atrocities in a brief but very energetic speech, in which he declared that the resolution just passed by congress should be followed by a blow, a shot, which should crash through the sultan's seraglio, sweeping back Mohammedanism and advancing Christianity.

Mr. Voorhees of Indiana, who was until recently chairman of the finance committee, spoke in advocacy of the remonetization of silver and sharply arraigned those responsible for the elimination of silver from the coinage.

Mr. Gray of Delaware urged the advantage of a gold standard. His speech was notable in its presentation of the fluctuations of prices, showing them to result from natural acuses, and not from silver demonetization.

Mr. Clarke of Wyoming spoke in favor of silver coinage.

Another effort was made by Mr. Jones of Arkansas, in charge of the silver bond bill, to have the vote fixed for Thursday. Mr. Hill objected, however, and Mr. Jones notified senators to prepare for a test of endurance on next Thursday, as he would ask them to sit until a vote was taken.

A fruitless discussion of the resolution to inquire into the arrest of Eugene V. Debs occurred during the day, but action was deferred until tomorrow.

TURPIE OPENS THE BALL.

Mr. Turpie of Indiana this morning presented a petition concerning the Turkish massacres. He said that the time had come that there should be an official notification to Turkey and to the Mohammedan church that there had been a decadence in their power to proselyte with the sword.

"We have already sent a message," said the senator, referring to the concurrent resolution, "but a blow should follow. The message should be followed by a shot which would go crashing through the grand seraglio."

The senator urged that it would be a glorious day when the destruction of this Turkish power was brought about.

His remarks attracted much attention.

Mr. Call's resolution for investigation of the arrest of Eugene V. Debs came up and Mr. Call urged immediate action.

Mr. Hill of New York offered an amendment directing that the whole subject be investigated by the committee on judiciary. Mr. Call dissented, saying "These regular committees are the sepulcheres of legislation."

THURSTON'S MONROEISM.

The resolution finally went over to allow Mr. Thurston of Nebraska to address the senate on the Monroe doctrine. Senator Thurston said, in part:

"Were there nothing at stake but the mere adjustment of the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana, I should hesitate long and seriously before voting to commit this government to any intereference. But the present question rises high above any Venezuelan dispute. The British prime minister has seen fit officially to declare and to adivse this government that the Monroe doctrine has no place in the law of nations and has not been accepted or recognized by any of the European powers.

"The challenge thus broadly thrown down by Great Britain must be taken up by this republic, or the Monroe doctrine is a thing of the past. The British position so bluntly and almost insolently stated by Lord Salisbury has been reasserted from this floor, clothed in such splendid rhetoric and presented with such fervid eloquence as even to win American applause. I unhesitatingly assume that the applause was for the matchless ability of the orator, not for the sentiment of his address. I cannot believe that the views of the senator from Colorado, will commend themselves to the deliberate judgment of the American people.

"I agree with the senator that this is no time to stir up public passion; but I must insist that this is the time of all others to call forth the highest expression of loyalty and devotion to American institutions; I must insist that this is the supreme hour for dignified, positive and solemn deliberation of American purpose, camly, deliberatly stated"

Mr. Allen created a flutter of excitement by asserting that in his opinion the express purpose of referring the resolution to a standing committee was to suppress and kill it; it was an adroit means of sending the resolution into the "dark caverns" of the senate.

SILVER BOND BILL.

At 2 o'clock the silver bond bill was taken up, and after some skirmishing between Mr. Hill and Mr. Chandler, Mr. Jones of Arkansas in a vain effort of the last named to have Thursday at 2 p. m. fixed for a vote, Mr. Jones said: "Then I give notice that on Thursday I will ask the senate to remain in session until this bil is disposed of, and I ask all senators to come prepared on Thursday for such action."

Mr. Wolcott of Colorado said he hoped the physical test of endurance would not become necessary as a means of securing a vote. He pointed out that the friends of silver had been accused of opposing legislation. Now, it was the senators from the east who interposed opposition. Mr. Wolcott very strongly urged that the physical all night struggle be not resorted to.

Mr. Clarke (Rep. Wyo.) then addressed the senate in behalf of silver. The senator declared that the gold monometallist has hypnotized the country with the diabolical influences of a Svengali.

VOORHEES' SHORT TALK.

Mr. Voorhees (Dem. Ind.) rose for a "short talk" he said. He has seldom spoke of late, and was given attention. He said that the country was now in the midst of a revolution brought on by those who plotted against silver. It was this class which brought on panics destroying the parity of the metals. The men who demonetized silver in 1873, were, said Mr. Voorhees, "revolutionists." They sought to overcome the constitution, the laws and the policy of a country. After tracing the constant use of silver since the government began, the senator declared that the token of "sound money" applied to gold was a fraud. Silver was as much sound money as gold. It would effectually stop the raids on the gold reserve if the demans on the treasury were met by silver payments as well as gold.

Mr. Voorhees sarcastically reviewed Mr. Sherman's financial record. Under his leadership, the senator declared, the Republican party had broken faith with the soldiers, paying them with a depreciated paper money. The Ohio senator believed in "sound money" for Wall street, but not for the soldiers.

Mr. Vorhees declared that the gold withdrawals of the last twelve months was part of the conspiracy to compel the issue of interest-bearing bonds. Since the demonetization of silver, panics had been frequent. Ruin followed in the train of demonetization. To enrich creditors at the cost of debtors was the invariable purpose in the contraction of the currency.

ANGLOMANIA DERIDED.

Mr. Voorhees referred derisively to the Anglomania which made England foremost in certain frivolous social affairs and matrimonial bargains, and then condemned the prevailing tendency to bow to England in all financial legislation.

The senator recited the terms of the act of 1873 repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, passed at a time when he was chairman of the committee on finance. That act, while repealing the purchasing clause, explicitly recited that the policy of the United States was for the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination.

Mr. Voorhees said that for nineteen years he had consistently maintained his attitude in defense of silver. He had first come to congress on the issue of the resoration of silver. The senator closed with a vigorous assertion of the capability of the Democratic party to deal, not only with this great question, but also with the tariff, foreign affairs and all the important issues of the day.

Mr. Gray of Delaware, spoke of the advantages of a gold standard. It was the natural standard of the world, and mere legislative whim or fiat could not change the natural law. The senator controverted the assertion that cheap prices had followed the demonetization of silver. He asserted that invention and modern methods had brought about this reduction of prices. He contended also that low prices were for the benefit of the masses of the people.

Mr. Call gave notice of a speech eomorrow on the bond bill.

Mr. Palmer presented a resolution of respect to the memory of the late Representative Remann of Illinois, and as a mark of respect, the senate at 5:45 adjourned until tomorrow.

ALL QUIET IN THE HOUSE

Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill Passed.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The session of the house was brief today contrary to general expectation the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill precipitated no discussion whatever. None of the foreign complications were even mentioned and the bill was passed in less than an hour. The appropriations carried by the bill are about $100,000, in excess of those appropriated for the current fiscal year.

A resolution for the employment of an additional clerk in the folding room was passed after a protracted partisan debate, Representative Dockery (Dem., Mo.) contending that twelve additional house officers, with annual salaries aggregating $15,000, had been created by the Republicans, while Mr. C. W. Stone, (Rep., Pa.) maintained that the increase was only six, adding "five Democrats have been retained out of courtesy to the minority. If we are to be taunted because we have employed Democrats, perhaps we can find a way to dispose with their services."

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio in the chair, and took up the consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. The bill carries $1,637,058, being $98,000 in excess of the appropriation for the present fiscal year.

Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, explained that the bill was practically a re-enactment of the present law with such increases as the service required.

An amendment was adopted including in the $5,000 appropriated for the delief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, similar provision for American seamen on the coast of Alaska. Without further amendment the bill was passed.

Mr. Grow (Rep., Pa.) had read in open house, a bill appropriating $100,000 to aid in the establishment of schools for teaching articulate speech to deaf children.

Mr. Hadley (Rep., Ill.) then announced the death of his predecessor, Frederick Remann, from the Eighteenth district, July 14, 1895. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, after which at 2:35 p. m., the house, as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

FIRST-CLASS PLACE FOR A LOAN

Tampico, Mexico, as Described by a Man Who Knows a Good Thing.

Tampico, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, Jan. 28.—Proprietors of Wichita Daily Eagle: Will you kindly send me a copy of your paper, which I presume has the advertisement of the various real estate agents; if not, I presume you have a list you could consistently inclose.

This is the principle port of entrance on the gulf coast of Mexico, and the distributing point for a large area of Mexico. The construction of jetties gives a harbor for all vessels drawing twenty-six feet of water or less. Sheltered from storms and northers, vessels unload at all times, while at Vera Cruz all freights are lightened and frequently days are lost waiting for storms to subside. With its advantages this place of 10,000 inhabitants is destined to become the commercial and jobbing city of the republic. It needs American merchants, push and energy. A rich harvest awaits someone as profits in merchandising are enormous. The surrounding country is rich agriculturally, yet the native is too indolent to produce the necessaries of life consumed here, for which he receives enormous prices. All tropical fruits are raised here—corn, potatoes, beans, tomatoes, onions, etc. Sugar cane, rice, cotton, easily (hemp) and stock corn wholesales at $1.50 per bushel, duty 30 cents per bushel. Here is a market for Kansas corn. Potatoes are $2.40 to $4.40 per bushel, beans $1.50 per bushel, onions 8 cents per pound, tomatoes $2.50 per bushel, and all other things in proportion.

At Rascon on the Central and Liriaves, on the Monterey and Mexican Gulf, are located extensive sugar refineries, yet sugar retails here at 12 and 15 cents per pound, and coffee at 40 cents per pound, yet all the above mentioned articles are raised here in the republic. The republic has appropriated and will expend soon in the erection of wharves and custom houses, $2,000,000 at this place. An additional line of road is under construction direct to the city of Mexico, which will bring us within 225 miles of there by rail. Yet with all this not a newspaper nor a live real estate agent in a city of 10,000 inhabitants, yet the place is ripe for a boom and there is a fortune for the right person. Lots which sold in Monterey four years ago for $250 to $300 now sell for $5,000 to $10,000. This place will do the same.

W. S. PAGE.

Cardiff, Wales, Jan. 28.—The exploration of the coal mines near Tylerstown, which was wrecked yesterday, has been completed and it is found that the total killed amounts to fifty-six.

JOINED TO JENKINS

SUPREME COURT DECIDES A BIG RECEIVERSHIP CASE.

Being That Involving the Jurisdiction of the Circuit Court at Milwaukee in the Matter of the Appointment of the Northern Pacific Receivers, Courts of Other Circuits Within Whose Bounds the Road Lies Being Held Ancillary to Jenkins' Court—Choate Argues in the Stanford Case—Railway News.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Judge Field Harlin, Brewer and Brown of the supreme court today rendered a decision in the Northern Pacific receivership case holding all courts along the line of the road to be auxillary to Judge Jenkins' court at Milwaukee. The decision gives the Milwaukee court jurisdiction over the entire system in the matter of receiverships.

Justice Brown signed a special memorandum of his views, which is as follows:

"In view of the doubts suggested regarding the jurisdiction of the circuit court of the United States from the eastern district of Wisconsin to foreclose the mortgage in this case, and of the further fact that the business offices of this company have been, and still are, at St. Paul, I think the circuit court for the district of Minnesota should be treated as the court of primary jurisdiction. But as the whole object of the hearing before the justices assigned to the four circuits in which the property of the road is located, is to secure harmony of action, I have concluded to waive my personal views in defence to the opinion of my brethren and to accede to the recognition of the circuit court for the Eastern district of Wisconsin as the court of primary jurisdiction."

An order was signed by each circuit justice, and has been sent to each circuit court in his circuit. The order is as follows:

"It is ordered that in respect to the proceedings now being carried on for the foreclosure of mortgages on the Northern Pacific railroad company, the circuit court for the Eastern district of Wisconsin be regarded as the court of primary administration and that the proceedings in this court will be ancillary in their character and in aid of the proceedings in the court of primary administration. But this court reserves the right at any time, upon the application of any person or persons interested or upon its own motion, to make such orders and decrees as to it shall seem just, for the protection of the creditors of the railroad company residing within its jurisdiction."

THE STANFORD CASE.

Mr. Choate's argument today in the Stanford case was largely technical, possessing very little of the character of a personal appeal. He contended that the successive acts of congress relating to the Central Pacific and Union Pacific roads should be read together, and said that, being so read, they demonstrate that congress intended them to cover the entire relations of the government to all of the companies with respect to subsidy bonds, without reference to the laws of the states through which the roads passed, to which they were superior; that the roads were national institutions, military highways and mail routes; that the functions and liabilities of all the Pacific roads were the same, and that it was not intended to impose a burden upon the stockholders in one company; and that as to both companies the government looked to the companies alone for the performance of all that the acts imposed. These acts did not contemplate the personel liability of the stockholders of either road, but on the contrary did intend that there should be no personal liability of the stockholders for the bonds. He demonstrated that no such liability was imposed upon the Union Pacific stockholders, and contended that it was the purpose of the United States to place all the subsidized roads on an equal footing. Hence the Central Pacific stockholders should be relieved of all personal liability, notwithstanding any laws of the state of California to the contrary.

BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE

Pacific Railroad Funding Bill Advocated by Thurber.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Mr. Francis B. Thurber of New York appeared before the house committe on Pacific railroads today, as a representative of the National Board of Trade and the New York board of trade and transportation to advocate the passage or a funding bill for the Pacific railroads. He commended Senator Frye's bill for a hundred years' extension of the debate at per cent. The settlement of the Pacific railroad finances, he said, affected the business interests of the entire country. He had aroused the commercial bodies of the country to the cuppert of the anti-pooling clause of ex-Senator Reagan's interstate commerce bill, but the logic of events had convinced Senator Reagan and himself that the prohibition of pooling was necessary and that railroad rates were forced as low by competition and other forces as they could be.

The rates on the Pacific railroads were less than one-third of the standard at the establishment of the lines, and that this fact should be considered in paying obligations incurred on the basis of those conditions.

Congress should do three things to settle the business interests of the country: Pass a tariff bill to increase the revenue; a Pacific railroad funding bill, and a bankruptcy bill.

Mr. C. H. Tweed, attorney for the Central Pacific, also spoke.

In the hearing yesterday, Mr. Patterson of Tennessee had asked Mr. Price, of the Union Pacific, whether that company would be able to comply with a proposition to pay the principal of its debt to the government within a short time if the interest was remitted, and Mr. Pierce had answered in the affirmative.

Today Mr. Johnson of California asked the same question of Mr. Tweed, and he answered that he did not see how the Central Pacific railroad could comply with such a proposition. Its ability to do so would depend on the condition of the money market and whether the company could make a showing of earnings good enough to out the issue of bonds necessary to raise the funds, and he doubted whether such a showing could be made. Mr. Tweed declared that the ninety-nine year lease of the Central Pacific held by the Southern Pacific would not operate to prevent its acceptance of the terms of the Frye bill.

WELL, THAT SETTLES THAT

Better Rates Than so Far Offered, or No Encampment, Says Walker.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—A meeting of the Western Passenger association was held today for the purpose of considering the requests for an extension of time on the tickets for teh G. A. R. encampment at St. Paul and rates below those already granted for the meeting of the Knights of Pythias, at Minneapolis. Both requests were denied.

The Great Western road, which was the first to guarantee a rate for the Grand Army, of 1 cent per mile was strongly in favor of making the tickets with a twenty-day limit, instead of thirty days, as asked by the Grand Army.

The other roads were against it. It is likely that the Great Western, after going through the preliminaries called for in the association agreement, will give a time limit of at least twenty days on all tickets sold over its line. The other roads will not, however, meet this rate, certainly not for some months, and the officers of the G. A. R. say that they cannot depend upon one road.

In fact, Commander Walker of the Grand Army, is under instructions from the executive committee to give up the idea of holding the encampment at St. Paul, "unless the desired concessions can be obtained from the Western Passenger association." The refusal of ther oads to grant the extension was on account of the demoralization which they claim would result to their business if they issued tickets with so extended a return limit.

In the matter of the Knights of Pythias, the refusal to meet the one cent rate made by the Soo line was unanBuffalo, or any other point in the east, pitaafoolipanalMarmgFaltd sF it will not be granted any better terms, and possibly not as good as those offered by the western roads. The meeting today had positive assurances from the Joint Traffic association that if either the encampment or the meeting of the Knights of Pythias was held in their territory that no better rates would be made than have already been made by the western lines.

After disposing of the St. Paul and Minneapolis affairs, the meeting took up the question of party rates, and decided to do away with them entirely, making, however some provision for theatrical parties.

Chairman Caldwell was instructed to obtain the votes of absent lines on the proposition before promulgating any decree doing away with the rates.

Commander-in-chief Walker said after he had been informed that the Western Passenger association would not grant the desired extension on the tickets:

"Well, that simply lets St. Paul out of it. That is all there is to that. The entire matter will now be reopened and another city selected for the encampment."

When informed that the other roads of the Joint Traffic association had declared that they would not grant terms more favorable than those already made by the western lines, Commander Walker replied:

"Then there will be no G. A. R. encampment this year. We must have thirty day tickets or we will not have any encampment.

OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS ROAD

It Seems a Desirable Piece of Property, for Many Reasons.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Jan. 28.—Receiver Barnard of the Omaha and St. Louis railroad, which was sold yesterday and Mr. C. B. Gold of New York, who purchased the road in the interest of the first mortgage bondholders, are in Omaha today and have held consultations with several railroad men with reference to arranging traffic terms. Then the Santa Fe is looking for a connection at Des Moines and some of the guessers have connected that road with the new deal. The Pennsylvania road has a line to Keokuk and is also given credit for possibly having a finger in the Omaha and St. Louis pie. Gold announced that he represented the United States Trust company of New York, holders of the first mortgage bonds, and stated that he would for the present make no further announcements of the plans and purposes of the company.

BONDHOLDERS ACCEPT THE TERMS

Important Action Taken in the Union Pacific Reorganization.

New York, Jan. 28.—At a meeting of the bondholders of the consolidated first mortgage bonds of the Kansas Pacific railway, held today, at which over $6,500,000 of bonds were represented, it was voted unanimously to accept the terms offered the bondholders by the Union Pacific reorganization committee. The action taken binds all bonds deposited with the reorganization committee, amounting to $10,400,000 out of a total outstanding of $11,900,000, to the Union Pacific reorganization plan.

OLATHE FIRM IN DIFFICULTIES

Attachments Close the House of Marinner and Norvell.

Olathe, Kan., Jan. 28.—The firm of Marinner & Norvell, general merchandise, one of the oldest and best known firms of this part of the state, failed this morning. Their liabilities are about $35,000; assets, between $50,000 and $60,000. Chattel mortgages were filed early this morning in favor of Wyler, Ackland & Co., Cincinnati, $8,000; Spofford Bros., Kansas City, $6,000; Jones & Stilly, this city, $5,500; Mary A. Leomer, this city, $2,000; C. H. Rehman, $2,500. Many smaller mortgages were given to other parties and every creditor is secured. It is thought that the concern will begin business again. E. J. Marinner, senior member of the firm has been confined to his home three years by paralysis.

BULLETIN OF The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Wednesday, January 29, 1896.

Weather for Wichita today: Fair; preliminary; south winds.

Sun—Rises, 7:12; sets, 5:15. Moon—Waxing; rises, 4:33; sets, 6:54.

INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS

Pages.

1. Board Bill Story Against Pat Nagle
   Senate Foreign Affairs and Finances
   Imporant Railway Receivership Decision
   Filibuster Hawkins Lost at Sea
2. Agent Kront and His Father Arrested
   Woman Suffragists Go Petitioning
3. Land Pirates Operating in Missouri
   Stock Market Again Unsettled
5. Leonard Murder Case Plot Deepens
   Deposition Taken in the Cone Case
   Talk of Securing Paderewski
6. Express Companies Whack and Talk
   Kansas Redemption Appeal Advanced
7. Gomez Hears From the City of Havana

HAWKINS GOES DOWN

ALLEGED FILIBUSTERING VESSEL ENGULFED AT SEA.

SIX MEN ARE LOST

REMAINDER OF THE EXPEDITION TAKE TO THE BOATS.

ESCAPE JUST IN THE NICK OF TIME

PICKED UP BY PASSING SHIPS AND BROUGHT TO LAND.

Story of the Wreck Told by Jose C. Hernandez—And Flatly Contradicted by Gonzales De Quesada.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Jan. 28.—Twenty-five men from the steamer Hawkins, supposed to have been bound to Cuba with men and arms for the insurgents, have been landed here by a schooner. It was stated that the Hawkins was wrecked off Long Island Sunday.

Later—Thirteen other men from the steamerHawkins have been brought in. The Hawkins had cannon and ammunition on board.

New York, Jan. 28.—Jose C. Herandez, a Cuban who was on board the steamship J. W. Hawkins, an alleged fillibuster, which was wrecked off the western end of Long Island Sunday night, told the following story to a reporter for the Associated Press this afternoon:

"We left in the Hawkins last Sunday night," he began. "The steamship belonged to the Cuban revolutionary party, having been purchased recently by them for fillibustering work against the Spaniards.

"On board of her were 120 men of the Cuban revolutionary party. In addition to this was a crew of sixteen men. The ship was commanded by Captain Hall. C. H. Crowell was mate.

"We left New York at midnight last Saturday from the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, East river. We put out quietly in the dead of night and in a few minutes were steaming for the sound. We ran smoothly enough and all the next day. We had no trouble until 3 o'clock Monday morning. At that time the sea was beginning to get pretty rough and the engineer asked for help. He said that the engine room had sprung a leak and that the pumps were choked up. Two men from the revolutionary party were detailed to assist in bailing the engine room out with buckets.

ARMS OVERBOARD.

"Later more men were detailed for the same purpose, but the water kept gaining on them. We could not get the water out of the engine room as fast as it came in and the sea was getting rougher all the time. At last the water came into the engine rooms so fast that Captain Hall told us to lighten the ship by throwing over bags of coal. The coal was piled upon deck. We threw it over as fast as we could but it did not seem to do any good.

"Then we began to throw over the cases of arms and ammunition. We had a great quantity on board. There were over $50,000 worth of arms alone. We had two Hotchkiss guns, 1,200 Remington and Winchester rifles and one million rounds of ammunition. In addition to this there were 3,000 pounds of dynamite and a lot of raw material for making heavy explosives. All these things we threw into the sea, which by this time was boiling around us and sending great waves over the decks. We worked all night and when daylight came we had thrown all the cargo and coal overboard. Still the water continued to gain on us in the engine room, and at last it put out the fires.

SIGNALS OF DISTRESS.

"At intervals, all through the hours of darkness, we burned rockets and fired signals of distress. But it was not until about 8 o'clock in the morning that we saw another vessel. At that time we cited three schooners and they sailed as close to us as they could with safety. Then it was that we were ordered to the boats. There were six small boats on the steamship, but only five of them were available. The sixth was so covered up with wreckage which had been thrown over it by us in the efforts to get at the arms and coal, that we could not launch her in time.

"We got into our boats as fast as we could, but there was a terrible sea at this time and the work was dangerous and slow. We found out afterwards that we were about 29 degrees 58 minutes latitude and 72 degrees 33 minutes longitude west.

"Calisto Garcia Iniga was in command of the revolutionists and his son Garcia was second in command. General Rosa was also on board. These officers ordered us to take to the boats and we did so. I was in the first boat. There were about twenty men besides myself in that boat and it was greatly overcrowded and hard to manage in the rough sea.

SIX MEN DROWNED.

"The other sixty odd men came in the other two boats. Six were drowned in trying to get into the last two boats. I do not know the names of those drowned, but one was a French chemist who was with the expedition to make heavy explosives when we got to Cuba. There were two of these chemists, but only one of them was lost. Another of those who were drowned was a man named Alvercho. He was a member of the revolutionary party, as were the other four who were drowned. The boat I was in was picked up by the schooner Leander V. Beebe, Captain Howes, of Boston. She picked up the first three boats to leave the steamship and the others were picked up by the schooners Helen H. Benedict of Boston and Alicia B. Crosby of Portland, Me.

"We left the ship at 9 o'clock on Monday morning and twenty minutes later we saw her go down. She gave a great launch to one side and then settled into the sea.

"The schooner Leander V. Beebe sailed for this port but was taken off here off Long Branch at 10:30 o'clock this morning by the tug Fred B. Dalzell and brought direct to this city. I landed at pier 8, North river at 12:40 and reported at once to the headquarters of the revolutionary party in the Manhattan building. There they told me that they had received telegrams from Woodhull, Mass., and from Boston saying that the rest of the crew and the revolutionists were all safe, with the exception of the six that were drowned when we left the steamship.

NO AMERICANS ADOARD.

"There were no Americans on board the Hawkins. They were all Cubans who had been enlisted in this city to fight for the cause of freedom for Cuba. We were not drilled in this city but were enlisted here for the cause. We only know that we were going to Cuba.