

GOES WICHITA'S WAY

SENATE VOTES ON THE NORMAL SCHOOL PROPOSITION.

TWENTY-TWO FOR IT SEVENTEEN MEMBERS VOTE AGAINST THE MEASURE.

WAR ONCE MORE IN THE HOUSE

AND AGAIN THE MINORITY CARRIES THE POINT.

Text of the Resubmission Resolution and the Vote for and Against It—Fops Get After the Minors.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 17.—(Special)—Senator Lewelling's bill appropriating money for the location of a state normal at Wichita passed the senate today by the vote of 22 to 17.

MORE WAR IN THE HOUSE

War broke out in earnest in the house this morning.

Trueblood of Osage offered a resolution to appoint a committee on revision of the calendar, which was regarded on the republican side as an effort to advance Brown's railway bill.

At least thirty hands went up. It requires only ten to order a roll call, but Speaker pro tem Welles, who was in the chair, took a viva voce vote and declared the resolution adopted.

This brought at least twenty men to their feet with a loud hurrah and cry to call the roll. Welles ordered the sergeant-at-arms to restore quiet and arrest any member who refused to be in order.

Lambert ran up in front of the speaker and said it was simply revolution to change rules with less than a two-thirds vote.

Welles had announced that the majority was empowered by the constitution to do business, and while he was in the chair the majority would do business.

This hour kept up for nearly half an hour, when Brown of Pratt got the floor and moved to take a recess till 2 o'clock.

This motion carried on the Pop side and the morning session broke up in a regular Indian war whoop.

Lobbelt, Ury, Brown of Pratt and Speaker Street held a consultation at which time Mr. Lobbelt informed the speaker that if a roll call was not granted on that resolution there would be war, and war that was war.

He said he wouldn't do a thing from now till the end of the session but talk from the standpoint of personal privilege if such tactics were pursued.

Within five minutes after the riding began the galleries and lobbies were crowded and Pop leaders from all parts of the state house ran in and offered advice on the way out.

Senator Harris rushed up the center aisle and yelled at Brown of Pratt to adjourn till they could find themselves. This prevailed. Welles says he saw no hands until he had announced the adoption of the resolution, but he was probably so excited he forgot it.

For Lambert, with some eighteen or twenty others, demanded roll call before the motion was put. Not many of the leaders of the majority side went to dinner. Immediately upon adjournment they went into exclusive caucus for arrangements as to how to slide out of the roll with grace.

During the recess both sides of the house held caucuses and the Republicans decided to stand solid for their demand for roll call. Senator-elect Harris worked with the Populists to show that Welles's ruling was wrong and that the minority did have the right to ask for a roll call.

When the house reconvened, there was no more disturbance, the clerk proceeding with the roll call, thus admitting the contention of the minority.

Lobbelt, Cabbison and Lambert say that the Pops wanted the calendar revised and Brown's bill advanced, in a pot shot way, to avoid going on record. The Republicans declare that they will force roll call.

MUTUAL EXPECTATIONS.

The Pops are spitting in each other's faces.

At the opening of the morning session of the house C. L. Brown of Cowley introduced a resolution that an opinion should be asked of Attorney General Hoyle as to the constitutionality of a maximum freight rate law, and as to how far a rate reduction bill can go and stand the test of the courts.

This was getting on Railroad Brown's toes, and he got up and denounced the resolution as boys' play, a childish waste of time, and a by-play that ought not to be tolerated.

Brown of Cowley, who is one of the best workers on the bill, replied by saying that his railroad friend from Pratt was making a grand stand exhibition to the galleries of the seventh district when he prepared his bill.

This brought Brown of Pratt to his feet again when he searched everybody from Jerry Simpson to the pages of the house who had accused him of running a congressional boom and the motion was indefinitely postponed.

EDITOR MAYSE IS SAT ON.

Brown of Pratt then introduced the following resolution, which refers to H. C. Mayse, editor of the Clark County Clipper, who has written to the paper from Topeka.

"Whereas, one H. C. Mayse, employed as clerk of the committee on livestock of the house, has been guilty of writing articles for publication in the newspapers of the state which reflect on the honesty

and integrity of the members of the house; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the said H. C. Mayse is hereby expelled from the floor of the house and his name stricken from the pay roll."

Mayse is a rank Pop.

An Eagle correspondent saw Mr. Mayse this morning in regard to the resolution expelling him from the floor. He said:

"I have no apology to offer for anything I said. Brown saw me in company with Jerry Simpson several times and got the suspicion that I was taking sides with the sockless statesman in his fight on Brown. I'll balance accounts with him, all right. I told the truth about Street and I said no more than dozens of members have said, when I wrote to my paper that the speaker was incompetent, ignorant of parliamentary usages and unable to do business without a prompter. I'll get 'em."

RESUBMISSION.

Seaton's resolution met its death yesterday afternoon because it was a plain declaration for resubmission. The members were afraid of it. If it could have been covered with verbiage and softened to mean the same thing and say something else, it would have carried. Some of the men in explaining their votes stated that resubmission would come under initiative and referendum any way, and they felt that they ought to vote against this.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION.

The resolution reads: Section 1. That it is hereby recommended to the electors of the said state of Kansas, to vote at the next election of members to the house of representatives to be held A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, for or against, the repeal of the prohibition amendment, article 15 section 10, which is now part of the constitution of the state of Kansas.

Section 2. This recommendation shall be submitted to the electors of this state at the general election of members to the house of representatives in the year A. D. 1898, for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this recommendation shall have written or printed on their ballots "For a repeal of the prohibition amendment, article 15, section 10, which is now part of the constitution of the state of Kansas."

This recommendation shall be submitted to the electors of this state at the general election of members to the house of representatives in the year A. D. 1898, for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this recommendation shall have written or printed on their ballots "For a repeal of the prohibition amendment, article 15, section 10, which is now part of the constitution of the state of Kansas."

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PRAYS TO THE LORD

SPIRIT OF ANCIENT ISRAEL SEENDS IN OKLABOMA.

Alighting Upon the Rev. Mr. Newman, Who Addresses the Almighty With Reference to "Gold" Hugs and Chick Eggs—Verbatim Reproduction in Type of the Manuscript of a Remarkable Supplication—An Alva Partisan Strives to Get Even—Jewsharp Woodmansee Kicks on Photography—House and Senate.

Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 17.—(Special)—

"We thank the this morning our Heavenly father for thy many rich and Bountiful Blessings and Pray for a continuation of the Same we acknowledge over Zins and Bow in umble Submission to the chastising Rod for sending us the Gold Bugs and chick bugs to Eat our crops and mangle our Prosperity we Pray that thou wilt not send them this year and we pray our Heavenly father that thy will in the manipulators of our Prosperity may Be all the wandering stars to Hoam is received as the Blackness of darkness P ever as the raven waves of the sea Las hing over their own Shame we Pray that thy Covenant with death and thy League with Hell may Be Disannul and that the water of the rath of god may Sweep a way thy Refuge of Lyes."

Such was the prayer of Chaplain Newman of the Populist lower house of the legislature this morning when Speaker Tousey called that body to order. It was a gem that by all means should be rescued from oblivion, and through the kindness of the reverend gentleman himself, who wrote out with his own hand for the correspondent of the Eagle, it is saved to posterity as a sample of Nineteenth century Populism. It is very apostolic in its simplicity, very Populistic in its conception and very primitive in its pronunciation, capitalization and orthography. It marks him as a man who is liable to be picked up by the Populists of Lincoln county to be groomed and run for superintendent of public instruction instead of Mr. Bray and there is no doubt but what he could get a first grade certificate from Mr. Bull, the superintendent of public instruction of Pottawatomie county. As but few Democrats or Republicans come into the house until after prayer, the Populists present listened to this peculiar appeal to heaven with bowed heads and closed eyes. They evidently approved every word he said, for many of them uttered a very solemn and serious amen. But Mr. Newman was very sincere and he kept a sort of "God of gold" should "sweep a way thy Refuge of Lyes." Is not a man that one can meet every day and the Populist house is very proud of him. Mr. Newman is a very good man and as a hand-shaker is a great success. The ideal chaplain is lost in the simplicity of his plainness. He wears no cloth of black to give him that dignified appearance peculiar to men of his calling. On the contrary, he wears a plain suit of \$8 clothes, a chestnut-sorel complexion, gingham shirt, no necktie, and a little E-flat hat of the vintage of about the year 1872. His morning prayers should, and no doubt will, have a place in the classics of Oklahoma.

PRAYER HAS ITS EFFECT.

Just after the remarkable prayer of this morning was concluded its effect was immediately witnessed upon Mr. Jewsharp Woodmansee of Woods county, who offered an inflammatory resolution to the effect that all salaries paid to employees of the territorial educational institutions should be fixed by law and paid out under the same rules that salaries are paid to county officers. The object of Mr. Woodmansee's resolution is a little opaque, but the intent evidently is to retaliate on the friends of the Normal school at Norman for their attitude towards the Alva normal bill. Mr. Woodmansee is hot over the practical defeat of his bill, and he proposed to stick his knife into the other institutions to the hilt.

HAD THEIR PICTURES TAKEN.

He was in his frame of mind this morning when his colleague, Mr. Vickers, reminded the chair, about 11 o'clock, that the house had an engagement with Fred Baldwin, a Wichita artist, to take their pictures at that hour. Mr. Woodmansee rose to his feet, leaned his elbows on his desk, then leaned his face in his hands, thus assuming a fine pose for an artist ambitious to make a picture of a rustic farmer in the attitude of watching his watermelon patch over a rail fence. Mr. Woodmansee called the attention of the chair to the fact that the people did not send any representatives to Guthrie for the purpose of having themselves photographed, and he protested against adjournment for that purpose.

"The time lost in this kind of business," said Mr. Woodmansee, "costs the taxpayers too much and I am in favor of staying in this house for the purpose of transacting the business of the people."

Having a picture taken, however, is too much of an American passion to go ungratified, and the house adjourned for that purpose. They all filed over to Fred Baldwin's art gallery to be "shot" at, with the exception of Mr. Woodmansee, who slowly wended his way to his boarding house to amuse the staff of that institution with a solo on his jaw harp.

HAD A NIGHT SESSION.

The house, however, could well afford to take an hour off, for it held a night session last night and transacted considerable business.

House bill No. 12, by Wilson, prohibiting special judges by juries, was recommended for passage.

House bill 129, by Hogan, providing for the protection of labels and trade marks of business men, manufacturers, labor unions or associations, by providing severe penalties for their imitation or counterfeiting was agreed to without dissent.

House bill 146, providing a penalty of fine and imprisonment for any person who shall wear the insignia of any religious or civic society to obtain aid or assistance unless the wearer be a member of said society, came next.

This was a little bill of one page and two sections, but it precipitated a long discussion.

During this discussion Woodmansee took occasion to stir up the house generally on the state of time and moved them to quit fooling with useless little bills and get down to business.

On motion of Graves, the bill was laid on the table.

House bill 152, a special act by St. Clair

to allow the school board of district 33 to relocate the school house by vote of the taxpayers of that district, was agreed to.

House bill 83, providing that warrants shall not be issued by the commissioners until ten days after bills have been allowed, so as to give parties a chance to appeal, was recommended for passage.

House bill 156, by Frutson, to practically abolish township organization, came next. It cuts the number of township officers in any county to seven, and they to be bodies politic and incorporated for road purposes only. This bill was killed.

House bill 157, by the committee on education, to amend the school laws relative to expenses for local school supplies, limiting purchases to \$15, unless by vote of the people of the district.

The language of the bill was rather unwise, talking about "appendages for school purposes." It was a harrowing talk that got out and was finally continued for further perusal by a recommendation that it pass. Just before its adoption Barnes tacked on an amendment that makes it an important measure. This was to prohibit contracting with members of the board for supplies of any kind, the same to apply to city boards as well as county.

After that the house adjourned its night session and the weary members retired to bed for the purpose of getting a new stock of dreams and nightmares to enact into law. During next week the house will hold night sessions every night. The senate will solve the problem of the economy of time by getting up at sunrise and holding longer morning sessions.

HOGAN'S FINANCIAL SCHEME.

This morning a truly Populistic bill was introduced by John Hogan in the house. It provides a system of money without money. It is entitled "an act providing a method for the exchange of labor and labor's products without the use of legal tender. It provides that a territorial board of managers shall be created, consisting of the governor, an expert book keeper and five territorial treasurers, one from each judicial district, one from each territorial treasurer, auditor and attorney general. A system of certificates is to be issued. Each county treasurer is to receive these certificates from the territorial treasurer. Any person can mortgage his personal or real estate property to the amount of one-third of its value and get one of these certificates of deposit. The amount loaned shall not be more than \$1000. Upon this certificate of deposit he can get credit upon the county treasury to that amount during the year. These securities shall be deposited as bond and collateral to secure the credit. The expert bookkeeper is to square up accounts between the different county treasurers four times a year. He is to keep a balance of \$1000 a year and is to be appointed for two years. Each county treasurer is to receive \$300 extra for the performance of the extra duties. Five cents a mile is given for traveling expenses of the clerk and board of supervisors. When suit is brought for delinquent creditors to the county, the cost of such suit is taken out of the man's security.

The checks needed for this system of exchange are to be issued in book form, convenient for pocket use, so that a man can have them with him just like small change in his pocket.

Unnumbered other provisions are necessary. It is intended that a farmer can buy his groceries or anything else he wants without the use of money.

SENATE IN DETAIL.

There was not a great deal of work done in the senate today. Brown's work done school bill, which was taken up in session and wearisome discussion.

The following bills were read a second time and sent to committee:

House bill No. 128, to the committee on municipal corporations.

House bill No. 127, to the committee on public institutions.

House bill No. 78, to committee on private corporations and corporate law.

House bill No. 133, to committee on private corporations and corporate law.

House bill No. 142, to committee on judicial.

House bill No. 157, to committee on municipal corporations.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Garrison presented a memorial from citizens of Geary county praying for a reduction in salaries and fees of county officials commensurate with the price of farm products, and conforming to the pledges of the Populist party.

Mr. Hanner presented a memorial from the Perkins Sunday school convention now in session, praying for the passage of any proposed measure to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic stimulants within the territory.

Mr. Learned sent to the clerk's desk a petition praying for the enfranchisement of women as a long advancement in the step of civilization.

Mr. Hanner caused a similar petition to be read, signed by certain women of Payne county.

The council reconsidered the vote by which council bills No. 54 and 23 were defeated, and they will again be considered in the committee of the whole. No. 54 relates to the issuance of bonds in payment of judgments against municipalities and No. 23 prohibits contracting with or employment of relatives by municipal officers.

BRYAN COUNTY HOPEFUL.

Mr. Garrison called up his resolution declaring it to be the good sense of the council that the new counties be created of existing county lines be changed by the present legislature. In explanation Mr. Garrison said he wanted action taken to prevent the people of Woods county from sending unsuccessful lobbies to the capital. He thought it right and proper that a new county should be formed as proposed, but with a precedent once established, the legislature would be flooded with bills to create new counties.

Mr. Clarke, speaking in behalf of the proposed new county, stated that it covered a scope of territory covering 24 by 28 miles, contained 9,612 population and 28 post-offices and taxable property valued at \$25,000.

Mr. DeBis wanted to stave off the resolution.

Mr. Fisher did not want his hands tied in any such manner as the resolution proposed.

Mr. Gould said he had no desire to interfere in local affairs, but if the people demanded a remedy he thought the legislature should grant it.

(Continued on Second Page.)

M'KINLEY IS BETTER

ABLE TO GO OUT DRIVING IN THE AFTERNOON.

The Major is Making Good Progress Towards Recovery But His Physician Forbids the General Call—Mark Hanna Plays Sentiment for a While—Hanna Emphatically Denies Cabinet Stories About Him—Inaugural Arrangements—McKinley Forbids Certain Pomp and Circumstance—Maryland's Cabinet Prospects.

Canton, O., Feb. 17.—Major McKinley took a half-hour's drive this afternoon Mrs. McKinley accompanying him. The sun was shining brightly, the air was mild and it was an ideal day to be out of doors. He major enjoyed the drive greatly and experienced no ill effects. In fact he seems to be much exhilarated by the little outing. It is still necessary for him to avoid exertion and to take the best care of himself, but he is making a most satisfactory recovery from his illness. Dr. Phillips, the attending physician, will not consent that his patient shall take up any of his former routine this week, see any visitors or make the proposed trip to Cleveland before the latter part of the week.

JUST PLAIN M'KINLEY.

Colonel W. W. Dudley of Washington who was in Canton Monday, came from Pittsburg on business connected with the inaugural. He said the matter of escort from the train to Major McKinley's quarters was the principal object of his return to Canton. He was the original intention to have the Union Veterans Legion head a military escort, but Major McKinley, however, fully appreciating the honor of the escort, desires as little display as possible preceding the inaugural. He says, remarks Colonel Dudley, he is as much a private citizen on March 4 as he is today, and desires to maintain the dignity of the high office to which he has been elected. The inaugural and reception committees will therefore receive the president-elect and family and escort them to their rooms at the Ebbitt house.

SOCIAL AND OTHERWISE.

A gentleman who is in the city to see Major McKinley is Hon. W. C. Cox of Morriston, Ark. He is the object