

MAKES JENKINS MAD

TO THINK OF HOW HE HAS BEEN MISREPRESENTED.

HE WASN'T SNUBBED

BUT WAS CORDIALLY RECEIVED AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

HE STOOD UP FOR HOME RULE

AND THAT WAS ABOUT ALL THE GOOD IT DID HIM.

George Orput and the Marshals—'Cousin' McKinley Arrives in Guthrie—General News of the Territory

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 27.—(Special.)—Secretary Jenkins is much worked up over alleged interviews published in eastern and local newspapers concerning his recent visit to Washington, and especially over the following, which appeared in an Oklahoma City paper last Saturday evening as a special dispatch from Guthrie:

'Secretary Jenkins returned from Washington today. He reports a decidedly cool reception at the hands of President McKinley and predicts that Dennis Flynn will be the arbiter of the destinies of the faithful who will be pleased to endure the pains and penalties of official life. The secretary declares that both DeFord and Orput are out of the marshalship fight, and that the appointment will go to either Mitcher, Kelly or Grimes, or possibly to Cousin McKinley, in case he is not well received as register of the Guthrie land office; all this with the changes in favor of Mitcher. In regard to the judgeship, the secretary reports Webster Davis as working his pull with their resident to the utmost in favor of Halner.'

The secretary read the article over two or three times while apparently trying to control his indignation, but the effort was a failure, and the newspaper correspondent was considerably startled when the usually even-tempered and low voled secretary declared that "referring to the article—was a damned lie, a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end." And he said it with an explosive force that jarred the plaster from a portion of the wall. After the dust had settled the secretary continued his remarks by saying that not once had he been correctly reported during his entire visit to the national capital—that not one of the papers had given him a square deal, and whether the misrepresentations were inspired or not he could not say.

Secretary Jenkins denied emphatically and with all the force of newspaper interviews with himself, and deprecates what appears to be an effort to create the impression that there is a clash between himself and the governor. When he has any information to give to the public he will furnish it in such a way, he says, that there will be no question as to its authenticity, and in keeping with this declaration he positively refused to be interviewed as to the results of his political mission, or what transpired during his stay in Washington.

But while Secretary Jenkins may refuse to talk and thus free the public mind from the state of uncertainty that exists as to the manner of his reception and other fairy stories reflecting upon his pull with the administration, he must remember that "there are others" who are always willing to give up what they know. And it can be stated with positive assurance that the repeated reports sent out from Washington that Secretary Jenkins applied in vain for an audience with the president and attorney general are absolute misrepresentations. On the contrary, he was cordially received by both, and was assured by the president in particular that he was highly satisfied with the administration in Oklahoma, and that upon his return to Washington he would take up the territorial appointments and dispose of them; and he would like to talk further with the secretary at that time. Secretary Jenkins made a strong protest both to the president and Secretary Bliss over the appointment of outsiders to territorial offices, and they excused themselves on the ground that the pressure for office was so strong that something had to be done to afford relief and, any way, the administration does not regard the federal offices as the sole prerogative of the territorial politicians, and some of them had to be sacrificed to satisfy the national craving.

ABOUT THE MARSHALSHIP. George Orput is now in Chicago, and will return to Washington when the president is announced to get back from his present vacation. The statement that Orput had gone to Kansas to secure C. Leland's endorsement for the marshalship is sent out from Washington regarding territorial affairs. Orput has had Leland's endorsement all along, as well as the endorsement of Governor Barnes and Secretary Jenkins, and the fact that the president is alleged to have said that the marshalship should go to a west side man would seem to indicate that he has Orput in mind.

'COUSIN' MCKINLEY ARRIVES. 'Cousin' McKinley arrived from Albuquerque, N. M., today at noon over the Santa Fe and is stopping at the Royal hotel. He is a typical westerner, tall, broad-shouldered and proportionately heavy, weighing probably 250 pounds. He wears his face smooth, with the exception of amateache and is about 45 years old. In a conversation he said that his father and the president's father were cousins. For the past sixteen years 'Cousin' McKinley has lived in the west following the profession of architect. He had no idea of receiving the Guthrie appointment until asked by his distinguished relative if he would accept the place. He will assume his duties as receiver of the land office next Saturday, on which date Receiver Corbett has received instructions to turn over the office to his successor.

BURWELL IN TOWN.

Hon. B. F. Burwell of Oklahoma City, who wants to succeed Judge Keaton on the bench, had a half-hour's interview with the governor this morning.

GETTING ON IN THE WORLD

Alva Justly Vaunts Himself, Educationally. Alva, O. T., Sept. 27.—(Special.)—On Monday, September 20, the Normal college at Alva opened up with an enrollment of about sixty students. This is about double the attendance at Norman when it started some four years ago. No reason is apparent why we should not have an attendance of 100 by November 1, when seeding is done.

The past week has been fine for wheat sowing. Ground is in excellent shape; in fact, better than any year since the opening of the strip, at this date. There will be a much larger area planted this year than last.

Much of it is up and no better prospects for the future could be asked. Samples of cotton is being brought in, but as our people here know very little about such products, they are at a loss to know what to offer. Broom corn and wheat are coming in rapidly and both products are bringing satisfactory prices.

COTTON IN PAYNE COUNTY

Farmers Have a Plan to Secure the Very Top of the Market.

Stillwater, O. T., Sept. 27.—(Special.)—The farmers of Payne county, at a meeting at Stillwater, have effected an organization whereby they are enabled to store their cotton at this place, and hold it in a common body until the amount is three or four hundred bales, at which time they will endeavor to have buyers come from some large cotton market and buy the whole amount. This manner of selling will certainly enable them to obtain the highest prices. It will also enable them to have it insured and place it where they can always get the best price.

The cotton crop of Payne county cannot be surpassed by any county in the territory. It is estimated that 26,000 acres was planted and the yield will reach 20,000 bales.

The farmers are all busy picking cotton and all the labor is employed, and room for more.

Farmers are inquiring for laborers every day and there can be no excuse for idleness in Payne county.

The Payne County Fair association is making preparations to hold the best fair ever held in the county. The grounds will be comfortable and accommodations first class. Thursday, Oct. 2, the second day, has been designated as governor's day, and Governor Barnes and all the ex-governors of the territory are promised to be present, except Governor Steele, who has not been heard from. Friday, Oct. 8, will be congressional day. Hon. J. Y. Callahan and ex-Delegates Flynn and Harvey have accepted an invitation to be present and all preparations are being made to entertain them. Many letters of inquiry have come from Kansas, Missouri and Iowa relative to the fair and all express a desire to come. Special attention will be given to agricultural products, that the exhibit may show that Payne county is the banner county in Oklahoma for farming purposes.

Pawnee, O. T., Sept. 27.—(Special.)—Cotton is coming in fast and Mr. Cook says he will have to increase the capacity of his gin to handle the crop. The buyers here are paying within 5 cents a hundred of what is being paid at the road for the crop.

There is quite a number of home-seekers in the county at present and it looks as though this county would receive a large increase in population this fall and winter.

Merchants are reporting a good trade, and prosperity seems to have reached this county, and to have come to stay.

Everybody is preparing for court and the docket being of fair length, there seems to be work for all. Several important cases are ready for trial, from divorce cases to murder.

At the close of the Indian payment this week the Shepherd & Gordon, and the Rambo & Fletcher Mercantile companies presented to the Indians eight beavers. They killed them Saturday and had a feast Saturday night.

FIRES IN THE NORTHWEST

Helena, Mont., Sept. 27.—A special from Livingston last night announced a disastrous fire raging there with a high wind blowing.

A later dispatch said the fire was under control.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 27.—A Livingston, Mont., special to the Dispatch says that at 11 o'clock this morning five broke out in a small building on Second street and threatened the business portion of Main street. The flames communicated to Gardner's cigar factory and a row of frame buildings across the street. Hard work on the part of firemen confined the fire to these buildings. The loss on Gardner's factory and stock is \$5,000; on insurance \$2,800. The loss on six other buildings and stock is \$3,500. The fire is charged up to five o'clock. It is the third attempt in a week to burn the town.

Rapid City, S. D., Sept. 27.—A destructive timber fire has been raging in the Big Horn country. C. W. Green, special agent of the interior department, who has charge of public timber, has just returned and reports fifty-four square miles and the heaviest timber destroyed. The estimated loss is over \$300,000. The fire was finally extinguished by a snow storm.

Pawnee Reservations Ghost Dance

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 27.—Six hundred Sic and Fox, Pawnee and Osage Indians are holding a grand ghost and medicine dance on the Pawnee reservation. A large party of them are stripped to the skin and painted in a most gorgeous style and hundreds of ponies are being exchanged as gifts.

Investigation at Ft. Sill

Washington, Sept. 27.—The war department has ordered an investigation of the accounts of Lieutenant Matthew H. Saville, Tenth Infantry, who is reported to be short in his accounts as post comptroller at Fort Sill, to the extent of \$1,400. The action grows out of the reported finding of a forged bank check among his vouchers. The lieutenant claims the apparent shortage is due to the dishonesty of a civilian clerk, who is to be tried in the civil courts on a charge of defalcation.

WERE MAKING SOAP

LUETGERT'S PARTNER TELLS ALL ABOUT THE VAT.

There Was a Deal on Foot With Promoter Davey, the Alleged English Swindler in the Defense's Case, and Mr. William Charles Proposed a Grand Cleaning Up of the Premises—A Hat Responsible For the Barred-Out Door—Mary Stemmering is Recalled, But is Treated Respectfully—Other Testimony.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—The leading event of the day in the trial of A. L. Luetgert was the evidence of William Charles, Luetgert's business partner. He explained, as he called, the costly potash in which the body of Mrs. Louis Luetgert is alleged to have been dissolved was bought.

According to Charles' story, the potash was purchased as the principal ingredient of a quantity of soft soap, to be used in cleaning up the big factory preparatory to its sale to an English syndicate. The witness said he suggested this method of putting the factory in shape himself, and that Luetgert, acting on the suggestion, ordered a barrel of caustic potash sent to the factory in March last. This was about the time the prosecution claims the negotiations were pending between Luetgert and Davey, the mysterious Englishman, who is said to have represented the syndicate, and who borrowed something like \$25,000 from Luetgert.

Charles also offered an explanation of the apparently barred door to the basement stairs by telling about a chase for rats in which a small dog was an active participant. He said that the factory had been infested by rats for some time and that an effort had been made to get rid of them. The evening of April 30, he and Luetgert, with others, were in the basement, when a terrier, which belonged to the witness, got after a rat. Charles, Luetgert and the others moved boxes, barrels and other obstacles to aid the dog in his chase, and the rat and terrier were buried in a pile against the door. The barricade of the door was unintentional, he said. It just happened that the articles were thrown there without thought of the door. Mr. Charles said that besides the caustic potash two or three barrels of oil, a quantity of grease and some chip wood, which was to be used in making the soft soap, was delivered at the factory. He said that he aided Odorowski and Levandowski, the two laborers employed in the factory, to place some of the stuff in the middle vat. He also saw Frank Haik in the factory at the time. The caustic potash was put in the vat and Luetgert said he would see to turning on the steam and boiling the stuff. Charles said he met Luetgert in a saloon opposite the factory on the evening of the night Mrs. Luetgert disappeared and Luetgert said he was going over to the factory to turn on the steam. At 9 o'clock the same night Charles said he went to the basement of the factory and found Luetgert there and the steam turned on. The mixture boiled over once or twice and splashed upon the floor, he said. The following day he visited the factory basement and saw the mixture in the vat. The vat was in one portion of the vat and the grease or lard had collected in another portion of the vat by itself. Luetgert again turned on steam in the mixture, witness said.

On cross examination by State's Attorney Deneen, Charles denied he had "boiled" the body of the woman, so as to show the jury the evidence. This line of cross examination was objected to by the defense, but the court permitted it for a time, the result being a complete denial by Charles. He acknowledged that it was he who introduced Promoter Davey to Luetgert, but he said he was deceived by the man as well as Luetgert.

Frank Dittler told of seeing Mrs. Luetgert wringing her hands on the occasion of the trial, and during the latter part of April, and the witness declared, Mrs. Luetgert said the business was broken up, everything was gone and that she was going away also. Later the witness said Mrs. Luetgert promised to attend the wedding of his daughter in June and make the prospective bride a present.

WHAT THE STATE SAYS.

At the close of the afternoon session of court, ex-Judge Vincent and Attorney Phalen were much pleased over the evidence of witness Charles on the stand.

"He told a pretty fair story," acknowledged Assistant State's Attorney McKeehan at the close of the trial. "It was one of those stories upon which there is nothing left to cross-examine. He says he sought the opportunity. He said he was in the basement of the factory that night, and that Luetgert began to make soap. He and Luetgert are only ones who really know the real object for which that caustic potash was bought. They are not going to tell any other story than the one told by Charles. So what is the use to cross-examine at length on that point. But we have some other evidence on this point that will change the complexion of Charles' evidence when it is submitted."

THE RUSH FOR ADMSSION.

The crush around the criminal court building today was something fearful. A number of extra policemen had to be placed on duty to assist the court bailiffs in keeping back the throng that clamored for admission, and they had their hands full.

It was only with the greatest difficulty that those having business in the court room could gain admission, and many people who had tickets entering them to enter the court room were compelled to turn away because of inability to force their way through the crowd.

No criminal trial that has been held in Cook county has excited as much interest as the present case. The anarchist case was the record breaker until the trial of the sausage maker began; but it is in the second place now.

Among the spectators today was an Equimaux from Alaska, whose home is near the Klondike. He is in Chicago exhibiting Klondike boys.

The trial will probably last for another month.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—The beginning of the sixth week of the Luetgert trial today brought to the court room a larger crowd than usual.

Long before the court room doors were open, men, women and children surged about the main entrance of the criminal court building on Michigan street and made violent efforts to get in. Police men and court bailiffs on duty at the doors had much difficulty in handling the crowd and admitting those with tickets.

MUST BE VIGILANT

OKLAHOMA AUTHORITIES ADMIT DANGER OF INFECTION.

Yellow Fever is Hovering Along the Southern Border of the Territory, Ready For Either a Sneak or a Swoop, According as Quarantine Regulations shall Be Rigorous or lax—Complaint That the Railroads Are Not Doing Their Part—Curious Effects of Weather Changes Upon Yellow Fever Cases.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 27.—(Special.)—Superintendent L. H. Buxton of the territorial board of health, returned this morning from Norman and Shawnee, at which points a strict quarantine is now in force against Texas and other fever infected points. Superintendent Buxton's visit has convinced him that the utmost vigilance will be necessary to guard the territory from an invasion of terror-stricken refugees. Notwithstanding that the officials of the Choctaw railway promised to co-operate with the territorial authorities in preventing the disease from reaching the territory, three families from Texas got off the train at Shawnee, where they were questioned by Dr. B. P. Hamilton, vice president of the board of health. They admitted that they were fleeing from the fever infected town of Beaumont, Tex., and were intending to go to Keokuk Falls and pick cotton for a living until the fever had abated at their home. They were not allowed to proceed, however, but were taken to a point a mile east of Shawnee where they will be maintained until the danger period has passed. Anticipating that there will be more of such cases to be handled, Superintendent Buxton is consulting with Adjutant General Rosenbaum with the view of establishing a camp of detention both at Norman and Shawnee.

There is considerable indignation manifested because of the apparent breach of faith on the part of the Choctaw railway officials in not notifying by telegraph the health officer of Shawnee of passengers having tickets from Texas points. On last Friday Superintendent Buxton wrote the Santa Fe officials an accurate description of the situation in keeping out the disease, but so far he has had no reply. Unless the railroads are willing to act in good faith with the territorial board of health, the superintendent, if necessary, will increase the rigor of the quarantine and will put a bar upon all freight and passenger traffic from the south.

The advice received from the surgeon general of the United States today are to the effect that the fever situation is practically unchanged, that the few cases in Texas are under control and as yet Oklahoma is far from danger of a visitation of the disease.

A great deal of local excitement was created over the report that a case of yellow fever existed in Guthrie, brought here by a refugee from Mobile, and there were a number of anxious callers at the superintendent's office to inquire as to the truth of the rumor. To satisfy these fears, Dr. Buxton declared that there was no truth in it—that he had made a careful investigation without being able to find a trace of the fever. To the Eagle correspondent, however, he admitted that there was a visitor from Mobile in the city, but not such as could be termed a refugee, as he had come into the territory from the north, before the issuance of the quarantine proclamation. Superintendent Buxton refused to give the stranger's name, in order to save him unnecessary annoyance.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 27.—Warmer weather in the past two or three days has had the effect of increasing to some extent the number of new cases of the prevailing type of yellow fever, but it has equally had the effect of sending down the death rate. There were twenty-three cases on Saturday, seventeen yesterday, and up to 6:30 o'clock today, twenty-one. But there were only two deaths on Saturday, none on Sunday and two today. Present experience, therefore, proves that warm weather aids to the number of cases, but reduces the mortality, while cooler weather diminishes the number of cases and enlarges the death rate.

Physicians and authorities tonight generally agree that the situation is steadily improving. They believe the chances are growing more remote every day of an epidemic and that there is little likelihood that the disease will assume a form of cold weather a much more virulent form than at present.

Professor Metz, who is at the head of the work of sanitation, and who superintends the fumigation of all houses, said to the Associated Press reporter tonight: "Some little figuring that I have done discloses the facts that there have been up to 4:30 o'clock tonight exactly one hundred and fifty-eight cases. Of these fifteen have died, and I am able to state this evening that thirty-eight have actually been discharged as entirely recovered. There, therefore, remains only 101 cases, and while I should not like to undertake a statement of the number, the death rate among them, with present conditions, will be small. The death rate tonight is barely above 12 per cent."

The deaths today were: FRED RAGHUS, 1013 Fidelity street. J. H. CHERRY, 1120 Fourth street. HIGH SPIRITS AT MOBILE. Mobile, Ala., Sept. 27.—The report for Monday has greatly raised the spirits of the people here. They accept it as indicating that the efforts to surround the disease with a stamp it out are meeting with success.

Three new cases were reported at noon for the previous twenty-four hours. The only death reported was that of Florence Barlow, aged 23 years. She lived on Elmira street, near Lipscomb. She was engaged to be married next month, and during her illness her fiancé was not permitted to see her nor attend her funeral, the regulations being so strict that none except the physicians, clergy and undertaker may approach fever cases.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLODES

One Man Killed and the Train and Track Ruled Out.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 27.—Engineer E. Bennett Mitchell and Fireman John A. Casley seriously injured this morning by the explosion of a locomotive on

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the Northern Central railroad at Georgetown, a few miles north of Harrisburg. The victims were both residents of Harrisburg and had been in the passenger service of the company for many years. Mitchell was thrown up the side of a mountain a distance of sixty feet and was dead when found. Fireman Casley was hurled in an opposite direction, almost to the edge of the Susquehanna river. He was so badly scalded that it is thought he will die.

The wrecked locomotive came out of the shop Saturday after an overhauling and the railroad officials cannot account for the explosion. The boiler was blown 150 feet and alighted on the mountain side, which rises at an angle of sixty degrees from the track. The trucks were thrown into the river and the tender along the bank. All the cars except the rear Pullman were derailed. None of the passengers were injured, although several were badly shaken up.

The explosion occurred opposite a watch box, which was reduced to kindling wood and the watchman badly hurt. The wires and tracks for a distance of 150 yards were badly torn up and telegraph communication and travel was suspended for several hours.

TOUCHES TIMELY TOPICS

Professor David Starr Jordan Deals With Problems in Criminalistics

Oakland, Cal., Sept. 27.—Professor David Starr Jordan, in an address at the First Unitarian church, declared that it would be better to have no courts than corrupt courts. If it was right to execute a sane man for murder, it was right to hang an insane one. He held that it is as proper to prevent a pauper, insane person or criminal from reproducing his kind, as it is to punish him. A Utopia with all work equally divided, he declared to be an abolitionism. It would be cheaper for San Francisco to send to board its evil population in the Palace Hotel than to have Tar Flat, as it is. Children should be given homes on farms instead of being lodged in orphan asylums.

SOUGHT THE INCAN TREASURE

Party of San Francisco Adventurers Return Empty-Handed

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—Three members of the expedition which went to Peru last March in charge of ex-Police Sergeant Johns have returned to this city. They tell a story of privation and hard luck and give anything but a glowing account of the Peruvian gold fields. J. P. Stanford, an engineer, one of the returned miners, is at St. Luke's hospital, broken down in health as a result of his venture. The other members of the expedition who are in the city are Geo. Gentry and R. A. Brown. The party went direct to Molendo and from there set out for the gold fields. The natives, when questioned concerning the treasures which are said to exist, either would not or could not tell where the locations were.

SPOTTED WORD NO BETTER

Than That of a Conductor Thinks the Grievance Committee

St. Louis, Sept. 27.—The grievance committee of the Order of Railway Conductors of the Gould System was in session here today. At the preliminary session of the committee held on Saturday, at which General Manager Dobbins of the Missouri Pacific system, was present, no action was taken by either the committee or the company. The special grievance meeting is up for consideration is the recent discharge of four conductors on information furnished by "spotters."

TO COST LESS THAN THE SEIZ

Route Selected For the Canal Between Lakes and Ocean

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The deep water ways commission appointed by President McKinley to report on a canal route connecting the upper lakes with the seaboard, have practically selected a route, according to a statement made by Chief Engineer Harrison of the commission, starting from Nara Township, and extending to Lake Ontario, the outlet to be near William, beginning again at Oswego, thence to Lake Ontario, and from there to the Mohawk river, which is a direct connection via the Hudson. To a certain extent the proposed water way follows the lines suggested by Nathaniel Sackett. The cost of the construction will be, according to estimate, \$100,000,000. The sewer canal cost \$10,000,000.

St. Louis, Sept. 27.—Chief Harrison has informed that Patrolman John E. Reidy, the missing ex-treasurer of the Police Relief association, who is charged with embezzling \$5,000 of the fund, has never been seen since he disappeared three weeks ago. Nevertheless, it is said to be in progress between the police department and friends of Reidy in the latter's surrender.

HALL IS HELD FOR IT

FANNIE HALL'S MURDER IS CHARGED TO HER HUSBAND.

MADE OUT A FIEND

BY THE TESTIMONY PUT IN ON HIS PRELIMINARY.

HE IS HELD TO THE GRAND JURY

WITHOUT BAIL, AND THE PUBLIC IS SATISFIED.

Hall's Story of the Death of His Wife—Instances of His Alleged Cruelty—Criminal and Court Doings

Pawnee, O. T., Sept. 27.—(Special.)—The preliminary examination of Frank Hall for the murder of his wife, Fannie Hall, which is alleged to have taken place one week ago last Sunday, which was in progress two days, closed Saturday evening.

The evidence showed that on Sunday morning, September 12, Frank Hall, who lives on a homestead some four miles north of Pawnee, went to a well about twenty rods from his house, and on his return found his wife dead from a gunshot in the head, and his revolver, 22-caliber, lying by her side. The county attorney, coroner and Dr. Phillips went out that afternoon and made an investigation. On Monday a coroner's jury was empaneled and resulted in finding that she came to her death by means of a gun held in the hands of Frank Hall, her husband.

The coroner issued a warrant for his arrest, and he was placed in the county jail to await his examination, which closed today. The officers have not allowed anything to be said till it was told from the witness stand and, of course, many rumors have been afloat. The evidence today showed him to have been one of the worst men ever found in the territory. It was shown that he had only married to the deceased a little over a year, and that during that time he had habitually cursed and abused her till the neighbors had advised him to treat her better. One witness said that Hall had struck her and tried, as he said, to kill a newborn child. After the birth of the child he told one man that he had never raised a kid and never would; that if she (his wife) wanted to raise it she would have to go somewhere else to do so, and that he hoped her father would send her money to come home and that she would stay there. Another said that he called her the vilest name and tried to smother the child, but was prevented.

There was a note found under her body which said: "The name of my murderer is Robert N." but the doctors said that the note was not written anything after being shot, and the general sentiment is that it is a forgery or that she was forced to write it before she was shot.

The evidence is entirely circumstantial but pointing so strongly to the defendant that the sentiment of every one who heard the trial agreed with the decision of the probate judge when he held him without bail to await the action of the grand jury.

There was some talk of lynching but it did not go further than talk. There were rumors that some men had broken down and tell the facts in regard to matter.

County Attorney Houston prosecuted and H. B. McQuire defended.

SHOOTING SCRAPE NEAR PAWNEE

William Patton, Fat a Shot Through Robert Rambo

Pawnee, O. T., Sept. 27.—(Special.)—Robert Rambo, who lives about four miles west of Pawnee, went to the well of his neighbor, William Patton, after a bucket of water yesterday morning. He had drawn the water and started away when Patton called out "Rambo, what are you going to do with those pigs of yours?" and before Rambo could turn around Patton shot him, the ball entering his back and coming out about an inch over the left nipple. Dr. Morrow was called to the bedside of the wounded man and Deputy Sheriff Patton went out and arrested Patton and brought him in.

Patton said he had been bothered a great deal with Rambo's horse and couldn't stand everything. The weapon used was a .38-caliber revolver.

JURY TAMPERED WITH

County Attorney Strong Springs a Resolution to Court at Guthrie

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 27.—(Special.)—When the jury in the case of the territory vs. C. G. Hoagland, charged with horse stealing, fled into the United States district court room and announced that it had failed to agree on a verdict, County Attorney Strong created a sensation by charging that the jury had been tampered with. Mr. Strong delivered several very terse remarks in open court and demanded that E. J. Lester, a member of the regular panel, be discharged.

The case of Hoagland was on trial two days. It was given to the jury on Wednesday afternoon, and that body remained out until Thursday afternoon. In his denunciations Judge Strong declared that he had evidence that Junior Lester had been in close consultation with Hoagland's attorney, Harry Thurston, and that the two had been seen conversing over drinks in a saloon. Thurston was severely reamed by Strong, who finally intimated that both the juror and attorney would be given a taste of justice. The court reprimanded Lester and finally freed him from the jury.

The case occasioned much talk in court and it is intimated that some more disclosures will be made in connection with the Hoagland jury. Lester, while admitting he violated the court's instructions in conversing with parties interested in the case, maintains that he had private business relations with Thurston and that the two were discussing the matter when seen by the juror who gave evidence against the

Wichita Historical Society

Wichita, Tuesday, September 28, 1897.

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The wrecked locomotive came out of the shop Saturday after an overhauling and the railroad officials cannot account for the explosion. The boiler was blown 150 feet and alighted on the mountain side, which rises at an angle of sixty degrees from the track. The trucks were thrown into the river and the tender along the bank. All the cars except the rear Pullman were derailed. None of the passengers were injured, although several were badly shaken up.

The advice received from the surgeon general of the United States today are to the effect that the fever situation is practically unchanged, that the few cases in Texas are under control and as yet Oklahoma is far from danger of a visitation of the disease.

A great deal of local excitement was created over the report that a case of yellow fever existed in Guthrie, brought here by a refugee from Mobile, and there were a number of anxious callers at the superintendent's office to inquire as to the truth of the rumor. To satisfy these fears, Dr. Buxton declared that there was no truth in it—that he had made a careful investigation without being able to find a trace of the fever. To the Eagle correspondent, however, he admitted that there was a visitor from Mobile in the city, but not such as could be termed a refugee, as he had come into the territory from the north, before the issuance of the quarantine proclamation. Superintendent Buxton refused to give the stranger's name, in order to save him unnecessary annoyance.

Physicians and authorities tonight generally agree that the situation is