The Wichita Daily Eagle.

VOLUME XXXIII — WICHITA, KANSAS: FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1900. — NUMBER 96

BRYAN AS FUNNY MAN

Gets a Little Bit Funnier and Funnier Every Day.

NOW IT IS THE TREATY

He Wrigglingly Explains About the Ratification.

THEN MORE BUFFOONERY

As He Chestnutizes With the 50-Cent Dollar and the 85 Per Cent Porto Rico Citizen.

Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 6.—The tour of West Virginia, which was begun last Wednesday by William J. Bryan, was concluded today with a speech at this place. He traveled from Deer Park by the way of Clarksburg and Parkersburg today, making three speeches of length and two or three other brief and informal talks at such places at St. Mary's and Sistersville. The speech at Parkersburg was devoted almost exclusively to the question of imperialism. Discussing the title to the Philippine Islands, Mr. Bryan asked: "Who says the Lord gave them to us?" To this question a voice in the crowd responded "Mark Hanna." This response elicited a shout and Mr. Bryan replied: "While I am not prepared to deny that God does speak through the human voice, I do think that when He gets ready to speak to the American people He will choose some other mouthpiece than Mr. Hanna."

He contended that under the Republican scheme for the control of the Philippines the people of those islands must necessarily become subjects, as they could not be citizens under those plans, and there was no place under a Republican form of government for a subject. He charged the Republican party with lack of sympathy with the Boers, which was a new experience for that party, for never before in its history had the party failed to take a position in favor of a republic struggling for liberty. The secret of the present attitude was, Mr. Bryan said, the fear that if this country should take a position favorable to the Boers the British parliament might declare for the Filipinos.

In this speech Mr. Bryan discussed more fully than at any time before the charge that he had secured the ratification of the peace treaty with Spain. On this question he said: "I want to call your attention to an argument that the Republican party seems more fond of making than it does of any other in the defense of imperialism. The main argument that I have been hearing lately in defense of imperialism is that I helped to ratify the treaty. Republicans give me too much credit when they say I secured the ratification of the treaty. It seems to me that if I had to help the president secure the ratification of the treaty that closed the war the Republicans ought to feel more kindly toward me than they do.

"If your president and your party in authority in both houses could not get the treaty ratified without my help, I am not such a bad man as you thought. I have not yet found a single senator who has publicly declared that he voted for the treaty because I wanted him to, but Senator Wellington has said he voted for the treaty because the president asked him to and promised that the Filipinos should not be held permanently if the treaty was ratified, so that if you attempt to prove that I am responsible for the treaty you cannot do it, but you can prove by Senator Wellington that the treaty would not have been ratified but for the promise of your president. But I will say that if the Republican party will not assume the responsibility for the ratification of the treaty I will do it myself (Great applause). I favored the ratification of the peace treaty. I was not a senator and did not have a vote. I do not know that my voice changed one single vote, but I am willing to waive all that and I am willing to assume the responsibility for the ratification of the treaty; but, Republicans, you must assume the responsibility for then making of the treaty and for everything that has happened since that treaty was ratified. It was a Republican president who appointed the commission that made the treaty, and that treaty was made according to the advice of the president, and that treaty might have given independence to the Filipinos when it gave independence to the Cubans. I believe it should have given independence when it gave independence to the Cubans, and if when it was made through the action of the president, the treaty had given independence to the Filipinos as it gave independence to the Cubans, not one drop of American blood would have been shed in the Philippine Islands from that time to this (Great applause).

"You ask who is responsible for the shedding of American blood in the Philippines, and I say that the party is responsible for the shedding of blood that was responsible for a treaty that made free men of Cubans and tried to make slaves of the Filipinos (Great applause).

"When that treaty came to the senate it had to be met and there were three things that might be done. First, the treaty could be ratified; second, it could be amended if there were ones enough in favor of the amendment; third, it could be rejected. It could not be amended because there were not votes enough, and if any Republican tells you that that treaty could have been amended in the senate I want you to remember that when the Bacon resolution came before the senate it met with a tie vote and the vote of the Republican vice president defeated it. I did all I could to get the Bacon resolution passed, and what Republican will say that I could have got the treaty amended when I could not get the resolution passed that promised independence to the Filipinos? (Great applause).

"It was much easier to promise independence to the Filipinos after the war had been closed than it would have been to secure an amendment to the treaty which would have to be ratified by the senate. I challenge any Republican to say that I could have secured an amendment to the treaty when I was not able to secure the passage of the Bacon resolution. Therefore, we were compelled to either accept that treaty or reject it. What did a rejection of the treaty mean? It meant one of two things, either that the president would have to call the new senate together, which was overwhelmingly Republican, as soon as the new senate was sworn, and then secure a ratification from the new senate, or else he would have had to appoint a new commission to make a new treaty if it had been rejected.

"If, on the fourth day of February, the president had called the senate together on the fourth day of March and had the treaty ratified by the new senate, then the delay would have done no good. But suppose he appointed a commission to make a new treaty, who could tell what complication might arise while the new treaty was being made? If those who opposed imperialism had rejected the treaty, they would have become responsible for all that might have happened before the new treaty could have been ratified.

"We had seen the Republican party win the campaign of 1896 by holding out to the people the plea that the nation might be credited while it dealt with a foreign nation, and if a new commission had been sent abroad it would have prolonged the contest and it might have carried it into a presidential campaign, then there would have been no question before the people upon which their judgment could have been taken.

"When you accepted the treaty it ended the war and I believed then and still believe that this nation, acting alone, could do by itself everything that it could have forced from Spain. I favored the ratification of the treaty, not because it was good, but because it was easier to correct its mistakes by legislation than by diplomacy.

"Lincoln, in appealing to the country, said: 'Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Was it easier to make the treaty with Spain giving independence to the Filipinos than it was to give them independence by act of our own people? I preferred to let the American people give independence to the Filipino, rather than ask an unfriendly people to do so. Whenever you hear a Republican say that I am responsible for the ratification of the treaty I want you to listen and see if he adds that I also favored a resolution promising independence to the Filipinos, and you will listen in vain. The Republican who charges me with helping to ratify that treaty is not honest enough to tell you at the same time that I favored a resolution that would have prevented bloodshed in the Philippines and made the Filipinos our friends instead of our enemies. I resigned my commission in the army on the 10th day of December, the day the treaty was signed. It was accepted on the 12th of December. On the 13th day of December I gave out an interview. It was published in the papers on the morning of the 14th, so that the interview appeared two days after my resignation was accepted, and in that interview I pointed out that it was better to ratify the treaty and declare this nation's purpose by resolution which would promise independence to the Filipinos and end the war, than to reject the treaty. What Republican is honest enough to meet that last proposition and then say I was wrong in the light of the Bacon resolution? If the Bacon resolution had passed we would not have war today in the Philippines.

"Republicans, you are responsible for the defeat of the Bacon resolution. It was your vice-president who cast the deciding vote, and from that day to the present you have not promised independence to the Filipinos, and you, who prevented the promise of independence, are responsible for the conditions that now exist. Don't say that you haven't had time. When congress met you had time to give to the national banks a monopoly of your paper money, but you did not have time to promise independence to the Filipinos. You had time to turn the government over to those who used it for private gain, but you have not had time to stop the war in the Philippines and return to the Declaration of Independence. You Republicans are very much afraid of the eighty-five per cent citizen that you have made in Porto Rico. You are very much afraid that we cannot maintain the parity between gold and silver, but you do not worry about the difficulty of maintaining the parity between the citizens here and the citizens in Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands."

HANNA ON VERMONT ELECTION

Temperance Complication Divests It of Any Significance.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 6.—Senator Hanna, accompanied by his family, arrived in Cleveland at noon today from Elberon, N. J. Mr. Hanna will remain here for a brief time attending to his private business affairs. Saturday morning he will go to Youngstown to attend the formal opening of the Ohio campaign in that city. He will leave Cleveland Sunday night for Chicago, where he expect to remain for several weeks. The senator declined to discuss the political situation or to make any prophecies. Asked for an expression of the result of the election in Vermont, Mr. Hanna said the temperance question entered largely into the issue in that state and he did not believe there was any particular significance in the result, so far, at least, as the national campaign was concerned.

TO HASTEN CONSOLIDATION

Receivers Appointed for Certain Kansas City Railway Lines.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 6.—Stuart R. Knott, president of the Kansas City, Southern railway, and Edward F. Swinney, president of the First National ank, were appointed receivers today by Judge John F. Phillips in the United States circuit court, of the Kansas City Suburban Belt railway, the Union Terminal railway and the Kansas City and Independence Air Line. This action was taken, it is said, not because they are insolvent or in a failing condition, but to facilitate their complete absorption by and consolidation with the Kansas City Southern railway under the plans being carried out for the reorganization of the road, which was formerly the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf. The application for the appointment of receivers was made by the Provident Life and Trust company of Philadelphia, one of the depositories for securities under the reorganization plan. The receiver's bond aggregate $55,000 each.

ALL LEFT TO THE PRIMARY

In an Election Bill Introduced in Kentucky's Legislature.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 6.—In the house today Representative Trover, Democrat, introduced a bill which, if passed, makes primary elections the sole manner of making nominations of any party of the state, district, county or city offices, and provides that general primary elections shall be held on the first Tuesday in August of each year. Mr. Trover thinks conventions are not fair means of ascertaining the wish of the people.

Columbus, O., Sept. 6.—At the jubilee banquet of the Union Reform party of Ohio, last night Hon. Seth E. Willis was formally notified of his nomination as the Union Reform party's candidate for president of the United States.

ONLY FRANCE WITH RUSSIA

Germany Politely but Firmly Refuses Assent

TO THE RUSSIAN POLICY

England, Austria and Italy With Germany.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—The latest expression as to the attitude of the powers on the evacuation of Pekin comes from the United States ambassador at Paris, General Horace Porter, who has advised the authorities here that the attitude of the French government is favorable to the position taken by Russia. Almost simultaneously with this dispatch from General Porter came another from the American charge d'affaires at Berlin, giving the attitude of Germany on Russia's proposal. This in substance states that Germany, while anxious to avoid any friction between the powers, regards the conditions at Pekin such as to require the continued presence of German forces there. Neither General Porter nor Mr. Jackson gives the text of the answers, but only the substance of the positions taken by the two governments. These two highly important communications bring the Chinese negotiations to a very advanced stage, though they are not yet concluded, as all of the answers are not yet in. The German and French answers, however, clearly indicate the alignment of the powers. It is generally accepted that Germany's attitude in favor of remaining at Pekin will be concurred in by Italy and Austria, as these two countries act with Germany on political questions of a general nature. Moreover, definite word has been been received here which clearly foreshadows Austria's position in remaining at Pekin. As to the purposes of Great Britain there is an absolute lack of information, though little doubt is entertained that since Germany has taken the initiative Great Britain will follow suit in favor of remaining at Pekin. The position of Japan likewise is lacking in definiteness, although it is believed in the best posted quarters that if other nations remain at Pekin Japan will deem it expedient to remain there also. It would seem from this that France is the only government to give concurrence to the Russian proposition, although the United States has expressed a purpose of following Russia's course, unless the other powers brought about a modification of Russia's position. Thus far Russia has not expressed any purpose of modifying her original position. It was stated authoritatively today that Russia has not ordered the departure of her minister or troops from Pekin up to this time, so far as the United States government is advised. It is stated, also, that no new propositions have been presented, but that the question is practically the same as when first presented, namely, as to whether the troops will remain or be withdrawn from Pekin.

The receipt of the communications from Perlin and Paris brought about numberous conferences between the president, Secretary Root and Acting Secretary of State Hill and also between Mr. Hill and Mr. Adee. It was gathered from these meetings that another note was being prepared by the United States; but the authorities did not feel disposed to give any inkling as to its nature, and it is quite probable that its final form will await the consideration of the cabinet tomorrow.

Aside from the general question the French government is agai neonsidering the question of Li Hung Chang and his subject also was brought to the attention of the authorities here today. There have been reports of prospective detention of Earl Li in case he proceeded north, but the communication just in hand indicate that there will be no interference with his movements. His acceptability as a peace commissioner also continues to be a subject of discussion, there being a strong desire in certain quarters not to include him on the Chinese commission. M. Thiebaut, the French charge d'affaires and Baron Speck Von Sternberg, the German harge de affairs, had lon gconferences at the state department today, but the purpose of the calls were not disclosed, although they are understood t have related t the Chinese situation.

The military situation in Pekin remains unchanged apparently. General Chaffee's message makes it clear that he alone is proceeding on the understanding that the America ntroops are to winter in China, and he and General Barny speak of the comfortable arrangements that have been made for the soldiers.

The American contingent in the parade through the imperial palace was small, probably in conformity with an arrangement between the various commanders in Pekin that the force selected to make the demonstration should be limited to numbers, in order to reduce the chances of looting. It is supposed here that this demonstration was made to impress the Chinese people as a whole, and not from any present military necessity. Some action of this kind appears to have been necessary in order to offset the stories which were afloat in the southern Chinese ports to the effect that the allies had been completely overthrown by the imperial troops and the Boxers, which stories were calculated to cause further uprisings. Besides, the demonstrations at the palace may reduce the ill effects of any withdrawals of troops from Pekin as a result of the present negotiations.

The announcement from the cable companies that the lines from Taku to Pekin had been completed, encouraged the officials here in the hope that at last it would be possible to communicate with Pekin the same day that it was dispatched. It appeared, however, from General Barry's report, that the Boxers are still cutting the wires between Tien Tsin and Pekin and the message received today from the Chinese capital show no improvement in the rate of transmission over those received before the completion of the new cable.

It is expected that the reinforcements of foreign troops steadily pouring into Pekin by way of Taku and Tien Tsin soon will be able to clear the line of communication completely of these wire cutters, and that the military telegraph lines will be kept open, giving rapid communication with the other world.

Mr. Goodnow has cabled from Shanghai that all of the marines were withdrawn from moy last Friday, a matter of news that has been anticipated in the press dispatches, but which is recorded officially for the first time. It appears that the commander of the Castine was instructed not to land marines, so that the United States was not represented in the landing parties.

YESTERDAY'S DATELESS MESSAGES

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—The war department today received the following:

Taku, China (no date).—Adjutant General, Washington: Pekin, 28th.—The officers and soldiers of the China relief expedition sends thanks to the president and secretary of war for messages of congratulation. Formal entry of the palace grounds made today at 8 o'clock, salute of twenty-one guns being fired at the south and north gates. Troops of all nations participated, the United States by a battalion 250 strong composed of details from each organization point at the taking of the city. Place (palace?) vacant with exception of about 300 servants. General Barry for Manila today. Danish cable, Shanghai to Taku open for business, connect with our wire.

(Signed) "CHAFFEE."

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—The war department today received the following cablegram from General Barry:

"Taku, China (no date).—Adjutant General Washington: All quiet Pekin. Supplies promptly unloaded, forwarded when disquisitions determined. All supplies received; troops comfortable winter. No communication Chinese officials after August 28. James H. Ilson, brigadier general of volunteers, goes to Pekin tonight. Rockhill, Shanghai. Telegraphic communication Pekin Tien Tsin bad. Extreme heat ended. All conditions satisfactory. Go Nagasaki tomorrow; take first transport Manila.

(Signed) "BARRY."

General Barry goes to Manila to assume the duties of chief of staff to General MacArthur.

JOHN BULL IS DELIGHTED

London, Sept. 7.—(3:30 a. m.)—Germany's polite refusal to withdraw from Pekin is commented upon with keen satisfaction in London, and the hope is expressed that Lord Salisbury will show similiar firmness. The British reply has not yet been formulated. Lord Salisbury desires to consult with his colleagues and has notified the foreign office of his intention to return to London from the continent early next week. There is little doubt, however, that Germany's reply is the outcome of the discussion carried on during the last few days between the European cabinets, and that the compromise policy of maintaining the occupation of the capital but withdrawing the greater part of the troops to Tien Tsin will be found to have met with general concurrence.

From Shanghai it is reported that Japan has notified the powers of her willingnes sto withdraw her troops provided an adequate guard is left for the legations and on condition that China formally requests evacuation and opens genuine negotiations for peace. Altogether appearances are more hopeful, and it is likely that when Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee arrives a fortnight hehnce at Taku he will find the allies agreed upon some common policy.

OF LI, THE CHINESE PUZZLE

Shanghai is full of conflicting rumors regarding the movement of Li Hung Chang. It is asserted that Marquis Tseng and thirty officers remaining in Pekin have appealed to Li Hung Chang to repair immediately to the capital to safeguard the situation, since nobody is there to assume authority. Prince Ching being detained in the province of Shan Si by illness. Chang Chi Tung, the Wu Chang viceroy, has telegraphed an urgent appeal to the Britis hconsul in Shanghai, urging Great Britai nto institute peace negotiations. He emphasizes the magnitude of British trade interests and refers to the activity of the secret societies and the decline of trade citing these as vital reasons why England should take the lead, instead of, as in 1894, allowing Russia to usurp her power and prestige. Her finalRDLUA power and prestige. His final ground and appeal is that Great Britain, the United States and Japan have shown anxiety to promote commerce and to befriend China, and he emplores these three powers to appoint plenipotentiaries authorized to open peace negotiations, with Li Hung Chang.

It is reported 2,00 Boxers have been killed and wounded in conflict with the troops of General Yuan Shi Kai, military governor of Shan Tung. A Hong Kong dispatch reports from Wuchan that serious differences exist in Lunchan. Three hundred robbers besieged the residences of a wealthy Chinaman at Taki King Fun. Thepertect of Wu Chai, with 1,000 soldiers went to his assistance, but has been compelled to tetlegraph for 400 reinforcements.

WORK AND PLENTY OF IT

Will Give Jonathan's Manufactures Lead in European Markets.

Chicago, eSpt. 6.—Charles Truax, special commissioner of the National Business League sent abroad to report on the commercial interests of Europe for the special instruction of American merchants and manufacturers, delivered his report to the executive committee of the league here today. In the report special attention is given to the Paris exposition. He declared that to make the United States first of all the nations in exports of manufactured articles, organization and systematic study of foreign requirements alone were necessary. In exhibits of machinery and labor saving devices this country was far away the leader, although in the fine and industrial arts the Paris exhibition is at least an equal of the Columbian exposition. According to the report France, Russia, Germany, Austria and Switzerland in order stated appear to have been given the most favor in the way of space. The space awarded the United States, Mr. Truax reports, is wholly inadequate.

NORTH AND SOUTH RAILROAD

Not Backed by the Santa Fe, Manager Mudge Says.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 6.—General Manager Mudge, of the Santa Fe, today denied the story that his company is backing the project of the Kansas and Southern railroad, a short line in Pottawatomie county, Kan., to build a north and south road from Nebraska to Oklahoma. The report that the Santa Fe would help the new enterprise had given it quite a boom.

Gold Democrats for McKinley.

Indianapolis, Sept. 6.—At a conference of gold Democrats today it was decided to establish national headquarters in this city and conduct a campaign in the interests of McKinley.

"DIRT AND NEGLECT"

"Forbidden City" Thus Teutonically Characterized.

TALE OF ALLIED FORCES

Germany's Jealousy of Russia --Prince Ching to the Front.

Berlin, Sept. 6.—The German vice admiral at Taku telegraphs that Captain Phol, in his report from ekin, says the impression he formed on marching through the mipertal palace reception halls and rooms August 28 was "dirt and neglect." No treasures, he adds, were observed. The report now is that the empress dowager fled from Pekin during the morning of August 15. Captain Pohl, under date of August 28, says:

"The second marine battalion has arrived here. After handing over the command to Major Hoeppner I will march to Tien Tsin with the landing force, which is much in need of rest. Companies of seamen will be posted at the halting places to protect the water and communications."

The German admiral further reports that the allied forces landed at Taku up to August 26 were as follows:

German—Officers, 91; men, 3150; guns, 6; horses, 544.

American—Officers, 181; men, 5,427; guns, 17; horses, 1228.

Great Britain—Officers, 218; men, 6742; guns, 26; horses, 1897.

France—Officers, 192; men, 8186; guns, 37; horses, 570.

Italian—Officers, 36; men, 272; guns, 2; horses, 20.

The details of the Russian and Japanese forces landed were not available when the dispatch was sent.

PRINCE CHING TO THE FRONT

London, Sept. 6.—A special dispatch from Hong Kong contains the remarkable statement that Li Hung Chang has received advices from Pekin to the effect that the allied forces are gradually handing over the government of the capital to the Chinese and that Prince Ching (former president of the tsung li yamen) has been placed in charge of the imperial city.

GERMAN TROOPS LAND AT SHANGHAI

(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.)

Shanghai, Sept. 6.—The first battalion of German troops landed here today from the steamer Batavia. The foreign consuls and detachments of French and Russian troops received them and escorted them to camp, the bands playing German airs.

CONGER REPORTS THE PARADE

Washington, Sept. 6.—The state department made the following announcement today: A telegram has been received from Minister Conger dated Pekin, September 1, stating that a military parade passed through the imperial palace on that day and that eunuchs and servants were the only occupants.

A RUSSIAN PROTECTORATE

Berlin, Sept. 6.—The Wossiche Zeitung says: "Russia is trying to establish a protectorate over the Celestial empire, in doing which it makes no difference to her if she vexes Emperor William and thwarts the policy of Germany."

Even the semi-official Berliner Post expresses painful surprise at the latest French report upon the expedition led by Vice Admiral Seymour, showing how the Russian detachment refused full cooperation with the allies. "Whatever force is left in Pekin," says the Post, "must be strong enough to defend itself against all attacks by the natives and not merely a small detachment representing the sovereignty of the powers."

The papers print with evident satisfaction British opinions hostile to withdrawal from Pekin. The Leipsic Neuste Nachrichten connects the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to Balmoral with Russia's proposition.

BERLIN GUESSES ON WASHINGTON

Berlin, Sept. 6.—Several dispatches have arrived from Washington during the last five days which have met with various interpretations here. One of these is that the United States government intended to withdraw its troops from Pekin if Russia did the same. Official circles were slow to believe this, however, although a short Washington dispatch received today seems to confirm it. The withdrawal of the Russian and American forces in Pekin would, of course, upset Germany's program as outlined in Count Von Bulow's circular of July 3, and would create a wholly novel and much more difficult situation.

The press continues a lively discussion of the Russian proposal, the more plain-spoken papers pointing out that Russia's motives are selfish. The Centrist organ, the Cologne Volks Zeitung, says: "Russia's purpose is to get all foreign troops as quickly as possible out of China and then to lay aside the mask and seize the empire for herself. Her proposal is an unfriendly act toward Germany, since Count Von Waldersee announced he would never give an order to retreat."

OBJECT LESSON IN TYRANNY

Roosevelt at Detroit Terrorizes 4,000 Free Born Americans.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 6.—The first meeting of Governor Roosevelt's western tour, which was held in the big assembly room of the Detroit Light Guard armory tonight, was all that the governor's most ardent partisans could have desired in point of attendance and enthusiasm. The floor of the galleries of the great hall were crowded. Many were on the outside, unable to obtain seats or standing room within hearing distance. The vice presidential candidate received a tremendously enthusiastic greeting as he made his way up through one of the side aisles. A large rporition of the audience stood upon chairs and yelled frantically for "Teddy." It was with difficulty that the shouts could be appeased and silence restored so as to permit the meeting to proceed. When Governor Roosevelt arose to speak the great crowd arose almost en masse and remained standing and shouting for some time. The governor's speech occupied about an hour in delivery and was listened to throughout with thoughtful attention.

Governor Roosevelt gave the audience an object lesson when he asserted that our soldiers in the Philippines had less to fear from anybody of armed bandits in that country than they had to fear from the principles of the Kansas City platform, and the success of the Democratic ticket. He said five members of the regular army were present, and asked them to stand up that the audience might see their tyrants. Five soldiers from the Fourteenth infantry at Fort Wayne, who occupied a front seat when thus invited arose, and were applauded.

"Now," exclaimed Governor Roosevelt, "behold your tyrants." The audience shouted with laughter. "They are here," continued the governor, "five soldiers to 4,000 people in this audience, which is a larger per centagesof tyrany in this house than the percentage of the regular army bears to the whole number of the people of this country."

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 6.—Fusion was effected between the Minnesota Democrats and Populists today and a full ticket was named headed by Governor John Lind. An electoral ticket was also endorsed by the two conventions.

FIVE GLACIERS SHAKEN LOOSE

By an Earthquake Which Dumps Them Into Lituaya Bay.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 6.—Whether the earthquake disturbances which were felt on Lynn canal and at the head of the Yukon river had any connection with similar disturbances at Lituaya Bay is a mere conjecture, but according to information brought out by the steamer Bertha last night, a vast amount of damage was done at the latter place. In addition five Indians are known to have been killed. The news was brought from Lituaya Bay to Yakatat by Indians in canoes. The disturbances there occurred on August 11, one day after the earthquake shocks above referred to. They apparently proceeded from the district in which Mount St. Elias and Mount Fairweather are situated. On August 11 two heavy shocks were felt, according to the Indians. The second shock created great havoc as well as destroying five lives. The Indian informants told persons at Yakatat that five of the immense glaciers which head into Lituaya bay were dislodged by the disturbance and were sent crashing into the bay, partly filling it with great mountains of ice. The five Indians are reported to have been killed on a small island situated out about a mile from the face of one of the glaciers. They were in a cave and were drowned by the great rush of water which swept over the island when the ice rivers crashed down into the bay. Chief George, one of the best known characters in the north, was one of the drowned Indians.

CIVIL SERVICE STANDING

Is Sought by the Postoffice Clerks, Now in Convention.

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 6.—The National Postoffice clerks last night adopted a resolution ordering a draft of a bill to be presented to congress fixing eight hours as a day's work and limiting forty-eight hours to a full week's employment. This is the same privilege as railroad clerks and carriers enjoy. The pending bill before the house at Washington was endorsed. It creates the regulation that clerks of the first year be paid $600 and thereafter an increase of $100 annually up to $1200. The law then gives the discretion to the postmaster general to further increase salaries for merit up to $1400. Indirectly the convention asked to be taken under the civil service law.

The convention elected these officers:

President, William T. Agnew, Cleveland; first vice president, C. S. O. Cronin, Utica; second vice president, A. J. Peters, New Orleans; third vice president, John A. Tagg, Kansas City; secretary, Mark N. Skerrett, Worcester; treasurer, Cornelius M. Delaney, Brooklyn.

The convention will meet on next Labor Day in Milwaukee.

IMPORTANT CATHOLIC MEETING

To be Held to Amalgamate Catholic Societies.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—Advices received here indicate that one of the most important meetings of Catholic priests and laymen ever held in this country will convene at Philadelphia under Archbishop's Ryan's auspices, on September 17. This meeting will be attended by delegates representing every section of the United States and from all the Catholic benevolent and fraternal societies under the guidance of episcopal authority, which, it is estimated, embrace a membership of fully 150,000 souls. The object in view is to form a federation of these societies if possible for the general good of them all. It is understood that the order known as the Catholic Knights of America has initiated the movement looking to the amalgamation, in this respect following the suggestions recently given by Bishop McFaul of Trenton, N. J.

Vermont's Showing Is Good.

White River Junction, Vt., Sept. 6.—The election returns for Vermont are all in. A careful scrutiny of the county returns based on official returns in all but a few towns, and in these the unofficial figures are being used, show that Stickney, Republican, for governor, has a plurality of 11,481 and a majority over all of 20,172. The complete revised returns give these results: For governor, Stickney, Republican, 41,481; Senter, Democrat, 10,909; all others, 1,276. The Republican plurality this year exceeds by 1,601 the average of the last three presidential years, and by 238 the average for the six last election years.

Columbus, O., Sept. 6.—The biennial session of the Evangelical Lutheran joint synod adjourned Wednesday night at 11:30 o'clock. Considerable business was transacted in the last few hours of the session and all matters that came before the synod were passed upon.

BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Friday, September 7, 1900.

Weather for Wichita Today: Fair; warm; south winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

Pages.

1. Bryanic Display of Squirmfulness
   Germany Refuses Russian Plan
   In China's Imperial Palace
   Long-Flynn Meeting at Kiowa
2. Oklahoma Saloons Closed
   City in Brief
3. Wichita Livestock Markets
   Review of the Grain Markets
   Wall Street Stock Circular
5. Hepburn's Great Speech
   Market Fair Closed
6. Campbell Makes Hot Statement
8. Nearer the Pole Than Nansen
   Stockmen's War in Colorado

BOTH LONG AND FLYNN

Great Crowd at Kiowa and Two Great Speeches.

FREE HOMES TALE RE-TOLD

Some Flynn Aphorisms--Long's Good Flynn Story.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR

Long Praises "the Best Single-Handed Fighter in Congress" -- Flynn Acknowledges Long's Aid.

(Special Correspondence of The Eagle.)

Kiowa, Kan., Sept. 6.—Barber county yesterday paid tribute to two of her most distinguished sons; one now resident of the county, and one of the great territory adjoining; one a representative in the congress of the United States and the other a delegate in the same body; two young and vigorous statesmen to whom to pay honor it was deemed a privilege—Chester I. ong and Dennis T. Flynn.

It was not Barber county alone, nor Kiowa, that did this welcoming and poured out the 2500 people who attended. Valuable assistance was rendered by Wood county, Oklahoma, and Harper county, Kansas. They vied with the citizens of Barber county in doing honor to the distinguished guests; the excellent bands, one from Oklahoma, one from the Seventh district—from Alva and Anthony—played, against each other and in unison, the patriotic and stirring music that enlivened the occasioned. It was a great rally; a fine meeting; the best Kiowa has done for many, many years, fittingly done for the two great men who came within her borders to preach the doctrine of Americanism, patriotism, prosperity—which is, after all, Republicanism.

In the days of last spring, when Flynn and Long rested from the struggle which had attended the successful fight they had made for free homes for the people of the Strip; sons of men and women on this side of the line and in this congressional district; after the Kiowa-Comanche bill was out of the way, then these two men, each interested in the other's welfare as in his own, talked over the possibilities of a grand rally at Kiowa; at Flynn's old home, and the scene of his early manhood; in the county which has been the home of Long, years before he attained to his national position of honor; in the town midway between the fair fields of Oklahoma and the wheat fields and pastures of Barber and Harper counties. So it was finally arranged that the meeting should be held here yesterday. It was well advertised. The loyal, faithful friends of the two men, who live in Kiowa and in the Strip, fixed the details, and the success of the day attests their ability.

It is a fair estimate of the crowd to place the figures at 2500 and not a single person less. This vast crowd, for this little town, stowed itself away in the beautiful grove where the Kiowa school house is, on benches arranged, and standing under trees all around, and listened to the speaking—three hours of it—with no signs of unrest or indifference. It was a grand meeting, and a grand crowd. When the speakers were through, amid cheers for the two men, the latter made their way through a double line in which stood hundreds of men and women, ready to greet them.

The train which brought in Long from the east also brought Flynn, who has been visiting relatives near Hazelton, this county. The Anthony band and several hundred persons were at the station, and when Long and Flynn stepped from the train, they were loudly greeted. The Anthony band began to play; the speakers were placed in a carriage, and a procession formed for the Hotel Lardwick, where headquarters were maintained. There a reception was held until the meeting.

When Dennis Flynn was introduced to the vast audience, cheers arose, alike from the Oklahomans and the Kansans. Cries of "Flynn, Flynn," were raised all around and the doughty little Delegate made his opening remarks in a calmly way, to which the crowd readily responded.

Flynn related in detail the features attending the fight for free homes. He praised the president, the speaker and the secretary of the interior for what each had done to fulfill the wants of the people of Oklahoma. Then he generously gave highest credit, as he always does, to ong for the valiant work the Seventh district congressman performed. He told how it was Long who went to "Uncle Joe" Cannon at the critical moment and secured from that statesman a promise that he would not block the efforts to secure unanimous consent for the bill's consideration, by an objection. He also told how Long was in the senate day after day to see what could be done, and how, at last, when the bill was a law, none was prouder than Long. Flynn explained the way Long was of such use. It was because he was a member of the powerful committee of ways and means, and had rendered such important service when the Porto Rican bill hung in the air, by his efforts as Republican manager, that he at once attained a position that made him valuable on any measure. Flynn also recounted the assistance when the fate of the Kiowa-Comanche bill was at stake, and then exhorted the Republicans of the District to elect Long, who was now in a position to be more useful than ever.

In the course of his remarks, Flynn got off a number of excellent things. Some of them follow:

"What is there that you want that we haven't got under McKinley?"

"I have recently been from California to Washington and only saw one man who talked 16 to 1."

"You must take the promises of Wil-