

# The Guthrie Daily Leader.

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VOL. 2

GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1893.

NO. 17

## \$125 ORGAN GIVEN AWAY!

PATRONIZE

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## GIVEN AWAY NEW YEAR'S MORNING.

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In Oklahoma, and at prices to suit purchasers. Give us a trial and be convinced.

Corner First St. and Oklahoma Ave. Next to Guthrie National Bank.

## HOMESEEKERS.

THEY ARE PUSHING RAPIDLY INTO POND CREEK.

ABOUT LEADS TO POND CREEK LOTS.

They will be issued the first week in January—Breezy Notes From the New and Live Town of Newkirk.

FROM POND CREEK.  
The county seat of L. county is building up rapidly. The sound of the hammer and saw are heard on all sides. There are four handsome two-story buildings now in course of construction, besides fifteen or twenty frame buildings, and a big brick block to be occupied exclusively by a clothing company.

The residents of Pond Creek, the county seat, look forward to a prosperous year in 1894. In the spring there will be a settler on every claim in the county, and the city is so situated that it will have a territory of from five to twenty miles as a supplying point. Already the vanguard of the homeseekers has put in an appearance, and real estate dealers are kept busy trying to limit claims for prospective settlers.

Pond Creek's 400 have got together. The assembly club was organized Wednesday night with a membership of forty. The first ball of the season worthy of the name will be given next Thursday evening.

Deeds to town lots will be issued the first week in January. Nearly every lot in the city was taken, and before next summer there will be buildings on the greater portion of the lots.

The telegram sent out from North Enid to the Kansas City papers stating that county seat of L. county would relinquish the name of Pond Creek was a mistake. The people of the city were solicited by a revival town to give up its name, but they refused to do so. As far as a county seat fight in L. county is concerned, all such talk is idle nonsense. A lot of cheap lawyers tried to work up a scare on that point at Enid, but they failed to do so utterly. In four or five years from now the people may have a chance to vote on the proposition, but right now every one is busy getting ready for the spring trade, with the exception of the countless lawyers who are seeking notoriety.

Pond Creek enjoys the distinction of being one of the most substantial cities in the strip. Its growth has been steady and constant. Today

there are 2,000 people here, and next spring will see that number doubled. There are no empty houses in the city and new building are started every day. The families of business men are beginning to arrive and add to the population.

FROM NEW KIRK.  
The townsite board at New Kirk is complete at last. E. O. Walker has been appointed chairman.

A building and loan company has been organized.

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

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

Two back loads of Democrats went to Blackwell Saturday night to organize a club at that place.

The Republicans at New Kirk organized a club Saturday night to prepare for the city election.

The county board of pension examiners for K county is composed of Drs. Biggs and Hamlin of New Kirk and Dr. Padon of Blackwell.

## IN THE COURTS.

Frymer, the Alleged Counterfeiter, Released—New Suits Filed in the District Court.

Henry Ford brought suit against James O'Neal in the probate court yesterday, to force the collection of rent. The case was only partially heard.

The Arbogast barn burning case is on the board in Cassidy's court.

Justice Morgan issued a warrant for one R. F. Humble yesterday, on the charge of obstructing the public highway in township 16.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER, GOODRICH.  
Louis Frymer, arrested on the charge of passing counterfeit money, was released by Commissioner Goodrich. The evidence was too slight to hold him. The defendant was represented by Finch & Sampson.

DISTRICT COURT, L. E. FITTS CLERK.  
New suits were filed, as follows:

W. E. McClung vs. John T. Brickner and Theodor Meerschauer, foreclosure of mechanic's lien for \$156.06, on the Catholic school. Bierer & Cotteral, attorneys for plaintiff.

POLICE COURT.  
Word was brought to the police court yesterday that L. Hampton, one of the boys alleged to have been implicated in the murder of the white lad some time ago, was in town. Officers were detailed to chase him. His pals, Bud Jones, Sweet Perry, Anderson Balton, are in the county jail awaiting trial.

Coal thieves and tramps are getting in their work at the Santa Fe depot, and officers will hereafter patrol the railroad district.

## HOT HAWAIIAN TALK

A MONKEY AND PARROT TIME IN THE HOUSE.

REPUBLICANS IN FIGHTING MOOD.

Mr. Boutelle Lets Go a Fire Brand in the Shape of a Remark That Circled in a Frontier, Wounded up the House and Caused the Speaker to Sit Down Up on the Maine Man.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The house was in an ugly frame of mind yesterday. The Republicans were in a fighting temper over the Hawaiian situation when the house met and the row opened immediately. Mr. Cokeran's resolution of Monday was presented and hurriedly referred to the committee on rules.

Then came the sharp skirmish on the Boutelle resolution. By means of this resolution Mr. Boutelle succeeded in getting an opportunity to dress the house in his philippic against the administration was cut short by the action of the speaker in deciding the point of order to which Mr. Boutelle was speaking in his favor, and referred the resolution to the committee under the rules.

The consideration of the urgency deficiency bill was then resumed and some very exciting scenes were then enacted before it was finally passed. The item appropriating \$90,000 for special examiners was amended so as to prevent the suspension of any pensioners without giving the pensioner notice with opportunity to furnish testimony in rebuttal.

Amendments were also adopted appropriating \$180,000 for extra mileage for members and senators, \$46,000 for stationary and about \$15,000 to pay em loyees of the house and senate an extra month's pay. The most bitter opposition existed to each of these propositions, the first of which was dominated on the floor a proceeding whose scandalous character had not been approached since the days of the famous salary grab. Mr. Bland and Mr. Holman led the fight against these propositions with a view to placing the members on record with an eye and nay vote, but they were not numerically strong enough, and the committee on rules ultimately brought in a special order, by the terms of which the filibustering was stopped without a record-making vote.

After a lively parliamentary skirmish Mr. Boutelle demanded recognition for a privileged resolution and the speaker was obliged to recognize him. When read it proved to be the resolution Mr. Boutelle sought to introduce Monday, declaring that the prerogative of congress had been invaded by the policy of the administration, and declaring that policy inconsistent with the constitution and traditions of the country. The row was now fully under way. Mr. McCreary, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, made the point that the resolution was not privileged, and after some sharp words from each side, Mr. Boutelle got the floor to discuss the question of whether the resolution was privileged.

"The message of the president indicates this country may be involved in war with a friendly power. For all we know," said he, in a loud voice, "the arms of the United States may be even now pinioning with their bayonets a friendly nation with whom the mass of the people of this country sympathize."  
He said that it was the imperative duty of congress, reluctantly recognized by the president, to disavow, discredit and reprobate a policy designed to bring the country into discredit in the eyes of the civilized world. (Great applause on the Republican side.)  
"I care not whence this policy emanates," continued Mr. Boutelle, "whether from a Republican president or a Democratic usurper."  
The confusion that followed the word "usurper" drowned the rest of the sentence. He continued to talk amid loud cries for order and the speaker at last with the aid of his gavel, brought the house to a standstill. Before the gentleman from Maine had fairly launched his next philippic Speaker Crisp suddenly swept the ground from under him by declaring that the resolution was in accordance with the constitution of the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Boutelle and Mr. Dingley then attempted to argue the question on the table. This motion prevailed, 180 to 83. During the call of committees for reports which followed, the Nicaragua canal bill was favorably reported from the committee on commerce.

The house, at the conclusion of the call, went into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the urgency deficiency bill.  
Mr. Curtis of Kansas, then offered an amendment to pay the employees of the house and senate, including the capitol police, who were on the roll November 3 when the extra session adjourned, an extra month's pay. The amount involved was \$45,000. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, offered an amendment to this amendment widening its scope. After some debate among Mr. Sayres in opposition, Mr. Curtis and Mr. Hooker in advocacy, Mr. Richardson withdrew his amendment and the Curtis amendment carried.

No further amendments were adopted

and the committee reported the bill and pending amendments to the house. A separate vote was demanded by Mr. Bland on the mileage amendment and Mr. Breckenridge on the amendment for an extra month's pay for employees of the house and senate.

Mr. Wells of Wisconsin, called for the yeas and nays on the mileage amendment, but the members were not anxious to go on record. Mr. Bland of Missouri, immediately inaugurated a filibustering movement. He explained that all he wanted was a record making vote.  
"That's just what you don't get," cried a dozen voices. Mr. Holman and Mr. Bland insisted that they were entitled to an eye and nay vote and Mr. Kelley of Texas, testified to the justice of the demand, but the house would not agree to it, and Mr. Bland went on making filibustering motions to adjourn, to take a recess, adjourn to a certain day, etc. Meantime the speaker had retired from the chair and the committee on rules had held a meeting. A special order was prepared, the message was invoked, General Catchings, whose appearance with the rule in his hand, was greeted with loud cheers. Successively the order was adopted, the motion to adjourn was defeated, the urgency deficiency bill and the amendment for a month's extra pay to house and senate employees were agreed to. Shortly thereafter the house adjourned.

## SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The Expected Hawaiian Debate Did Not Materialize.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The debate which was expected in the senate yesterday on the president's message as to Hawaii was averted by Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, whose motion to refer the message and accompanying documents to the committee on foreign relations is the pending question before the senate, yielding to Senator Ferry of Arkansas, and to Senator Peffer, of Kansas.

The first named addressed the senate in a message of the bill to repeal the federal election laws, while Senator Peffer argued in favor of the bill introduced by him appropriating money for immediate use in relieving want and destitution throughout the country.

Mr. Hoar stated, however, that today he would call up his motion to refer the president's message and accompanying documents to the committee on foreign relations, and will address the senate upon the Hawaiian situation generally.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Manderson, Republican, to dispose of the discriminating duty imposed on tea from this side of the Cape of Good Hope; referred to the finance committee.

During the transaction of the morning business Mr. Frye rose and said: "About two years ago a French cable company made application to our secretary of state, Mr. Blaine, for a route from the coast of Brazil to the coast of the United States. Our secretary of state investigated the matter and found the company had, by authority of the law of Brazil, a franchise to lay a cable from Brazil to the coast of the United States while that power was in existence and it was in perpetuation—could be permitted to land a cable on the Brazilian coast. So our secretary of state refused to grant the permission. I am informed, whether true or not I cannot say, that that company has recently appeared before the secretary of state and that he has granted to this company the right they asked for. If it is true, there is no remedy to be had for it. Then the United States will be perpetually kept out from landing any cable on the coast of Brazil."  
In view of these facts he offered a resolution making inquiry of the secretary of state as to whether this was true. Mr. Hutton objected and the resolution went over under the rules.

## PUBLIC LANDS COMMITTEE.

A Favorable Report on a Bill Affecting Oklahoma Settlers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Chairman McFae, from the committee on public lands, has made a favorable report to the house on the bill to open certain abandoned military reservations to settlers. There are eighty of these reservations, containing about 1,500,000 acres.

The same committee made a favorable report on the bill allowing homestead settlers on the left bank of the Seep Fork river in the territory of Oklahoma to make entry on the right bank, owing to certain changes in the original channel of the stream.

## COLLIDED AT A CROSSING.

One Person Killed, Ten Injured, in a Wreck at Bessemer, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 20.—A small engine at the Edgar T. Simpson Steel works of Carnegie's to haul "ladles" of metal, crashed into the West Newton accommodation on the Baltimore and Ohio on a bridge near Bessemer, Pa., at 7 o'clock last evening, hurling one coach of the accommodation into the creek twenty feet below. Ten persons were injured, one of whom has since died, and another is believed to have been fatally hurt. The cause of the wreck is a matter of uncertainty.

## COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

The Cherokee Senate Will Try Chief Harris—Setting the Record.

TABLEAU, I. T., Dec. 20.—In the Cherokee council yesterday Edwin D. Chadwick was granted an option of five days to put up the forfeit of \$100,000 on the deal for the Cherokee bonds. In the senate the impeachment of Chief Harris was called up, the senate took the oath of a high court of impeachment and laid the matter over until today.

Attempted Wife Murder by a Postmaster.

OTTAWA, Kan., Dec. 20.—From a private message received here it was learned that Postmaster Hagan of Williamsburg, a small station had made an attempt to murder his wife yesterday morning. It seems Hagan had been on a protracted spree, and had become angry at his wife and concluded to shoot her, but he was nervous from the effects of liquor that his hand trembled so the bullet only made a flesh wound.

## WILSON TARIFF BILL

REPORTED TO THE HOUSE BY ITS AUTHOR.

THE MCKINLEY ACT DENOUNCED.

The First Legislation of the Republican Party Embodied—The Strong Points of the New Bill Pointed Out—The Free Raw Material Classes and the Various Reductions Explained.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The majority report of the ways and means committee on the recently prepared tariff bill was made public yesterday. It was prepared by Chairman Wilson and is in part as follows:

The American people after the full and most thorough debate ever given by any people to their fiscal policy, have deliberately and rightfully decided that the existing tariff is wrong in principle and grievously unjust in operation.

The bill on which the committee has expended much patience and anxious labor is not offered as a complete response to the mandate of the American people. It no more professes to be purged of all protection than to be free of all errors. It is complex and manifold details. However we may deny the existence of any legislative pledge or other right of any congress to make such pledge, for the continuance of duties that carry with them more or less acknowledged protection we must recognize that great interests do exist whose existence and prosperity it is no part of our reform either to imperil or to curtail. We believe and we have the warrant of our own past experience for believing, that reduction of duties will not injure, but give more abundant life to all our great manufacturing industries, however much they may dread the change. In dealing with the tariff question as with every other long standing abuse that has interwoven itself with our social or industrial system, the legislator must at first be temperate in the beginning, temperate reform is safest, having in itself the principle of growth.

We have believed that the first step towards the reform of the tariff should be the release of taxes on the materials of industry. There can be no substantial and beneficial reduction upon the necessary clothing and other comforts of the American people, nor any substantial and beneficial enlargement of the field of American labor, so long as we tax materials and processes of production. Every tax upon the producer falls with increased force on the consumer. Every tax on the producer in this country is a protection to his competitors in all other countries, and so narrow is his market as to limit the number and lessen the wages of those to whom he can give employment. Every cheapening in the cost or enlargement of the supply of his raw materials, while primarily insuring to the benefit of the manufacturer himself, passes under free competition immediately to the consumer.

To the farmer of the country we have given untaxed agricultural implements and binding twine and untaxed cotton ties for the additional reason in the latter case that cotton is the largest export crop of the country sold abroad in competition with the cheap labor of India and Egypt, believing it was sufficient for the private tax gatherer to follow the farmer in the markets of his own country and not to pursue him to all the markets of the world. As cotton bagging can be used but once, we thought it best to extend the drawback system to such bagging made up of jute batts when used upon our exported cotton, a privilege which the exporter of wheat can already now enjoy, coupled with the further advantage that the same bags may be used for successive exportations of grain.

A most important change in the bill proposed from the present law will be found in the general substitution of ad valorem for specific duties. This must always be the characteristic of the revenue tariff levied upon a large range of articles, especially when they include the plain necessities of life. It is the purpose of the present bill to repeal in toto section 3 of the tariff act of October 3, 1893, commonly but most erroneously called its reciprocity provision. That act placed sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides on the free list, but authorized the president, should he be satisfied that the government of any other country producing such articles imposed duties upon the agricultural or other products of the United States which he might deem reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, to suspend the provision under which these articles were admitted into this country free. This section has brought to the attention of the American exporters, and it is not the intention to effect a provision for reciprocity but for retaliation.

It may be said that we are not justified in making so large a reduction in revenue at a time when government receipts and expenditures can no longer be balanced and when some new sources of temporary revenue must be sought for. We have been compelled to retain some articles upon the dutiable list and to leave some duties higher than we desired because of the present necessity of the treasury, but we have not felt that any temporary shrinkage of revenue should deter us from carrying out as effectually as we could the instructions given by the American people when congress was put into power.

The majority report is signed by the Democratic members of the committee.

The Republican members will hereafter submit a report opposing the Wilson bill and majority report.

A New Kansas Paper.

OLATHE, Kan., Dec. 20.—H. F. Conant & Son, editors of the Olathe Leader, a Republican paper of this city, will this week remove to Kansas City, Kan., where December 28, they will publish the first issue of the Wyandotte county Republican.



**FINE SHOES**  
Are now in Order Since Christmas is Here.

We are here also, with a stock of shoes appropriate for the season. Don't be out of season, and when your feet say shoes, you must take the shoes or take cold. A cold may easily cost a whole winter's income, while a pair of shoes cost only a moderate sum. The demands of your feet are always labelled "immediate" and don't admit of delay. If your stock doesn't interest you, then you haven't discovered yet that you and your feet are partners. Stand by your feet, or you won't be able to stand on them. Don't stand on ceremony either but come at once and stand for the winter in a pair of our shoes, then you'll stand well, and your understanding can be relied on perfectly.

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