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## WAR IN KANSAS.

### Riot Breaks Out in the House of Representatives.

### THE REPUBLICANS BREAK IN.

#### Doors Barricaded and the State Militia Called Out to Force an Entrance into the Legislative Hall—A Terrible Riot Momentarily Expected—Hundreds of State Troops En Route to the Capital and at the Same Time Hundreds of Armed Men Are Ready for Resistance.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 16.—The long controversy between the Republican and the Populist houses came to a crisis yesterday morning and open riot followed. When the Republicans went to enter the hall of representatives at 10 o'clock they found the doors had been barred. They were barred by the Populists. The Republican leaders soon determined to force an entrance, and sledge hammers were secured for this purpose. They were used to such effect upon the doors of a side entrance leading to the hall that they were soon demolished and the members of the Republican house fled quickly through and entered the hall.

Three men stood on the bottom step and refused to allow anyone to pass. At the first turn of the stairway two men were stationed, and at the very top were a half dozen Populists. The men at the top were armed and proposed to use their weapons if necessary. E. L. Yount guarded the sergeant-at-arms' room. A. J. Boyd carried a Winchester. A. R. Miller, a doorkeeper of the Republican house, was the first man to try to get through. A large crowd had gathered in the military hallway of the west wing expecting trouble, and was largely composed of Republicans.

Miller tried to push through the men on the lower step, saying that he was an employe of the legal house. He was pushed aside, and angry mutterings were heard through the crowd.

"I tell you I will get in, if I have to fight," said the doorkeeper. State Chairman Breidenthal grabbed him by the arm and led him away.

"Don't get excited," said Mr. Breidenthal. "We will treat you all right, but we can't let any one in except members."

"But I will go in," persisted Miller, and he made a break toward the guards. A Republican deputy sergeant-at-arms caught him and led him to one corner of the hall, where they held a short consultation. Returning to the steps Mr. Miller addressed the guards in an excited voice. He said: "I want you all to notice what I say. I am going to try to go in and you can either let me go in or push me out. If you want to prevent bloodshed you will let me in."

He tried to break through the line with as much enthusiasm as though he expected he would accomplish his purpose, but the Populists pushed him away. Then turning toward the end of the hall he yelled at the top of his voice: "Come on; let's get in, boys."

The Populists in the crowd laughed. Those in the hallway had to wait but a few minutes to see the result of Mr. Miller's hunt for men. They formed in double file, headed by Speaker George L. Douglass and Speaker Pro Tem. Hoch, and followed by the officers of the house, including about fifty assistant sergeants-at-arms, who were sworn in the previous night for this service.

The Republicans met with no opposition until they reached the foot of the main stairs leading to the representative hall. There was a crowd of excited men, both Populists and Republicans, in the hall of the west wing who crowded around Speaker Douglass and Speaker Pro Tem. Hoch as they entered the corridors at the foot of the stairs. When the procession arrived five able-bodied Populists stood at the door and their leader shouted at the top of his voice: "You can't get in here."

Some one back in the crowd called out: "Members of the house can get in at the other door; go to the back stairway."

Speaker Douglass ordered the Populist guards to give way, but they refused, their leader saying: "We are instructed by the attorney general to allow no one to go in here."

Douglass replied: "We are the members of the house of representatives, and I, as the speaker, order you to get out of the way."

"You can't go in here," answered back the Populist guards in a chorus, flourishing clubs, revolvers and Winchester. The crowd at this juncture began pushing, and for a few seconds the Populist guard was able to hold the Republican forces back.

shouted: "Come on men, the way is clear!"

A mighty shout went up from the corridor below as the Republicans rushed up the stairs, carrying the guards before them. The Populist guards rushed back up the stairway and into the hall, locking the doors behind them. But they were not so quick but that James A. Troutman, the Republican member from Shawnee county; Mr. Bennetfield, of Montgomery, and J. Ware Butterfield managed to get inside the doors. The doors leading to the cloak room were forced open by Speaker Douglass, and the crowd surged into the cloak room. The heavy doors opening into the hall were locked and a Populist guard had run off with the key.

The Republicans were prepared for this and almost instantly a sledgehammer was passed up to Speaker Douglass who, with one stroke, smashed the panel out of the door. A few strokes more of the hammer in the hands of A. C. Shotman and W. B. Swan, from Topeka, made the big doors creak on their hinges. A few more blows shattered it to pieces. When the first opening was made in the doors G. C. Clemens grabbed a piece of the panel and threw it back through the opening, striking W. B. Swan on the head. A Populist guard inside raised his Winchester and was about to fire when he was covered by two revolvers in the hands of W. P. Wilcox, Republican assistant sergeant-at-arms. This had a quieting effect. The Populist guard gave way and the Republicans rushed into the hall cheering wildly.

Having gained admission to the hall, the Republicans raised a mighty shout and Speaker Douglass hastened to the platform, and his voice trembling with excitement, said: "The legally organized and constitutional house of representatives will now come to order." But the Republicans were in no mood to come to order. All was excitement and it was impossible to hear the speaker's commands above the din and confusion.

A Republican discovering that the Populists had locked the door of the room of sergeant-at-arms, began to kick upon it and was soon joined by other Republicans, who were spoiling for a fight, and in a moment another door was in fragments.

Having captured the room of the sergeant-at-arms, the Republicans, looking for new territory to conquer, moved over to the north side of the hall and proceeded to eject the Populists' guards from the chief clerk's room. One Populist made a show of resistance and was picked up bodily and carried out of the room.

At 12:40 o'clock the Republicans added thirty or forty recruits to their force of assistant sergeants-at-arms, the cadets of Washburn college appearing in the hall and taking the oath before the sergeant-at-arms.

The Populist's janitor undertook to freeze out the Republicans and shut off the steam from the hall.

At 1:45 o'clock Sam Omer, at the head of a detachment of Republicans' commissary department men, appeared in the house with a liberal supply of coffee and lunch, having eluded the vigilance of the Populist guards.

As soon as it became known by the Populists what had occurred, Governor Lewellyn was notified. He promptly called out the militia and instructed them to proceed to the hall and eject the members of the Republican house from the floor.

While these warlike preparations were going on, the Republican house was making a show of business offering bills and resolutions, calling the roll and the like, but nobody took any interest in the proceedings until Mr. Hale, of Rush, arose to a question of personal privilege and presented Mr. Douglass the big sledge hammer he had employed to open the door of the hall. This was the signal for more cheering, and when Douglass received it from the hands of the page he held it aloft, the members stood up and shouted, and when Douglass used it as a gavel the members fairly danced.

Douglass then read to the house a proclamation which he had prepared relating what had taken place and calling upon the people of the state to rally to the support of the Republican house. The proclamation was greeted with wild enthusiasm.

The Republicans being informed of the action of the governor, held a hurried conference to determine upon what course of action to pursue. A committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Sherman, Mr. Warner and Mr. Cubbison, to visit Governor Lewellyn and agree upon, if possible, a suspension of hostilities. They proposed that both houses agree to adjourn until a case could be made in the supreme court and finally adjusted.

Governor Lewellyn was found in his private office. With him were Judge Webb, attorney for the Populists, and John W. Breidenthal, chairman of the state committee. The governor refused to discuss the situation, but Judge Webb said: "I am, of course, not the mouthpiece of the governor—he speaks for himself—but I can tell you that the Populists will come out of the fight on top of the heap."

Down stairs the Populists were not idle. Company C, a local militia company, which Adjutant General Artz had notified to stand in readiness, was already on the ground, and orders were telegraphed to Holton and Marion for Companies D and G and it was reported that they would soon be on the way by special train.

At 2:45 o'clock Colonel Hughes stationed a company of militia on the lower hall of the west wing of the state house immediately below the house of representatives.

The Republicans have nailed, barred and propped every door leading to the hall.

The Populists have decided to freeze out the Republicans and the janitor has shut off the steam from the hall. The

Populists have also undertaken to starve out the Republicans. The men who were sent after the lunch for the Republicans can not get past the militia lines below. The Republican house is therefore in a state of siege.

The following order was delivered by Adjutant General Artz to Colonel J. W. F. Hughes: You are hereby ordered to assume active command of all officers and men of the Kansas national guards assembled in Topeka and around the state house by order of L. D. Lewellyn, commander-in-chief.

Governor Lewellyn issued a proclamation at 3:30 o'clock stating that the militia now in Topeka was not sufficient and that five provisional companies would be organized, composed of volunteers. Three companies, however, have been organized and they are of thirty men each. H. C. Lindsay, of this city, was made captain of Company A, J. A. McDonald, of Parsons, captain of Company B, and a Mr. Orr, of Olathe, captain of Company C. The other companies will be organized if necessary.

D. M. Scott, a Republican member from Hodgeman county, who happened to be in Ottawa yesterday, telegraphed that he would be here with 300 armed men on the first train. B. D. Anthony telegraphed that 1,000 men would come from Leavenworth. Columbus telegraphed that 400 men would come from there at the command of Speaker Douglass.

Sheriff Wilkinson informed the governor at midnight that he was the peace officer and demanded that the latter turn over to him the situation. Colonel Hughes, in command of the state militia, went into the Republican hall soon afterwards and told the Republican members that if the governor asked him to eject them he would resign his position.

### ANOTHER CABINET OFFICER NAMED.

Hoke Smith, of Georgia, Will Be Cleveland's Secretary of the Interior.

LAKESIDE, N. J., Feb. 16.—Mr. Cleveland announced the name of the fifth member of his cabinet yesterday evening. It is that of Hoke Smith, of Georgia, for secretary of the interior.

In making the announcement, Mr. Cleveland said: "I met Mr. Hoke Smith, of Georgia, in my office in New York today. He called at my request. I offered him the position of secretary of the interior. He accepted. I wish to say that I have not written or received any letters or communications from him, and that today was the first time I have seen him since election."

The selection of Hoke Smith with that of Gresham, Carlisle, Bissell and Lamont, fill all the positions except the portfolio of the navy, the attorney general and agriculture.

Hoke Smith, of Georgia, is the proprietor of the Atlanta Journal and is known as the original Cleveland man in his state. He favored the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, while the Atlanta Constitution and other influential newspapers were booming David B. Hill. Mr. Smith is not yet thirty-eight years of age, he is a native of North Carolina. He is a lawyer, and is said to have the largest practice of any lawyer in the state. His fortune is estimated at \$300,000. Mr. Smith is tall and pleasant in appearance, with a smooth shaven face, not unlike the late Henry W. Grady. He is a good speaker and has a deep musical voice.

### THE VESUVIUS.

Now Demonstrated That the System is a Success in Actual Warfare.

PORT ROYAL, S. C. Feb. 16.—Three explosive shells were fired Tuesday from the guns of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, and though excellent in line and range there was no detonating of a gun cotton charge. The fault lay not in the guns, but in the new fuse, which was an untried piece of mechanism, until the present test. As the matter now stands, the pneumatic guns of the Vesuvius have proved themselves marvelously accurate, and the system is a success in case of actual warfare. However, the Vesuvius could not be put to any practical use until the present fuse would be perfected, or unless the Merriam patents should be again employed. Captain Rapiéff has not had a fair chance to develop his invention. It was brought here fresh from the factory without any opportunity of being tried practically until the present test, upon which has been the eyes of all the world. The question is a simple matter, however, and no one doubts Captain Rapiéff's ability to ascertain and correct the fault in the present one.

### Bold Burglary.

AKRON, O., Feb. 16.—The boldest robbery ever committed in Kent was the looting of David's clothing store early yesterday morning. About 1 o'clock the front door of the store was discovered open, and the place was at once searched. Goods lay in piles on the floor, ready to be carried away. But the burglars had escaped through a back window. They were pursued, and clothing was found in alleys and streets throughout the town. Houses are being searched by the police, and great excitement prevails. A thousand dollars' worth of goods are missing.

### Destroyed by Fire.

TIPTON, Ind., Feb. 16.—Tuesday night, at Sharpville, the storeroom and stock of general merchandise of W. W. Baxter & Company were entirely consumed by fire. J. E. Ballinger, druggist and postmaster, also sustained a loss of several hundred dollars. The total loss is placed at \$2,000, with about half as much insurance.

### Formally Gone Through With.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 16.—Judge William Lindsay was declared elected United States senator at the joint session of the legislature at noon yesterday. He will proceed to Washington on Saturday to take his seat in the senate.

### MUST REGISTER OR GET.

#### Chinese Shall Not Trifle with Your Uncle Sam.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—Collector of Internal Revenue Quinn, who is in charge of the Chinese registration at this point, is already laying plans for the deportation of the Chinese who refuse to register according to the provisions of the Geary act.

"The government means business," said Collector Quinn, "and purposes to complete the work Mr. Geary has begun. The Chinese do not intend to register, as has been already shown. They imagined that when the deputies were removed the bill had become null and void. They purposed fighting us in court, and the question arose as to what arrangement we could make to take care of them pending the hearing in the court. Well, the government will show them. There are 5,000 Chinese in my district, and they calculated on defying us because we had no jail room. I think we can quarter at least 20,000 on Goat Island, and when we have deported these we will go after the rest."

"How will you proceed to enforce the law?" was asked.

"That will be very simple. After the expiration of the time for registration I will call out the men and arrest every Chinese that can not show a certificate of registration. We will send them to Goat Island as fast as we get a tug load. The Chinese themselves will lose no time in getting into court, for we propose to ship them out of the country as fast as possible. A large majority of them will have to go back to China, because if they were to start to register now the work could not be finished with fifteen deputies working ten hours a day. We still have \$84,000 on hand of the appropriation, and with this amount of money we can do some good. I think American warships can be brought into requisition in the deportation of the men. It will only be a matter of time when the country will be freed of the Chinese."

### THE WILLARD FOUNTAIN.

#### There is Comment Because Home Talent Was Not Employed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The Willard fountain, which is to be a gift to the city of Chicago from temperance children all over the world, is to come from the studio of a young London artist, George Wade, and concerning this there is a good deal of strong comment among the local members of the Women's Temperance union, and many of whom take the ground that there are plenty of talented women sculptors in this country who might have been selected without having to go abroad, especially as the movement was originated by temperance women.

It is said that Wade is a protegee of Lady Henry Somerset, and so her diplomatic finger is seen in the awarding of the commission. Wade has recently finished a life size statue of Sir John MacDonald for the Canadian government, and also a bust of the Duke of Clarence for the Prince of Wales.

### Desperate Fighting.

MARSHALL, N. C., Feb. 16.—A desperate fight occurred in Ivy, near the Buncombe county line, yesterday morning between United States Deputy Marshal C. B. Brackers, John Llewellyn, his father and others. Llewellyn lives in Buncombe, and had come to Madison county. Brackers had a warrant for him for violating the revenue laws, and attempted his arrest. The fight ensued, and Brackers was shot three times, but before falling shot the Llewellyns, father and son, and another man who took sides against him. Brackers will die.

### A Case of Leprosy.

NORWICH, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Joseph Ojespie, a Russian, is confined at Chenango county poor farm at Preston suffering from a well developed case of leprosy. He rambled into this village on Monday, and was found late at night wandering in the streets. As soon as his condition was discovered he was taken before the board of health, which pronounced his disease to be leprosy. There is no adequate accommodation at the county house, and it is probable he will be removed to some state hospital.

### Carried Out His Threat.

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 16.—J. M. Robinson, a bartender, of Summitville, disappeared from home on Monday night. Last evening, while Albert Stanley was passing an old gravel pit filled with water, near that place, he noticed a coat and hat lying on the bank. They were recognized as having been worn by Robinson. The pool was dragged and the body of the missing man was found. Robinson had frequently threatened to commit suicide.

### Mysterious Shooting Scrape.

ROCKFORD, Ind., Feb. 16.—A mysterious shooting scrape occurred here last Saturday night, which will probably result fatally. "Slick" Williamson was found in a semi-conscious condition, badly wounded in the back by what appears to be a pistol shot. He has been too weak to give particulars, and no definite clue has been discovered. Whisky is supposed to have been at the bottom of the trouble.

### Firemen Injured.

CANTON, O., Feb. 16.—The Odd Fellows' temple burned at 2 o'clock yesterday morning with a loss of \$75,000. Three firemen were injured by falling walls. William Reith and Frank Kelley were buried beneath a pile of brick. Reith will probably recover, but it is feared Kelley is fatally injured. Assistant Chief Adam Hobart was hit by a falling brick and seriously hurt.

The largest stone statue in the world is situated at Banian, on the road between Balk and Cabul. It is 173 feet high.

## ANNEXATION TREATY

### Such a Document is Sent to the Senate.

### IT IS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

#### It Provides for the Annexation of the Hawaiian Islands Under the Present Provisional Government and Leaving the Details of the Permanent Form of Government to the Action of Congress—The Treaty or Correspondence Not Made Public.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The president sent a message to the senate yesterday afternoon recommending the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States. It is accompanied by a treaty of annexation concluded between the secretary of state and the Hawaiian commissioners and a mass of correspondence relating to the question at issue. The treaty is brief, providing merely for the annexation of the islands under the present provisional government and leaving the details of the permanent form of government, etc., to the action of congress. The correspondence is very voluminous, going back many years, and gives a complete history of the islands so far as negotiations with the United States are concerned.

Contrary to general expectations, the senate in executive session declined to make the treaty public immediately, but decided to first have the message and documents printed for the information of senators. The papers were accordingly sent down to the government printing office to be put in type for confidential use, with the probability that the seal of secrecy would be released some time today.

### SENATE AND HOUSE.

#### Appropriation Bills Occupy the Time of Both Branches.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Nicaragua canal bill, though having the advantage of being the "unfinished business," had to give way yesterday in the senate to the sundry civil appropriation bill. All the amendments to that bill reported by the committee on appropriations, including the world's fair items, were disposed of with the exception of the series relating to river and harbor improvements, and these were in the full tide of debate when the president's Hawaiian message was delivered, and then, without the delay of a minute, the senate, on Mr. Sherman's motion, went into executive session.

The invalid pension appropriation bill monopolized the attention of the house. The general debate was enlivened by Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, who made one of his vigorous and characteristic speeches. But the house at large looked upon the controversy without excitement and it ended without any gain on either side. Against the amendments changing the existing pension laws, points of order were made, the determination of which was postponed.

### RIOTING STRIKERS.

#### Wheeling Street Car Troubles Growing Very Serious.

WHEELING, Feb. 16.—As the electric street car strike continues the situation grows more threatening. Another riot occurred at 6 o'clock last night, this time within the city limits. As a car manned by non-union men was running up Market street it ran the gauntlet of a mob numbering fully 2,000 men and boys strung along several squares. All sorts of missiles were thrown at the car and the operator was forced to desert it. The car was then run off the track. The police were hastily summoned and a squad arriving on the scene the mob was dispersed. But one man was arrested.

It is said that the mayor will take summary action at once in accordance with his recent proclamation. So far there has been three serious riots, and several men have been badly injured. Public sentiment is against the strikers, and in view of the recent occurrences there is a strong feeling in favor of calling on the governor for military assistance, as the police force seems unable to cope with the strikers.

### ELECTRIC CAR WRECKED.

#### Three People Killed and Twenty-Five or More Injured.

PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 16.—Three persons were instantly killed and twenty-five were more or less injured by the wrecking of an electric car in Upper Albina, a suburb of this city, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The car was loaded with school children returning to their homes and a number of laborers. While descending a steep hill the brakes broke, and the mortman lost control of the car, which soon attained terrific speed.

On reaching the foot of the hill a curve was struck and the car was thrown on its side and dashed to pieces. In a twinkling the lives of two men and a child were crushed out and twenty-five others, women, boys and girls sustained injuries, ranging from a scratch to broken limbs. The killed are: J. O. Dennis, carpenter, aged seventy years; Bertram Dennis, his son, aged eight, and an unknown laborer.