He hath no power that hath no power to use.

Wichita Eagle.

Advertising is the power that moves the business world. Push on—keep moving.

Kansas Historical Society

VOL XII NO 75 | WICHITA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 12, 1890. | WHOLE NO. 1785.

Munson & McNamara.

123 to 127 N. Main Street.

8TH DAY!

Eighteen pieces of splendid French Serges opened yesterday and added to "The Great Bona Fide Sale" today. Regular $1.00 quality at 87 1-2 cents. All the beautiful new colors never shown before. Shades—Da vince, sumach red, violets, heliotrope, willow green, lime leaf green, chamois, rosnignol, chene, sevres, bisque, orleans, golden rod, languste, rosewood, old cherry and other fade' "Art" colors.

Munson & McNamara.

COLE :.&:. JONES!

—THE—

GREAT SLAUGHTER STILL CONTINUES!

Hundreds of Keen Sharp Buyers taking advantage of this great sacrifice sale.

LOOK : AT : THE : INDUCEMENTS!

$5 overcoats going at $3 50.
$12 and $14 overcoats going at $8.
$15 overcoats going at $10.
$18 overcoats going at $12.
$20 Chinchilla overcoats going at $11.
$25 overcoats going at $17.
$30 overcoats going at $20.

All Children's Overcoats at One-Half Former Price!

The above will give you a slight idea of the immense cut we have made on our overcoats.

We have selected out a lot of fine imported worsted suits, ranging in price from $18 to 30, and will give you choice of the lot for 15.

Also cassimere suits, worth from $18 to $30, choice for $15.

These bargains are going fast, you will have to come soon to get best selections.

COLE & JONES,

The One Price Clothiers,

208, 210 and 212 DOUGLAS AVENUE, WICHITA, KANSAS.

IN THE WINDOWS OF THE

ARCADE

You can see a CORSET DISPLAY that defies all competition. One grade of these corsets we guarantee will never break or roll up, and any lady has the privilege of returning any corset that will break or roll up inside of six months. ONLY 85C.

P. S. This unbreakable corset is French model, cut after the P. D. form.

THEN AGAIN ONLY 45 CTS.

This corset is a genuine glove fitting corset with French bust and would be cheap at 75 cents, but the "Arcade" wants to rush business and offers them at only 45c. Look in the windows.

Accordian :. Plaiting!

Madame Russell has one of these new Plaiters in her dress making rooms and will make no extra charge for making your dress with this New Accordian Plaiting. Call and see this new machine work. Madame Russell will be glad to show you the goods and give you any information she can.

—TODAY—

Special Prices on Embroideries and Muslin.

THE "ARCADE."

Fox and Son

L. B. Fox, of Fox & Son, is now in New York assisting our resident buyer in the purchase of the finest stock of goods ever brought to Wichita.

All the present stock will be closed at about half price. New goods now arriving.

Look out for Special Day for Bengal Gloriossa Silk at 49c Something new.

150 North Main St.

Free exhibit showing how to save coffee—Stop in and see it C. I. Fuller's No. 202 E. Douglas Avenue.
d71 6t

WICHITA PACKERS' RATES.

Twenty-one Cents from Wichita to St. Louis Authorized by Chairman Walker.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 11.—The trans-Missouri Traffic association recently disagreed on a proposition to establish a differential of 6 cents a hundred pounds above Kansas City on packing house products from Wichita to St. Louis. The matter was referred to Chairman Walker for arbitration and he has just given his decision. He decides that he can not authorize a permanent differential, as it would imply the assent of all the interested lines and their concurrence, in the maintainance of which he is not assured. In lieu, thereof, he authorizes a rate of 21 cents on packing house products from Wichita to St. Louis, subject to a reasonable advance in case the rates from Kansas City to St. Louis which ase now quite low should hereafter at any time be revised.

HADDEN'S DEALINGS WITH WOOD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The cross examination of Lewis Hadden was continued this morning before the house committee investigating the ballot box forgery. The witness admitted that he paid money to Mrs Wood. About the middle of last October Wood said that he was engaged in looking up the gun contract; that he had seen McLean, who was anxious that Halstead should not be elected senator. He asked for $100 for himself and $50 for his wife, saying he could not reach "his royal highness," who was traveling over the state. Witness did not feel called upon to give and did not reply. Then Mrs. Wood came to his house and gave him a letter from Wood enclosed in a letter to herself. He told Mrs. Wood he would consider the matter. The next morning he showed the letter to Dr. Graydon, saying he did not feel like taking the responsibility on himself. Graydon said he had better give her the money and handed him $150 which he gave to Mrs. Wood. Graydon was looking after the interests of the party in Hamilton county but was not a member of the committee. Some days after the first payment to Mrs. Wood she called at his house and left word for him to come to her house. He went to see Graydon and told him he presumed she wanted more money. It was near the close of the campaign and Graydon gave him $50 for Mrs. Wood. The witness went to Mrs. Wood's house; saw Wood's letter and gave her the money and he told her he was not a national bank and she must not call for more financial assistance. She showed him a letter from T. C. Campbell written in an angry tone in answer to some thing she had written about people living in "glass houses." He believed Graydon reimbursed himself out of the company's funds. The night of Wood's arrest Mrs. Wood called, with her son, upon witness (about midnight) and said Wood wanted to see him at the station. He insisted on his coming and said that T. C. Campbell had a man there (at the station house) who promised Wood that he would set him free if he would give up certain letters; that Wood did not want to do this and wanted to consult with witness. Witness refused to go; had told Governor Foraker on February 7. He said he had never paid money to Charles Blackburn or any one else to go on Wood's bonds.

MORGAN AND DORCHESTER'S CASES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—For an hour and a half this afternoon the senate in executive session listened to speeches in opposition to the confirmation of the nominations of Thomas J. Morgan, to be commissioner of Indian affairs, and of Daniel Dorchester, to be superintendent of Indian schools. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, was the first speaker. He devoted himself largely to a review of General Morgan's military career, which he declared to be of such a nature that it should prevent his confirmation. Senator Vest followed. He discussed Dr. Dorchester's policy of graded schools for the Indians and criticized it as wholly impracticable owing to the nature of the Indians. While declaring himself to be anything but a catholic in sentiment, coming as he did from old Scotch Presbyterian stock, he felt that the senate should not consent to the confirmation of officials who were so obnoxious to a large body of citizens.

At the next executive session Senator Dawes is expected to speak in behalf of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Dorchester and probably a vote will be taken.

A LOVE SICK MAIDEN'S DEED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 11.—A special from St. Joseph, Mo., says later investigation into her attempt at suicide leads to the belief that Lena Roberts shot herself because of a lover's quarrel. During a quarrel a short time since with Ben Helsley, a boy 17 years old, who was employed in the office of the county collector, she threatened to kill herself. Last Friday the trouble was renewed because he refused to take her to the opera. They met at a neighbor's house Sunday and young Helsley refused to speak to Lena. This so affected her mind that it led her, most likely, to endeavor to kill herself. Today the doctors have some hopes of her recovery.

THE RATE GRANTED.

IMMIGRATION PLANS ENDORSED BY THE RAILROADS.

Everything Asked by the Kansas Immigration Executive Committee Readily Conceded.

The Trans-Missouri Listens to the Propositions and After a Short Session Accepts Them.

An Effort to be Made at Once by the Railway Officials to Secure the Co-Operation of the Eastern Lines—The Indications all Favorable to the Scheme—General Western Gossip.

Special dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 11.—The early morning trains with Kansas connections brought over one hundred and fifty delegates of the Kansas Immigration bureau to present the Kansas immigration question to the Trans-Missouri Passenger association.

According to program, as arranged by the executive committee of the bureau, the Kansans met at 9 o'clock in the parlors of Millard's hotel. They were on hand in time and ready for business.

President of the Bureau E. B. Buck, of Winfield, Kan., called the meeting to order and after a few remarks recalling the object of the Omaha meeting, a committee of three was appointed to wait upon the passenger association to gain information as to the time of being given a hearing. The association had not convened at the time and through its president, Mr. Finley, the committee was informed that a hearing would be given the Kansas cause at 3 p. m.

A communication was received from the Omaha board of trade at this moment extending use of the board of trade room to the delegation and the passenger association. The offer was accepted and a vote of thanks was given for courtesies extended. Information was received that the passenger association would meet the Kansas delegation when a motion passed that when the meeting adjourned it be to meet at 3 p. m. at the board of trade rooms.

The executive committee presented to the delegates the memorial as prepared to be read to the passenger association. It called for half fare rate to all points east for passengers, and freight on household goods coming to Kansas to be reduced one-half, the passenger rate reduction to be made twice a month on dates to be determined, resulting in excursions into Kansas. The memorial also pledged the bureau to go to considerable expense and effort to advertise Kansas, in this way securing passengers enough to make the excursions profitable to the railroads.

There was practically no opposition to the memorial as prepared by the committee and read, and it was adopted with little loss of time.

There was some discussion on the question of advertising on the supposition that the wants of the bureau would be conceded by the passenger association and the others to be called upon for favorable action. It was the general opinion that the state bureau should expend considerable money and labor in advertising in various ways. The plan of the executive committee for handling the advertising question as some days ago published the EAGLE, was discussed and looked upon favorably.

Shortly before high noon the meeting adjourned.

PASSENGER ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The passenger association held a short meeting before reaching the board of trade rooms at 3 p. m. At the appointed time President Finley called the meeting to order and the president of the bureau, Mr. Buck, presented the memorial as agreed upon. After some speeches from members of the association showing kindly a feeling the meeting adjourned and the association went into a secret session to consider the question presented.

Tonight the report comes to the executive committee from the association that all that is asked in the memorial has been granted and a committee of seven has been appointed to present the matter to the associations east of the Missouri river and assurance be given that as much speed would be attempted as possible in getting the memorial agreed to by the associations handling the roads in the thickly settled states.

THE RESULT MOST FAVORABLE.

The result of course is as favorable as could be hoped for. Everything asked for was granted, but what will be done with the movement east where the people reside who may want to come to Kansas remains unknown. Certain it is there would have been no hope for the movement to have succeeded in the absence of endorsement from the association handling Kansas, and it is regarded as most probable that the eastern associations will concede that it is business to conform with the recommendations of the Trans-Missouri association.

It is not known how long it will take for the eastern associations to decide on the question, and while it is known that large bodies move slowly, and especially is this true of railroad associations in every department, it is believed that the last of the present month will tell the fate of the movement at the hands of the eastern associations.

PLUMB'S EFFORT FAVORED.

Kingfisher Republicans Ask that No Man's Land be Organized.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

KINGFISHER, Ok., Feb. 11.—Kingfisher Republicans ask that No Man's Land be annexed to Oklahoma in the formation of a territorial government and petition congress for early legislation and the opening of the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe reservations. Kingfisher will be an exact geographical center of the new Oklahoma county. Everything seems favorable and the people of the western land district are jubilant.

A rousing Republican meeting was held last evening in Christy's hall, at which the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The senate bill for the establishment of a provisional government for the territory of Oklahoma does not include the public land strip otherwise known as No Man's Land; and

Whereas, That part of the public domain, containing nearly 6,000 square miles, and a population of at least 15,000 people, has been occupied by settlers who have gone there for the purpose of securing homes, for over four years, with the reasonable expectation that the same would soon be open to settlement under the public land laws of the United States; and

Whereas, The inhabitants of that country have been urgently praying for several years for the establishment of a territorial form of government, under which life and property could be made secure, and

Whereas, It is believed that the Cherokee strip and the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation, lying between No Man's Land and Oklahoma, will soon be thrown open to homestead settlement, thus uniting these two countries geographically, as they are united in one common interest, therefore be it

Resolved, That the common interests of the people of Oklahoma, as well as those of the inhabitants of No Man's Land, demand that in any legislation for the establishment of a territorial form of government for Oklahoma No Man's Land should be included.

Resolved, That it is the sincere desire and patriotic request of all lovers of peace and order in this country that the protection of the law and the blessings of good government be speedily granted to the people of Oklahoma and No Man's Land by the congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the president and secretary of this club be directed to forward copies of these preambles and resolutions to the chairmen of the senate and house committees on territories, respectively.

Every one seemed jubilant over the fact that congress was trying to do all in its power to give Oklahoma speedy legislation, yet protesting against the manner in which they had proposed to give such legislation. It seems as though congress has been misinformed upon the true status of affairs as they now exist, and their resolutions were adopted hoping to give them the true facts in the case. There are at least 15,000 people in No Man's Land who have lived there for the past three and four years, and it is just that these people should be recognized. They have maintained good law and order, built towns and improved them, have settled farms and have tried all within their power to live up to the principles of the constitution of the United States and carry out those principles. A provisional government would enable them to build up their towns and acquire title to the same, improve their farms and establish a commonwealth that this nation might well be proud of.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 11.—The following new corporations were granted charters by the secretary of state:

The Pittsburg Electric Railway company; capital stock, $50,000. Directors, B. F. Hobert, of St. Louis; A. E. Stillwell, of Kansas City; Frank Playter, B. H. Wilson, F. E. Doubleday, of Pittsburg.

The Farmers' Union and Laborers' Exchange company, of Fredonia, Wilson county; capital stock, $20,000. Directors, W. Y. Jenkins, of Altoona, and eleven others.

The Brown County Alliance, of Hiawatha; no capital stock. George R. T. Roberts, of Hiawatha, president board trustees.

The Lay Alliance Co-operative company, of Syracuse, Montgomery county; capital stock, $5,000. Directors, T. F. Burke, president board trustees, Lay, Kan.

The Kinsley Co-operative Cheese company; capital stock, $10,000. Floyd Williams, of Kinsley, chairman board of directors.

NO AID NEEDED.

Seward County Denies the Necessity for Charity in Western Kansas.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

SPRINGFIELD, Kan., Feb. 11.—Lately several articles have been going the rounds of the press to the effect that all of southwest Kansas, Seward county included, was in destitute circumstances, and that many applications have been made in Sedgwick and adjoining counties for aid to relieve the sufferers. While it is true that aid has been solicited for Stevens county on our west, none has been asked for or received in Seward. We do not need it. Never has there been such a pleasant winter. Scarcely any fuel is needed to give us warmth. Crops were good and plenty has been garnered for our sustenance. All are comfortably clothed.

Seward and Stevens counties were settled about the same time. Both have excellent soil and an unrivaled climate. If Stevens is in want it is unfortunate, but I am told by good authority that only a few are actually needy. The readers of the EAGLE can judge of the facts for themselves: Two men from Stevens go to Liberal to receive charity; they each take a load of broom corn; one receives $78 and the other $72 per load; they then fill their wagons with corn sent out for the destitute, haul it to a livery stable and sell it, pocket the money and drive home. Such have been the practices all winter. It is not want. It is only a scheme to defraud men out of their hard earned substance. Seward county feels justly indignant that her name should be coupled with such dishonorable practices. We wish everybody to understand that we are not charity subjects; that we have a good country and live, energetic men to develop it. We denounce the action of those who pretend to entreat aid in the name of Seward county.

BAD CHARGES MADE.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 11.—George E. Sutton has filed in Justice Chesney's court a sworn complaint against F. P. Fuller, secretary, and Richard Hines, president of the defunct Topeka Insurance company, charging them with having made false reports to the superintendent of insurance by omitting the $4,300 note due and payable to Mrs. Lizzie Binford from the list of liabilities. The additional charge of perjury also stands against Fuller.

BOOTH OUT FOR CONGRESS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 11.—Captain Henry Booth, chairman of the Republican state central committee has announced himself as a candidate for congress from the Seventh district. Mr. Booth told a reporter this morning that he would run and that there would be probably a dozen candidates for the congressional chair.

ORNER A LAND INSPECTOR.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Feb. 11.—Judge George D. Orner received today an official notice of being appointed inspector of the United States land office. His assignment has not as yet been made but it is supposed he will go to the Pacific coast.

OLD ABILENE MAN DEAD.

ABILENE, Kan., Feb. 11.—James Augustine, one of the founders of this city and a resident here since the '60s, died here this evening, aged 74. He was wealthy and had not been engaged in business for some years.

DETERMINED TO STRIKE ANYWAY.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 11.—Patrick McBride, ex-secretary of the Miners' National Progressive union and member of the executive board of the united miners, the new organization, is in the city for the purpose of making the arrangements of the annual conference with the operators. Mr. McBride says that unless the operators of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois come together and sign the interstate scale, the greatest coal miners' strike ever seen in this country will take place. It makes no difference whether the Pittsburg operators are willing to grant the advance or not. The four states must act together or a shut down will be called by the miners' representatives. This will throw 75,000 miners idle. As the operators of Indiana and Illinois have virtually refused to go into the conference the strike seems probable.

NO ACTION TAKEN

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORY DISCUSSED BY THE SENATE.

The Amendment Incorporating No Man's Land in the Oklahoma Bill Argued.

All Agreed That the Cherokee Outle Will Shortly Become Part of the Public Domain.

The Discussion Turns on the Method of Carrying on Negotiations With the Indians—The Democrats Allowed to Set Friday Evening for a Vote on the New House Rules—Capital Items.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Mr. Hoar introduced a bill to alter in part the manner of election of members of congress and it was referred to the committee on privileges and elections. It provides that in all states of the union representatives to congress shall be elected in and for the districts now prescribed by law until the apportionment of representatives shall be made by congress according to the census to be taken in 1890, any law of such state hereafter to be passed to the contrary notwithstanding.

Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Mr. Pierce to create an agricultural commission to investigate the present depressed condition of the agricultural interests of the country.

The senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide a temporary government for the territory of Oklahoma, the pending question being on the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Plumb to comprise No Man's land within the limits of the proposed territory.

Mr. Vest argued in support of the amendment, on the ground that these people should have a territorial jurisdiction extended over them. He referred to the Sioux reservation where he said scenes were being enacted today that beggared all other scenes heretofore known to the American people in the way of opening a new country to settlement.

Mr. Platt argued against the amendment.

Mr. Dawes opposed the amendment, although he said he agreed with the senator from Missouri as to the importance and inevitability of the Cherokee outlet to become soon a part of the public domain, and to become so, not by speculation, but by reasonable and fair compensation. He believed that that end could have been accomplished long ago, and could have been accomplished last summer if there had not been threats mingled with the negotiations. There had been held up to the Indians negotiations in the one hand and a sword in the other. That had been the radical defect in all negotiations with the Indians. It had been announced within the last six months by those who had been sent to negotiate with the Cherokee Indians that unless they accepted the proposition to part with their lands at $1.25 an acre the land would be taken from them, and a distinguished statesman had thrown out the idea (as if it would help the negotiations) that it was within the power of the United States to condemn the land for public uses. He added that he had also seen in a newspaper that the secretary of the interior had supplemented thereby a statement that the Cherokees had no title at all.

Mr. Jones defended the commission. He did not believe they had threatened the Cherokees in any way.

Mr. Platt remarked that when it became evident that the Cherokee nation was determined not to cede the land but to hold it, because they were backed up by cattle men and others, he did not believe there was a member of the senate or of the house who would not be ready to say that if that were the position which the Cherokee nation occupies the United States would be justified in abrogating the provisions of the treaty and taking the land.

Mr. Teller said that the Cherokees could not be divested of a free title by legislative action. He was astonished by the suggestion of Mr. Platt. He realized that the lands held by the Cherokee Indians would have to become the homes of white men; but the Indians would have to be paid what the lands were worth. The lands in the Cherokee outlet could be sold tomorrow in bulk at $5 an acre, and what right, he asked, had the United States to say that the Indians should part with them at a price less than their value? If the government could not afford to pay a fair price and give away the land, it should buy it from the Indians and sell it to the settlers.

Mr. Ingalls opposed the amendment. The imputations that had been cast upon the social conditions in No Man's Land and Oklahoma in this debate were not borne out by history. They were not places of refuge for convicts, criminals and malfactors. On the contrary, during the past six or eight months that those communities had been in existence they had furnished additional proof of the capacity of the American people for self government. Without any organized institutions, without statutes, without force, without any of the ordinary appliances of government, they had maintained themselves in a condition of social order that might be an example to surrounding communities. He had been surprised at the statements and concessions made by Mr. Dawes and Mr. Platt that it might be necessary for the United States to take possession of the Cherokee reservation; that their lands stood in the way of civilization. The senate, which represented the conscience and convictions of the American people, was told that, because there was a clamor for more land, the government had a right to say to that people that their lands were needed and that they had to sell them for whatever the government saw fit to pay for them, and when any man stood up in the senate, or elsewhere, and demanded justice for that people he was taunted with the insinuation that he was acting in the interest of the cattle barons, or of a monopoly, or a ring, or that there was some sinister and culpable and corrupt motive for his action. He (Mr. Ingalls) protested against the proposition. It was the commencement of a doctrine that shocked the moral sense of mankind. Such a doctrine ought not to be allowed in the senate. The Cherokees ought not to be subjected to menances and threats. They ought to be made to understand (and they should understand so far as his voice could make them do so) that they were legal heirs and they were not compelled to sell at $1.25 an acre when it was worth $10.

The bill went over till tomorrow without action on the amendment as to No Man's Land.

The educational bill was then taken up and Mr. Blair continued his address in support of that measure. Before he concluded his remarks the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

WESTERN MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The secretary of the interior has affirmed the decision of the commissioner of the land office in the appeal of Gladys Dunn, affirming the action of the local officers rejecting said Dunn's affidavit of control against Parker Sheppard's timber culture entry for a tract of land in the Garden City land district, Kansas.

On the appeal of Eberhard Queerbach, in which his homestead entry was held for cancellation for transfer, a tract of land in the Larned land district, the secretary, in disposing of this appeal, says: "It is be a fact that Queerbach did abandon and sell the lands several months after during final proof, which satisfactorily showed full compliance with the requirements of the law, such facts afford no ground for the cancellation of his entry covering said tract, and the decision is therefore reversed."

THREE MORE DAYS.

Plenty of Time for Discussion of the New House Rules.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The journal of yesterday's proceedings containing a yea and nay vote upon which the speaker counted a quorum, the Democrats would not by their silence acquiesce in its approval and a roll call was rendered necessary. It was approved—yeas 150, nays 1, (Mr. Buckalew) the speaker counting a quorum. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, called up for consideration the proposed code of rules and he offered a resolution providing that general debate shall close at 1 o'clock tomorrow and that after debate under the five minute rule the previous question shall be considered as ordered at 4 o'clock tomorrow.

Vigorous protests against cutting off discussion in such short order were made by Messrs. McMillin, Hooker, Springer, McCreary and Flower, but they were of no effect and Mr. Cannon demanded the previous question. But the house would not sustain this demand and many Republicans voting against it the demand was rejected by an overwhelming vote of 58 to 149.

Mr. Springer immediately claimed the floor, but Mr. Cannon declined to yield it. He proposed either to lose the previous question or at least to get some indication as to what time this year the gentlemen on the other side were willing to close debate. He demanded the yeas and nays on his demand for the previous question, but not a sufficient number of members arose to enforce this demand, and amid applause on the Democratic side the speaker so announced and Mr. Cannon then yielded the floor, recognizing, as he said, his colleague, Mr. Springer, was in charge of the resolution. [Laughter.]

The Democrats were jubilant over their victory and as Mr. Springer rose to make a motion he was greeted by many of his colleagues as being in charge of the proposed new code.

Mr. Springer then offered a resolution providing that general debate shall proceed until adjournment tomorrow, after which the code shall be considered under the five minute rule until 5 o'clock Friday, when the previous question shall be considered as ordered. This resolution was adopted without objection, and Mr. Cannon good naturedly crossed over to the Democratic side and congratulated his colleague upon his success.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, characterized the proposed code as being a complete revolution in parliamentary procedure, extraordinary in its character. He especially antagonized the clause providing that 100 members shall constitute a quorum in committee of the whole, declaring that this provision would place the great appropriation bills at the mercy of a handful of the majority.

Mr Payson, of Illinois, defended the code and argued the necessity of rules which would give to the majority the power to take affirmative action.

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, said that he would not attempt to argue in detail the radical and violent changes in the rules. He made war upon the report as an entirety. He was opposed to the report in toto because it was a partisan question, because it came from the Republican side of the house, representing the Republican party. He deprecated any harsh language addressed to the speaker of this house that did not include in their strictures the entire Republican party. The speaker of the house—bad as he was—was no worse than his party. Gentlemen on the other side said that the rights of the minority were to discuss and amend; but as far as the Democratic minority was concerned, one of their rights was to protect the treasury.

Mr. Funston, of Kansas, suggested that the Democratic minority should have protected the treasury from a Democratic sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Hatch replied that he had been one of the victims, but that if the gentleman from Kansas did not know any better than to assert by direction or insinuation that any man on the Democratic side of the chamber was responsible for the bad action of a subordinate in the sergeant-at-arms' office, he had better go back to Kansas and stay there the rest of his natural life.

Pending further action, the house took a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The debate on the rules will continue tomorrow. At 5 o'clock the house will take a recess until 8 o'clock, when the discussion on the Democratic side will be closed by Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Springer.

THE ATKINSON CONTEST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—After an hour's discussion, the house committee on elections this morning, by a strict party vote, decided to recommend that the house unseat Pendleton and seat Atkinson as representative from the First West Virginia district. Chairman Rowell will present the majority report to the house as soon as the rules are disposed of and probably Mr. O'Ferrall will submit the views of the minority.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The senate today confirmed the following nominations: Robert Adams, Jr., of Pennsylvania, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of Brazil, now accredited to the empire of Brazil; Harrier Newberry, of Michigan, secretary of legation at Madrid; Adolph Gluetsuder, of Iowa, United States consul at Bremen.

HORRIBLE FATE OF RUSSIAN EXILES.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Russian refugees in the city have received a cipher letter dated Kara, Eastern Siberia, December 28, stating that Madame Sidiaka, a lady of noble birth, and lately a school teacher in Moscow, who is serving out a penal sentence for being found in the possession of revolutionary documents, has committed suicide. Madame Sidiaka, who was a very beautiful woman, had resented insults offered her by the director of the prison. In consequence of her so doing she was stripped and flogged in the presence of all the men in the prison. Fearing a renewal of her humiliation and suffering she committed suicide by taking poison. The letter says that several other female prisoners apprehending similar treatment have killed themselves. On hearing of these occurrences the male convicts confined at Kara revolted en masse and the troops being called out to subdue them a fearful massacre and wholesale flogging and torturing occurred.

ELECTRICAL EXECUTION CERTAIN.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The commission appointed to test the electrical execution apparatus in state prisons after experiments in the institutions at Sing Sing, Auburn and Dannemor find that each one of the appartuses can be used successfully and that death by electricity can be accomplished within four seconds. There is in their opinion no cause for imagining that there will ever be any failure of results.