

WITH OPEN DOORS.

Senator Pettigrew Wants the Hawaiian Treaty Debated Without Secrecy.

The Civil Service Law Debated in the House—Reduction of the Pork Inspection Fee—Oklahoma School Fund Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Rev. Bishop Merrill, of Chicago, delivered the invocation at the opening of the senate yesterday. A bill was reported favorably from the Indian committee preventing railroad companies from charging more than three cents a mile for passengers through the Indian territory.

A resolution looking to the filtration of the water used in the city of Washington caused Senator Hale, before it was referred to the District of Columbia committee, to say that in no part of the United States was there a city whose citizens are so imposed upon and abused as to the water supply as are the citizens of Washington. "We are confronted with bad, foul water," said he, "so filthy indeed as to make it dangerous to drink, and irksome even to take a bath."

At 12:50 p. m., on motion of Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, the senate went into executive session to consider the Hawaiian annexation treaty. Immediately after the treaty was called up, Senator Pettigrew offered his motion for conducting the debate on it with open doors, which was antagonized by Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and others, the principal portion of the debate for the first two hours of the session being upon this motion. It was contended on one hand that there was no reason for observing secrecy in presenting the question because, as was alleged, there was no point involved which could not have been thoroughly canvassed before and which might not be discussed by the world at large. On the other hand, it was held that the Chinese question, which would necessarily enter into the discussion, might prove to be somewhat delicate. A majority of those favoring open doors are opposed to ratification, but not all of them are on that side of the main controversy.

Senator Cockrell presented a number of petitions from different associations in Missouri asking that cigarettes when sent in original packages in a state shall become subject to the laws thereof. Rushville, Monett, Freeman and Lancaster united in the petition.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The opponents of the civil service law had much the best of the debate in the house yesterday, so far as the number of those engaging in it was concerned. Nine of the 11 speakers were of the opposition. The friends of the law are very anxious to shut off further debate, and in this will have the cooperation of Speaker Reed and the rules committee. Mr. Moody, who has charge of the bill, gave notice that he would test the sense of the house today on a motion to close debate. The opposition immediately sent word to all in their ranks to be on hand, and they say they will have no difficulty in defeating the motion.

Mr. Peters, of Kansas City, Kan., and Delegate Callahan, of Oklahoma, were instrumental factors in getting the committee on agriculture to insert a clause in the appropriation bill reducing to five cents per carcass the cost of inspection of pork intended for export. Indirectly this will save the farmers and stockmen of the southwest thousands of dollars, for at present the government inspection will run as high up as 30 cents a carcass, and while the packers pay this, the toll inevitably comes out of the pockets of the man who raised and sold the pig. Mr. Peters also succeeded in getting an amendment appropriating \$130,000 additional for the bureau of animal industry.

If the bill introduced yesterday by Delegate Callahan is passed by both houses, Oklahoma will soon have the largest school fund of any commonwealth in the nation. The bill provides that in the western half of the territory—the arid section—where hundreds of acres of government land is available for pasture land only, that which is not settled on shall be turned over to Oklahoma for leasing purposes and the money thus obtained shall go to the territorial school fund.

LAWS FOR ALASKA.

Chairman of Committees on Territories Confer as to What is Needed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Senator Carter, of the senate committee on territories, and Chairman Knox, of the house committee, had a conference over what legislation is necessary for Alaska. It was agreed that nothing should yet be done in the way of giving Alaska territorial form of government, in view of the unsettled character of the population of that district. It was decided that action should be taken giving more United States commissioners for the district.

The matter of representation of the district in congress was also informally discussed and the conclusion reached that the Alaskan people should be accorded a delegate in that body. It was also suggested that a court be created in Alaska with three judges to sit at convenient points like Circle City, St. Michael's and Sitka.

FAVORS BIMETALLISM.

Senator Chandler Says the President Will Soon Resume Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Senator Chandler had a conference with President McKinley to-day upon the subject of bimetalism and he said, after the close of the interview: "The president stands firmly in favor of international bimetalism as promised by the St. Louis platform. He considers the negotiations with the European powers only temporarily suspended on account of the peculiar condition of affairs in India and the president's intention is to again send his envoys to Europe as soon as the conditions are favorable for continuing negotiations." Senator Chandler added the opinion that the president is as earnestly in favor of bimetalism—"the use of both metals as standard money"—as the senator himself.

ON AMERICAN SOIL.

Fred Funston, the Young Kansas Cuban Officer, Arrives in New York.

New York, Jan. 11.—Among the passengers who arrived on board the steamer City of Washington from Havana was Frederick Funston, formerly of Kansas, a young Cuban insurgent general who comes to this country for medical treatment. He is also well known as an Alaskan explorer. Funston has been upon the staff of Gen. Garcia as chief of artillery for more than 12 months. He was captured about four weeks ago at Puerto Principe. He gave a fictitious name and was released shortly afterwards. Funston is suffering from the effects of a bullet wound in his thigh. He is a son of ex-Congressman Funston, of Iola, Kan., and will leave for the west in a few days.

WILL LELAND RESIGN?

Sensational Story from Topeka That the Pension Commissioner Will Step Down.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 11.—A World special from Topeka, Kan., says: A story is current here that Cy Leland, before leaving for Washington, Saturday night, declared to a republican politician that if he failed to prevent the confirmation of Sterne as United States marshal he would tender his resignation as pension agent and endeavor to get Lit Crum appointed to the place. Leland said his promise to Crum on the marshaling is one of long standing, and that he had agreed to accept the appointment as pension agent only that Crum would be appointed marshal.

TEN YEARS FOR ADLER.

The Man Who Has Two Murders to His Credit Punished at Last.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 11.—Bill Adler, charged with the murder of William Johnson, colored, was convicted of murder in the second degree to-day and his punishment assessed at ten years in the penitentiary. The verdict was a surprise, not only because it was believed Adler made a good case of self-defense, but because it is the first time a white man has been convicted in Jackson county for the murder of a negro. Adler is the man who killed Post Office Inspector McClure in this city on carnival night three years ago.

WESTERN POSTMASTERS.

Maj. A. B. Powell Named for Coffeyville, Kan.—Important Missouri Offices Filled.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The president has sent the following nominations of postmasters to the senate: In Kansas—Maj. A. B. Powell at Coffeyville. In Missouri—William W. Arnold at Fulton. Charles Strobach at Rolla. Samuel H. Elkins at Columbia. William E. Crow at De Soto. McCord L. Coleman at Aurora. John W. Smith at Thayer and William H. Garanto at New Madrid.

A Bold Hold-Up.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., Jan. 11.—One man succeeded in holding up the Palace saloon, a gambling place, and at the point of a pistol securing all the money in sight. He terrorized about 20 patrons of the place and made his escape with nearly \$500. He is believed to have had an accomplice on the outside and both men are supposed to have escaped on a northbound train.

Mrs. Naek Given Fifteen Years.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Mrs. Augusta Naek, jointly charged with Martin Thorn with the murder of William Guldensuppe at Woodside, L. I., last June, was sentenced to the state prison at Auburn for 15 years. The maximum good time allowance would reduce the term to ten years and five months.

Lost on a Prairie and Frozen.

COULEE CITY, Wash., Jan. 11.—William Putnam and Parrish Johnson, who left here December 20 for their place 30 miles northwest of Waterville, were found frozen to death about 30 miles from here by a soldier party. They had lost their way and wandered in a circle for nearly 100 miles.

Gen. Alger Seriously Ill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Members of the family and immediate friends of Secretary Alger are seriously disturbed about his illness. His physicians now fear that he has typhoid fever. He has been confined to his bed for more than three weeks.

Three Kansas Land Office Favors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The president has nominated Cyrus Anderson to be receiver of public moneys and Kleber E. Wilcockson, register at the land office at Colby, Kan., and Thomas A. Seates, register of the land office at Dodge City, Kan.

WITHOUT FLINCHING.

Theodore Durrant, the San Francisco Murderer, Meets His Doom.

Most Noted Criminal of the Country Went to the Gallows as Coolly as He Would to Dinner—Protested His Innocence.

SAN QUENTIN, Cal., Jan. 8.—When William Henry Theodore Durrant died on the gallows yesterday morning for the murder of Blanche Lamont he gave such an exhibition of coolness and nerve as has seldom been seen under similar circumstances. Hopeful



W. H. T. DURRANT.

almost to the very last minute that something or some one would intervene to save him, he walked to the scaffold and made his speech protesting his innocence as calmly and with as distinct enunciation as if he had been addressing an assemblage of friends upon some ordinary topic of the day. His face was pale, his eyes were red, but his voice was firm and he stood as solid as a rock as he proclaimed his innocence and professed forgiveness to those who, he said, had hounded him to death.

Consistent to the last, Durrant died professing religion. But he died accepting at the last moment the comforts of the Roman Catholic church, instead of those of the Baptist faith, in which he was reared. Rev. Rader, a Protestant minister, had arranged to ascend the scaffold with Durrant, but



BLANCHE LAMONT.

he would not say that he thought Durrant innocent and the condemned man declined to accept his services unless Rader professed belief in his innocence.

While Durrant was convicted of but one murder under the law, he was held responsible by public opinion for the murder of both Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams, and it is felt that his death expiates one crime as much as the other. Durrant's crimes were peculiar in their atrocity from any point of view. He was reared in a Christian home, and until the time of his arrest was regarded as a model young man of industrious habits, who was trying to work his way through a medical college. The only characteristic that seemed marked in his nature was his piety. He had been a prominent member of the Emmanuel Baptist church



MINNIE WILLIAMS.

for several years and for a year previous to his arrest had been assistant superintendent of the Sunday school.

Story of the Crime.

April 13, 1895, the body of Minnie Williams was found, slashed with a table knife, in the pastor's study of the Emmanuel Baptist church, and the next day, Easter Sunday, the body of Blanche Lamont, a normal school student, who disappeared from home April 3, was found in the tower of the church. The arrest of W. H. T. Durrant, generally known as Theodore, a young medical student and librarian of the church's Sunday school, soon followed, as he had been attentive to both girls and had been the last person seen with either.

All that spring and summer the Durrant case divided the whole country's interest in criminal matters with the Holmes murders. The next important phase was the trial, which began in August and continued about three months. It was replete with incidents. He was sentenced to be hanged February 21, 1896, but appeals and other dilatory steps postponed the carrying out of the penalty nearly two years, during which the prisoner was said to have written an autobiography and to have begun the study of law.

BIG LAND MONOPOLY.

Pasture Renting in Creek Nation Freezing Out the Poorer Class of Indians.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Jan. 10.—The border pastures of the Creek nation are not of such gradual and insidious development as the Cherokee land monopoly, but they are fully as effectual in freezing the poorer class of Indians out of occupation and enjoyment of the public domain. They cover the nation like an immense blanket, depriving the common Indians of the use of the land without adequate compensation, and making millionaires out of the privileged few. Some of the pastures are larger than the state of Rhode Island, extending the full width and along the border a distance of 50 and 60 miles. Many of them cover as much as 50,000 acres. The holders of these enormous pastures pay the Creek nation five cents an acre and sublet to Texas cattlemen at prices varying from 50 cents to \$1 an acre. There is one prominent Creek who has an annual revenue from the pastures he controls of \$60,000, for which he pays \$3,000 into the tribal treasury. It is unnecessary to add that this man is bitterly opposed to any alteration of the present form of government in the territory.

THREE DEATHS RESULTED.

A Great Dust Explosion in a Mine at Chicago, Kan.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Jan. 10.—Saturday evening an explosion occurred in the Mount Carmel Coal company's shaft No. 5 at Chicago. The shock was felt in surrounding towns and country for a distance of from six to eight miles. In the southeast portion of this place windows rattled and houses shivered and people rushed out of their homes bareheaded and frightened. After the explosion a bright blaze about 20 feet in thickness puffed out of the mouth of the shaft to a height of about 60 feet and for a few seconds lighted up the country for a long distance around. The explosion was caused by dust heated by the work of shot firers. Seven men were in the mine and three of them are known to have been killed.

PENSION ATTORNEYS AGAIN.

Commissioner Evans Says They Use Congressmen to Push Their Claims.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—H. Clay Evans, pension commissioner, has sent to members of congress a letter, in which he calls their attention to an abuse which has grown up within the last few years. The pension office receives daily 1,000 or more letters from senators and representatives asking for the status of pension cases and 200 clerks are employed to attend to these inquiries at a cost of about \$250,000 a year. The commissioner does not complain of the work, but he charges that the inquiries are instigated by pension attorneys and that they do not come directly from old soldiers.

A PREACHER'S CRITICISM.

His Charge About President McKinley and the Liquor Question Denied.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—John Addison Porter, secretary to the president, declined to discuss the criticisms of Rev. Mr. McNichol, of Bridgeport, Conn., that the president had stultified the conscience of the temperance reform movement by holding saloon property and serving alcoholic liquors at the table. As a fact, the president does not serve wine at his private table, but at diplomatic receptions makes an exception to cater to the tastes and customs of his guests. Mr. McKinley owns no property that is occupied for saloon purposes.

THREE CROSSING VICTIMS.

Father and Two Daughters Killed by a Santa Fe Train Near Atchison.

ATCHISON, Kan., Jan. 10.—Three persons were killed outright at a Santa Fe railroad crossing half a mile west of Atchison Saturday. They are Jennings Judah and his two daughters, aged 18 and 14 years. Judah, a prosperous farmer, came to Atchison in a wagon, accompanied by his two daughters; to do some trading. They started home at dusk, and their wagon was struck with terrific force at the crossing mentioned. The occupants were all dead when picked up by the trainmen.

Big Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—A fire Saturday evening destroyed one of Christian Pepper's tobacco warehouses on Market street, opposite the city hall. It is estimated that the loss will aggregate \$350,000, fully insured. The building was a ramshackle four-story structure and burned with such fierceness that the city hall and adjacent houses were threatened for awhile. Mayor Ziegenhein himself directed the work of the firemen. One thousand hogheads of tobacco were consumed.

Creeks Defy Uncle Sam.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Jan. 10.—The Creek council, which had been in session at Okmulgee the last week, adjourned Saturday. Isparhecker and the councilmen not only wholly ignored Secretary Bliss' warning, but appropriated \$20,000 to hire lawyers to test the constitutionality of the act of congress abolishing their tribal courts, which went into effect with the new year.

Suspicious \$10 Gold Pieces.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Three counterfeit \$10 gold pieces were received Saturday by Acting Chief Brackett of the secret service. They are said to be of excellent workmanship and in general appearance are far above the average of spurious coins. In weight, however, they are 81 grains short.

MOSES P. HANDY DEAD.

Well-Known Newspaper Man and Commissioner to Paris Exposition Passes Away.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Information was received in Washington that Maj. Moses P. Handy, the well-known newspaper man, who has been ill at Augusta, Ga., for some weeks, died at



MAJ. MOSES P. HANDY.

noon Saturday. Maj. Handy was the commissioner general of the United States at the Paris exposition of 1900. While he was at Paris, early last fall, he was taken ill and was in bad health when he returned to this country a few months ago.

INCREASE OF EXPORTS.

Government Returns Show a Big Growth in All Branches of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The advance figures from the November report of the bureau of statistics show that the exports from the United States during that month aggregated \$114,639,664, a gain of nearly \$7,000,000 over November, 1896. For the 11 months that ended November 30, 1896, the exports amounted to \$956,675,874, a gain of nearly \$86,000,000. The exports during these 11 months, divided into several classes, and also for the same period of 1896, are given as follows:

Products of 1896—Agriculture, \$578,622,678; manufacturing, \$229,915,358; mining, \$10,638,219; forestry, \$33,142,795; fishery, \$5,975,007; miscellaneous, \$3,379,596. Total, \$857,742,922. Products of 1897—Agriculture, \$635,782,489; manufacturing, \$256,256,812; mining, \$18,231,839; forestry, \$37,808,408; fishery, \$6,223,838; miscellaneous, \$3,310,428. Total, \$956,675,874.

The products of agriculture during the last 11 months, therefore, were 66.40 per cent. of the whole and the products of manufacture 26.78 per cent.

BEQUESTS FOR MASS.

The Kansas Supreme Court Renders an Opinion Upholding Their Legality.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 10.—The Kansas supreme court has handed down an opinion in the case of Abbie Harrison against Thomas Brophy, in which it upheld the right of a member of the Roman Catholic church to bequeath money to a priest to say masses over his body after death. Mary Brophy, a widow, was a member of the Catholic church in Franklin county. She died after having executed a will in which she bequeathed to Rev. James Collins \$500 for him to say mass for her and her husband's souls. Collins was her grandson. The validity of the legacy made to the priest was denied by the heirs of Mary Brophy. They contested the will, with the above result. The will will stand.

TIN PLATE INDUSTRY.

The Year's Production Was More Than Four-Fifths of the Entire Consumption.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The report of the treasury department on the production of tin and terne plates in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, shows that the total production was 446,982,063 pounds, of which about 88 per cent. was of the class weighing lighter than 63 pounds per 100 square feet. This is an increase in the production of a little less than 140,000,000 pounds, or over 45 per cent. as compared with 1896. The total importation during the year was 244,407,601 pounds, and the exportation for the same period was 139,246,130 pounds. The year's production was more than four-fifths of the entire consumption.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Horrible Punishment Administered to Two Seminole Indian Murderers.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 10.—A mob of 30 white settlers near Maud post office in the Seminole nation, took two Seminole half-breeds, Lewis McGeesey and Howard Martin, chained them to opposite sides of a tree and burned them to death for the murder of Mrs. Frank Leard, a white woman. Four others are suspected of complicity in the murder, and the settlers for 20 miles around Maud are scouring the country in small parties, declaring that there will be another burning as soon as the fiends are found. The Leard family lived on land leased from an Indian named McGeesey, five miles east of Maud post office.

CHIEF HAZEN'S JOB.

Its Durability Will Depend Upon His Success in Detecting a Big Theft.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Instructions have been sent to Chief Hazen, of the secret service bureau, to devote all of his time and energies to the capture of the maker of the plate, and the plate itself, from which the new \$100 counterfeit silver certificates were printed. In the meantime, Maj. Brackett, chief of the appointment division of the treasury department, will act as chief of the secret service. It is understood that the promptness with which the counterfeit plate and its maker are discovered will have an important bearing upon the question of Mr. Hazen's retention in his office.