Kans. Historical Society

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

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THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

The Seven Million Acres Addition to Oklahoma.

OUR DISPATCHES yesterday announced that the commission for treating for the Cherokee Strip or Outlet had been filled and its members ordered to meet at the capitol of the Cherokees twelve days hence. The Cherokee legislature has been ordered convened within three days thereafter. As the Indians now fully appreciate that the government means business it would seem that little trouble will be encountered in agreeing upon a price. This being so there will be a great interest in the strip, and in the very near future, as the bill lately passed provides that in the event of a successful treaty the president shall have power to open the strip to settlement by proclamation.

This strip contains seven million acres of land, lying immediately along the southern boundary line of Kansas, being fifty-seven miles wide, and reaching from the Arkansas river to No Man's land and the Pan Handle of Texas. It embraces a delightful country. The Texas cattlemen who in the early days made Wichita their headquarters always declared it to be the stockman's paradise. These same men were unanimous in the claim that there is a district lying south of Kiowa large enough for a county or two, that is very fine, and that south of that again and between Cantonment and Ft. Reno another patch large enough for two or three counties, which is unexcelled for both grazing and agricultural purposes. The cattle district is just south of the strip, but will be a part of the future Oklahoma.

The map herewith given is accurate, and shows the strip from where it commences at the intersection of the state line of Kansas and the Arkansas river, and also the towns lying immediately along the border, viz: Cale, Hunnewel, Caldwell, Kiowa and Englewood. Arkansas City is only five miles back from the line. These points are all reached by railroads from Wichita: Arkansas City by the Santa Fe, which runs entirely through the eastern end of the strip; Hunnewell by the Southern Kansas; Caldwell by the Santa Fe and Rock Island both, the latter running entirely through the strip; Kiowa by the Missouri Pacific and Southern Kansas both, the latter running entirely through the western half of the strip in a southwesterly direction, and Englewood by the Santa Fe's Wichita and Mulvane extension. It will be seen by the map that Wichita touches the strip at five points by rail, two of these points being reached by two roads, each, from this city, and all directly. Kiowa and Caldwell are the two most accessible gateways to the great body of these lands, Kiowa being located midway on the line and right up against them. These two points have each two railroads, all of which the accompanying map shows.

The principle water courses of the Outlet or Strip are the Salt Fork of the Arkansas, the Cimarron river and the Canadian river, all running in a southeasterly direction, each with numerous tributaries and branches. From a little pamphlet issued by the "Kiowa Bureau of Information," we take the statement that these streams are never failing and that living water can be obtained from ten to forty feet by digging, throughout the most part of the strip. Along the banks of the principal streams can be found timber for general purposes. The soil of this new country is, as a rule, a dark sandy loam, identical with the same and of such wonderful fertility found in southern Kansas, wonderfully easy of cultivation, free from stones and never having any frost. The sod is also like that of southern Kansas, easily broken, and like the Arkansas valley land of this section can be plowed immediately after rains without inconvenience.

The altitude is about the same of this section of Kansas, averaging about twelve hundred feet above the sea level, which insures cool nights in the summer, and health.

Much of this land, the greater portion of it, in fact, is now occupied by the herds of the great cattle syndicates, consisting of hundreds of thousands of head, which roam these native pastures winter and and summer, with no other food than that afforded by the ranges, with no shelter, nor with no care save that afforded by the cowboys who herd them. The grasses are the buffalo, the gamma, and blue-stem, identical with the grasses of the lower Arkansas regions previous to settlement. There seems no doubt that, as a whole, the eastern half of the strip will be found to be adapted to all the crops grown in the central southern counties of Kansas and probably just as good a hog and cattle country. Of the western half of the strip it is more difficult to say. Immense herds roam over it from one year's end to another, and it is safe to say that whether it proves a successful agricultural section or not it will always be a rich and profitable grazing country with its winter months graduated between those of southern Kansas and northern Texas. That portion of the strip south of Wichita, and immediately contiguous to the towns of Kiowa and Caldwell, ought to prove fine for wheat, oats and corn and for northern Texas cotton. The pamphlet to which we refer says of the lands of the strip:

"This land is now covered with fine grasses of all kinds. The question then comes—what crops are best adapted to this locality? This can best be answered by telling what crops are successful in Barber county, Kansas, which adjoins. The secretary of the Barber County Agricultural society gives us the following synopsis of his report to the state board of agriculture: 'The average yield of wheat, corn, millet and prairie hay for a number of years is as follows, viz: wheat 24 bushels, corn 46 bushels, millet 4½ tons, prairie hay 1½ tons per acre.' In addition there are many crops that have proved a great success, among which are oats, rye, barley, broomcorn, Irish and sweet potatoes, cotton, peanuts, sugar beets, the entire sorghum family and all garden vegetables. Sugar beets and sorghum have been especially profitable by reason of having been manufactured into sugar, which industry is bound to be a leading one in this new country, it being so now in Barber county, where at Medicine Lodge, twenty miles north of this land, the largest and most successful sugar plant in the state of Kansas is located; the capacity of which will be increased this year. All these crops can be raised on the Cherokee Strip to advantage. The little land that has been used by the ranchmen for garden and field crops has demonstrated the fact that this little land is one of the finest and most productive on earth. Cattle and horses are raised here by the tens of thousands, grazing the whole year round upon the nutritious grasses of the prairie, finally going to market without a mouthful of grain or hay." It will doubtless become a great fruit country also. It will be a country in which the farmer can employ himself on his farm for ten or eleven months in the year without doubt, as the winters must prove as mild at least as the winters of southern Kansas.

In the extreme western portion of the strip the country is more broken. There are grand gorges and deep canons and hills that almost reach the altitude of mountains, fishing streams and hunting grounds, fastnesses which has never been disturbed except by the Indian, the cattle baron, and the cowboy. In this connection we recall an Oregon paper which we noticed the other day whose editor declared that the Cherokee outlet would not compare in arable lands, in fertile soil and in equitable climate with the northwest. It is very evident that the writer did not know anything about the Cherokee Outlet, however well he may be posted on the country around Puget Sound. There is no comparison, to say nothing of the advantage the settlers on the strip will have with the markets of the world.

There is, as we said, little known of the physicial make-up of the west end of the strip nor of the west side of the entire territory, for that matter. But it is known that in a number of localities there are strong indications of mineral deposits. Lead and copper and gold have all been found in traces in the the western half of the territory, and the chances are that there is coal.

When this strip opens Wichita's jobbers, Wichita's sash and door men, Wichita's iron founders, and all of her other manufacturers will have a new and important field for trade, and a field every portion of which she can reach in one half of the time that it can be reached by the packers, jobbers and manufacturers of any other city. It will add one-half to her present trade field immediately, with an after growth which no man can estimate. Passenger and freight trains will be compelled to vibrate daily between Wichita and over the seven roads daily between Wichita and the five points along the border named above and between Wichita and the many new towns which will spring up within the country along the lines already pushed through the strip and along those extensions which will be pushed in as soon as the way is open. In short, every jobbing city in the west, especially St. Joe and Kansas City, and including St. Louis and Chicago, envy Wichita's position in connection with the Cherokee Strip and in her connection with the entire Indian Territory.

DROWNED BY A BOAT CAPSIZING.

NEWPORT, Vt., April 29.—A boat containing four men was capsized on the lake last night and three men were drowned. They are Ed. Foss, clerk at the Memphremagog house, Ned Green and Joes Robitaille. Ben Thurmer, the fourth occupant, succeeded in swimming ashore. The bodies of the drowned men have not yet been recovered. The boat was capsized in the attempt of two of the men to change positions.

ILLINOIS WHEAT A BAD FAILURE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 29.—Very discouraging reports are received from all over the state by the state board of agriculture in relation to the wheat crop. The situation as reported a few weeks ago is not improved in any respect. It is stated that about three-fourths of the land seeded to wheat last fall is being plowed up for spring wheat, oats or corn. The other fourth will probably yield half a crop.

SERIOUS FURNACE EXPLOSION.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 29.—A furnace at the Edgar Thompson steel works, Braddock, Pa., exploded at 5:30 o'clock this morning, scattering debris in all directions. Four Hungarians were seriously burned, one of them, Jacob Khroni, it is thought being fatally injured. The cause of the accident is not known. The loss will be quite heavy.

REAL SNAKES IN HIS BOOTS.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 29.—Police Justice Cleveland, of Norwood Park, yesterday sentenced Frank Hans, 14 years old, to confinement in the county jail for thirty days. The boy's offense was placing a live snake one of Solomon H. Burhans' boots, the snake having a string around its neck, resulting in a severe shock to the wife of said husband.

A SPY SECRETLY SHOT.

LONDON, April 29.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Chronicle says that Schmidt, who sold the plans of the Russian fortification of Constadt, receiving $13,000, was secretly shot in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, and that the newspapers were forbidden by the government to make any mention of the matter.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA CONVICTED.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The jury in the trial of O'Donovan Rossa and Mr. Hendrickson for criminal libel upon P. S. Cassidy, found a verdict of guilty, with an urgent recommendation of mercy in the case of Rossa, and not guilty in the case of Hendrickson. Rossa will probably escape with a fine.

MANAGER RIPLEY RESIGNS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Adril 29.—Mr. E. P. Ripley, general manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad handed in his resignation today to take effect June 1. Mr. Ripley resigns his position to accept the vice-presidency of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road June 1.

TURF WINNERS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 29.—Winners of today's races: Eight-to-seven, Doug Knapp, Helter Skelter, Moore, Huntress.

ELIZEBETH, N. J., April 29.—Winners of today's races: Salisbury, Prince, Howard, Count, Luna, Judge Morrow, Higland Lass, Sparling.

BISMARCK WILL APPEAR IN PARLIMENT.

HAMBURG, April 29.—The Hamburg Nachrichten again asserts that Prince Bismarck will appear in parliment, but with the sole object of lending his voice to the council of state.

THE SIEGE OF CRETE RAISED.

CANEA, April 29.—The state of the siege on the island of Crete has been raised and martial law has been abolished. The christians on the island are jubilant.

EASILY REMEDIED.

CLERICAL ERRORS IN THE OKLAHOMA BILL.

No Delay in the Organization of the Territory Will be Occasioned.

A Concurrent Resolution Passed by Both Houses Asking the President to Send Back the Bill.

The Cherokee Commission Directed to Proceed to Guthrie and Negotiate With the Indians Adjacent to Oklahoma—Colored Men Visit the President and Urge McCabe for Governor—Items.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A clerical error has been discovered in the text of the bill establishing the territory of Oklahoma. In describing the territory to be included the bill says the boundary line follows the south line of the Cherokee outlet westward to the west line of Texas. It should read 'westward to the east line of Texas." The bill is still in the interior department, and has not been signed by the president. It may either be recalled by concurrent resolution, amended and passed, or it may be amended by joint resolution. In any event there will be no delay in carrying the provisions of the law into effect.

The house this afternoon agreed to a senate concurrent resolution requesting the president to return the Oklahoma bill for the purpose of having an error rectified.

WORSTEDS AND WOOLENS.

The House Considers the Bill Without Taking Action.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—In the house Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, rising to a question of personal privilege, denied a statement made a few days ago by Mr. Evans, of Tennessee, to the effect that there had been ballot box stuffing in his district. The speaker ruled that this did not present a matter of personal privilege, which called forth from Mr. Pierce and Mr. Mills remarks to the effect that it was such a matter. Some discussion between the speaker and Mills followed, in which Mr. Mills declared the ruling to be an outrage, and the matter was dropped.

On motion of Mr. Lanham, of Texas, the senate resolution was concurred in concerning the irrigation of the arid lands in the valley of the Rio Grande and the construction of a dam across that river at or near El Paso for the storage of its waste waters. The president is requested to enter into negotiations with the government of Mexico with a view of irrigation of the valley. An amendment was agreed to requesting the president to include in the negotiations all other subjects of interest which may deemed to affect the present or prospective relations of the two governments.

After considerable debate the bill was passed.

The postoffice appropriation bill was then reported and placed on the calendar, after which the house went into committee of the whole on the bill providing for the classification of worsted cloths and woolens.

Mr. Dingley said that the object of the bill was to make clear a question which had arisen in regard to the classification of worsted goods under the existing tariff and to correct all doubt and misapprehension. Justice required that worsted cloths should be classified as woolen goods.

At this point the committee rose to receive from the senate a concurrent resolution requesting the president to return the Oklahoma territory bill.

Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, asked the immediate consideration of the resolution, stating that a clerical error had been made in the bill. The concurrent resolution was agreed to and the committee of the whole resumed its session.

After considerable debate the committee rose and Mr. Dingley moved that the further debate on the bill be limited to forty minutes. Mr. McMillin thought this to be too short a limit and the consequence was that there were three roll calls before the motion was agreed to. Another roll call was necessary to resolve the house back into the committee, when the debate was resumed.

At the conclusion of the debate the committee rose and reported the bill to the house. On the passage of the bill no quorum voted and there being no quorum present, Mr. Dingley, in view of the fact that a Republican caucus was called for this evening at 7:30 moved an adjournment, which was carried.

IN THE SENATE.

The Land Forfeiture Bill Pass—The Quorum Question Discussed.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—After the transaction of some routine morning business of little public importance the consideration of the land forfeiture bill was resumed.

Mr. Plumb discussed Mr. Call's amendment as to lands in Florida.

Mr. Berry said that it applied to about 600,000 acres outside of the original limit and which never had been granted to the railroad company or to the state of Florida; and that of this 600,000 acres, 83,000 were owned by a Washington lobbyist, who got them as a fee for his services in the interior department. He charged that the Republican side of the senate in opposing the amendment was true to its instincts in favor of monopolies.

At this point Mr. Platt offered a concurrent resolution (which was agreed to) requesting the president to return the Oklahoma bill. He explained that owing to an error of his own the word "west" had been used in place of the word "east" in the description of boundaries.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the house amendment to the senate concurrent resolution concerning the irrigation of the arid lands in the valley of the Rio Grande was concurred in. The consideration of the land forfeiture bill was then resumed. On a motion to lay the amendment on the table there was not a quorum voting (yeas 27, nays 14) but as a call of the senate showed the presence of fifty-two members the vote was about to be taken again when Mr. Sherman rose and gave notice that whenever there was a quorum present but that the vote did not disclose that fact he should insist upon the sensible rule that the senators present and not voting should be counted.

Mr. Blackburn asked if the senator would disregard pairs and if he proposed to have the presiding officer follow the course of Speaker Reed. Mr. Sherman replied that he would not break pairs but all who were not paired ought to be counted when a quorum did not vote. He believed the rule adopted by the house was in accordance with the senate rule and with the constitution.

Mr. Blackburn asked if Mr. Sherman in the face of the senate rules held that it is within the power of presiding officer to recognize as present any senator who under his obligations as he construes them thinks that he has no right to vote.

Mr. Sherman replied that he would rather not answer the question now. There was a non-debatable question pending, a motion to lay on the table.

The vote was again taken and the amendment was lost by a party vote. The bill was then passed without division.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the house bill to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenues (commonly known as the administrative bill.) Several amendments reccommended by the committee were agreed to and the bill went over without final action.

The senate then adjourned.

SHOULD GO SLOW.

The President Says Present Expenditures for Buildings are Extravagant.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The president today vetoed a bill appropriating $200,000 for the improvement of the public building at Dallas, Tex. The reason given was that $100,000 would have sufficed for all the needed improvements. The president concludes the veto message as follows:

"The legislation for the erection of public buildings has not proceded so far as I can trace upon any general rule. Neither population nor the extent of public business transacted has always indicated the points where public buildings were first to be built or the cost of the structures. It can not be expected that in the absence of some general law a committee of congressmen in charge of such matters will proceed in their recommendations upon strict and equal lines. The bills are individual and if comparisons are attempted the necessary element of probable growth is made to cover all apparent inequalities. It will be admitted, I am sure, that only a public need should suggest an expenditure of the public money and that if all such needs can not be at once supplied the most general and urgent should have the preference. I am not unfriendly to a liberal annual expenditure for the erection of public buildings where the safe and convenient transaction of public business demands it and the state of the revenues will permit. It would be wiser in my opinion to build more and less costly houses and to fix by general law the amount of the annual expenditures for this purpose and some order of preference for cities asking for public buildings. But in view of the pending legislation looking to the very large reduction of our revenues and of the urgency and necessity of a large increase in our expenditures in certain diections, I am of the opinion that the appropriations for the erection of public buildings and all kindred expenditures should be kept at a minimum until the effect of other probable legislation can be accurately measured. The erection of public buildings is largely a matter of local necessity and convenience, while expenditures for enlarged relief and recognition of the soldiers and sailors of the war for the preservation of the union, for necessary coast defenses and for the extension of our commerce with other American states are universal necessities and involve considerations, not of convenience, but of justice, honor, safety and general prosperity."

PENSIONS FOR KANSANS.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Pensions were granted the following Kansans: Original invalid—Anson E. Witherbee, Wall Street; William S. Tipton, Jamestown; L. W. Storey, Sharon; Samuel McConahie, Barrett; M Parker, Achilles; William S. Brokaway, Wellsville; Joseph W. Burright, Fargo Springs; William Barnett, Glasco; James M. Iliff, Mound City; Alexander M. Smith; Jetmore; Joseph Livery, Strong City; Felix Lane, Farlington; James M. Kelly, Haverhill; Z. Campbell, Strong City. Increase—George W. Woodland, Climax; Thomas W. Hicks, Cambridge; Samuel P. Thompson, National Military home; Frank K. Frei, Independence; Robert W. Nunson, Ness City; Adolph Paul, Lyons; Jacob R. Spidle, Ness City; Andrew Farmer, Kansas City. Original widows, etc.—Marion L., widow of William Dunlay, New Murdock. Reissue—Almeda B. Decker, former widow of Thomas M. Husted, Topeka; Martha, widow of Dow Rosenberg, Russel.

THE PLANS CHANGED.

Indians Adjoining Oklahoma Will be Visited by the Commission First.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The secretary of the interior has directed the Cherokee commission to proceed to Guthrie, Ok., and from that point open negotiations with the Kickapoos, Iowas, Sac and Fox and the other Indian tribes occupying the territory immediately adjoining Oklahoma on the east for the cession to the United States of their surplus lands before resuming negotiations with the Cherokees.

The change from Tahlequah to Guthrie as the headquarters of the commission is made in accordance with the changed purpose of the secretary to postpone the negotiations with the Cherokees until agreements shall have been made with the other tribes.

URGING M'CABE'S APPOINTMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A delegation of twenty young colored men representing the Afro-American Press, with Mr. E. L. Thornton of New York as spokesman, waited on the president today and urged the appointment of Edward P. McCabe of Oklahoma as secretary of that territory. Mr. Thornton said that the colored people formed nearly one-third of the population of the territory and their relations to the Republican party in the territory abundantly warranted official recognition at the hands of the president.

He praised the president's policy in regard to the enforcements of the laws in Florida and said there was a growing discontent of the colored people over the present state of affairs in the south and elsewhere. The president promised to consider their wishes.

AN EIGHT HOUR PETITION.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Senator Reagan today presented a petition of local union No. 567, Union Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, calling attention to the fact that in 1868 congress passed a law making eight hours a day's work on all government work and that although public opinion has compelled the executive department of the government to enforce the law on all work done directly by the government, no attention has been paid to the law in letting government contracts. The petitioners then ask as a means of encouraging the general adoption of the eight hour system if it is consistent with justice and our Republican institutions to have the laws so amended as to require the insertion of an eight hour clause in all contracts for government work.

PETITIONERS BY WESTERNS.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Resolutions favoring a deep water harbor on the gulf coast, adopted by the county commissioners of Anderson county, Kansas, were presented to the senate.

The citizens of Kingfisher, Ok., are petitioning congress for the opening to settlement of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian reservations.

Several Grand Army posts of Kansas are requesting the government to either pass an act donating some 1,300 acres of land at Old Fort Dodge, or to permit the state of Kansas to purchase the same at the minimum price for erection thereon of a Soldiers' home.

SILVER COMMITTEE WILL MEET NO MORE.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—It was announced that the senate Republican caucus committee on silver would not meet today. Some of the members express the opinion that no further effort will be made to reach an agreement, the differences between the contending interests in the committee being radical. The matter, they say, will be allowed to rest where it is until the house acts upon the bill now pending before that body.

INQUIRY INVITED.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME WILL BEAR RIGID INSPECTION.

Charges of Mismanagement Made Without Least Shadow of Foundation.

Prompt Action Taken by Governor Smith of the the Home, to Hasten a Searching Investigation.

Resolutions Adopted by the G. A. R. Post Denouncing the Alleged Complaints—Active Work to be Begun at the Lyons and Kanapolis Salt Mines—Western Gossip.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 29.—The dispatch from St. Louis stating that G. A. R. circles were agitated over unfavorable reports from the Soldiers' home at this point, and that a committee would soon visit the home to inquire into the truthfulness of said reports, etc., caused considerable comment here. A reporter visited Governor Smith, of the home, and inquired if he knew anything about the charges that had been made, and by whom. The governor was greatly surprised, and said he knew nothing at all about the matter until he read the dispatch referred to. He denied in toto the alleged charges, and was anxious for the fullest investigation. He was anxious for the committee to come, as he could give them every facility for a careful and thorough investigation of the institution over which he has charge. The governor said that many of the old men at the home were childish and hard to please and had a propensity for complaining, and he always heard their stories patiently, and remedied their imaginary wrongs as far as practicable. He further said he had telegraphed to W. R. Hodges, Colonel Churchill, Captain Gleason and other prominent G. A. R. men at St. Louis assuring them of his willingness to extend every assistance to the examining committee reported to be en route here. The substance of the same dispatch was also sent to Department Commander Ira F. Collins of the G. A. R., requesting that he also appoint a committee to investigate the workings of the home.

The governor seemed somewhat annoyed by the published report, and anxious that the committee should arrive and make the truth known.

Recently one of the veterans made charges against Governor Smith and Postmaster Holloway, of the home, for the alleged opening of his letters and caused their arrest. A hearing was had before United States Commissioner Clough, and United States Attorney Ady, after hearing the evidence, directed that defendants be dismissed.

Colonel Brown, the inspector general of the home, who happened to be here at the time of the trial, ordered the discharge from the home of the complaining witness.

Commander Markart, of Custer post, G. A. R., said he was unaware of any trouble at the home, as none had been reported to him. Where there are so many decrepid and disabled men there would naturally exist some dissatisfaction, but he knew of nothing serious.

Commander Glenn, of Leavenworth post, No. 120, G. A. R., expressed similar views, and said he had heard nothing to warrant such charges.

DENOUNCED AS FALSE.

At a special meeting of Brennen post, G. A. R. (the post at the Soldiers' home) held this morning to consider the charges against the government of that institution that came from St. Louis, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the alleged complaints contained in the Kansas City Journal special from St. Louis of the 27th inst. is denounced by Brennan Post No. 380, Department of Kansas, as maliciously false in every particular, and the complainants well know that no member is compelled to work at all, either at the brickyard, garden or farm, and that the punishment alleged, by sweat box, is not known at the home.

The press correspondent here has made a careful investigation of these charges and believe them to be entirely without foundation so far from any one being compelled to work at the home. The authorities are unable to furnish work for more than half of those who apply.

ITEMS FROM LYONS.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

LYONS, Kan., April 29.—Salt investigation is again being revived in this city. The company having the matter under control is daily looking for machinery with which to commence the work. It is proposed to sink two shafts to a depth of 700 feet each and it is confidently believed that a first quality of mining salt will be reached and that in large quantities. The benefits resulting from such a find would be of incalculable benefit to Lyons and make her one of the first towns of southern Kansas.

District court is in session here, but will adjourn in a few days. The term has been long and much business disposed of.

The Farmers' alliance organization held a very large meeting here last Saturday. The session was long and very interesting. In the afternoon a parade took place in which it is said nearly 1,000 teams and wagons were in line.

Mr. Ed. Woods has resurrected the central Kansas Democrat and is making of the same one of the brightest and newdest sheets of southern Kansas. Mr. Woods it no new man at the helm of Kansas journalism, but one of the oldest and most forcible writers of this section of the state, and he will put the Democrat to the front.

The new Grand Palace hotel has been open to the public for about two weeks. Here is an edifice that is unquestionably a credit to any town of southern Kansas. The same was designed and constructed by Peter Bruen, an old time resident of this city. The house is elegantly furnished throughout, nothing being omitted that will add to the convenience and comfort of the traveling public and the Grand Palace will undoubtedly receive a large share of the patronage that comes to this city.

THE KANOPOLIS MINES.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

KANOPOLIS, Kan., April 29.—The Royal Salt company, organized by New York, Ohio and Chicago capitalists, with a paid up capital of $300,000 has procured a franchise from the Kanapolis Land company, of Kanapolis, Kan., and will commence the sinking of a shaft for the mining and manufacturing of salt and soda ash in all its formes and grades.

This company has given the salt industry of Kansas a careful investigation, having visited all the salt manufacturing towns in the state, and fully investigated the quality and purity of the salt.

The Diamond Drill Prospecting company, of Chicago, Ill, have just completed a prospect whole which fully determines that Kanopolis has 230 feet of solid rock salt and the purest vein in Kansas. The salt taken out by the diamond drill his been analyzed by two expert chemists in the east and the analysis shows 99½ per cent pure salt.

Mr. Cowley, who will have charge of the work will be on the ground in a few days, when active work will be commenced. The size of the shaft will be nine by twenty-three feet, to be curbed with white oak timbers, twelve by twelve feet. The capacity of the shaft will be 1,000 tons per day, and will give employment to 100 hands. This company is made up of wealthy capitalists, representing from $25,000,000 to $50,00,000, and they are fully determined to make the Kanopolis mine the center of the great salt market of Kansas.

ENJOYABLE SCHOOL EXERCISES.

FURLEY, Kan., April 29.—[Special correspondence]—Quite an interesting and pleasant time was had last Thursday at the close of the school taught by J. Morton Parke. A goodly number of parents and visitors were present and when the dinner hour came all were satisfied in the eatable line and could thankfully say, it was the the finest dinner of the year. After the dinner hour was over recitations, declamations and select reading were engaged in by the pupils, at the close of which Miss Hettie Wallace presented the teacher, in behalf of the pupils, a fine, large photograph album, to the complete surprise of the teacher.

NEW COPORATIONS.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 29.—The following new charters were filed in the office of the secretary of state:

The Consolidated Light and Power company of Kansas City, Kan., increase of capital stock to $200,000.

The Hays City Milling and Elevator company, of Hays City. Directors, H. D. Towner; Hill P. Wilson, John A. Adkins, Connell Henley and Fred J. Harris. Capital stock $25,000.

The Enterprise Sugar and Grist Milling company, of Coronado, Wichita county. Directors, David Watts, L. D. Hare, J. S. Caldwell, Ora Wekoff, H. A. Davis and A. R. Knapp. Capital stock $25,000.

The Seward Farmers' Alliance Co-operation Mercantile company of Stafford county; capital stock $25,000.

AN ACCOUNTING ASKED.

ATCHISON, Kan., April 29.—Last summer John Mr. Price, of Atchison, brought a suit in the district court of Cherokee county, Kansas, against the South Side Mining and Manufacturing company and W. B. Stone, of Galena, asking for an accounting from Stone. One-third of the stock of the company was owned by Mr. Price, and last December he sold the greater part of his stock for $25,000 cash but did not relinquish any claim he might have upon Stone. Finally, by agreement, the matter of an accounting was referred to J. D. McCleverly of Fort Scott. Mr. McCleverly has just filed his report, which is that Stone owes the company $39,083.93, and that he will have to pay the costs of the suit, which will amount to about $2,000. Mr. Price will receive as his share of the judgment $13,027.97, and an additional $1,000 that he has paid out as costs.

OKLAHOMA CRIMINALS ON TRIAL.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok., April 29.—Last September, W. H. Woods, a hotel man of this city, shot and killed W. H. Schuck, a carpenter who was working for Woods. The latter was arrested and admitted to bail. District Attorney Ady, of Kansas, not being satisfied with the decision of the United States commissioner, ordered the rearrest of Woods, and his preliminary hearing has been in progress all day. When it is over, J. C. Adams, Captain Couch's assailant, will be brought from the military camp and given a hearing.

POPULATION DECREASING

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 29.—The population of Leavenworth, as shown by the census of City Assessor J. W. Brandon, which has just been concluded is 20,578. This is a falling off of 228 since last year.

The First M. E. church was crowded last night to hear Rev. Embree tell why "Leavenworth was going down hill," etc. The speaker continued his remarks to "joints" and the social evil, claiming there were 500 open saloons in the city, and that on last Sunday one hotel here sold ninety kegs of beer.

IN BAD CONDITION.

The Winter Wheat Crop Averages Much Lower Than Last Year.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 29.—The Farmers' Review in its next issue will say: Although correspondents in some sections report winter wheat improving in appearance the general average of condition show a decline in all the states covered by our reports. In Illinois the condition has declined to 25 per cent below the average at this season last year, in Indiana to 32 per cent, in Ohio to 10 per cent, in Missouri to 16 per cent, in Kentucky to 13 per cent, in Kansas to 21 per cent, in Michigan to 17 per cent and in Wisconsin to 17 per cent. During the last two weeks the condition of winter wheat in Kansas and Missouri has declined 2 per cent.

We summarize the reports of present condition as follows: Illinois, 74 per cent; Indiana, 66; Ohio, 85; Kentucky, 83; Missouri, 84; Kansas, 91; Michigan, 77; Wisconsin, 76. Condition of winter wheat May 1, 1889: Illinois, 100 per cent, Ohio, 95; Indiana, 98; Kentucky, 99; Missouri, 101; Kansas, 116; Michigan, 93; Wisconsin, 92.

PROMINENT COLORED MAN DEAD.

DETROIT, Mich., April 29.—William Lambert, the richest colored man in Michigan, committed suicide Sunday night while temporary insane by hanging himself in his wood shed. Lambert was born in Trenton, N. J., seventy-two years ago and came to Detroit in 1836. He was once one of the foremost conductors of the underground railway and many a slave was helped by him to Canada during the war. In 1858, when John Brown came to Detroit, Lambert met him, and in the conference Brown's attack on Harper's Ferry was planned and discussed. Lambert was a member of Brown's famous Chatham convention and was the treasurer in the League of Liberty which grew out of it, Brown being the president. He was a close confident of Brown and all the time during the late years a leader of his race. He was prominent in Masonic and Odd Fellow orders and leaves $100,000.

NOLAND'S SHORTAGE.

The Bondsmen Give Up Their Money Very Reluctantly.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 29.—Ex-Governor A. P. Morehouse has been in the city all day and leaves tonight for St. Louis. He is doing his best to induce the bondsmen of ex-Treasurer Noland to make up the deficit, which is yet over $10,000 short. J. W. Gordon, of this city, who is on the bond for $12,000 and previously paid $1,000, today paid in $315 additional. A check for $500 has also been forwarded by another bondsman.

Governor Morehouse has promises from those who have not paid anything, sufficient to make up all the shortage and he anticipates that it will be paid in very soon. Governor Francis is not disposed to talk to talk much about the matter, but it is generally believed that if the entire amount is not made up by the time circuit court convenes in this city, which will be May 19, he will instruct the attorney general to commence suit.

ABDUCTED BY HER FATHER.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 29.—Cora Tripplett, 14 years of age, the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stobley, living at 1316 East Twenty-fourth street, has disappeared. It is charged that her father, Frank Tripplett, a traveling salesman from St. Louis, has abducted her. It is claimed by the Stobleys that Ada Carot, whom they had employed as governess for Cora, took her to Independence last Sunday, where they were joined by Mr. Tripplett, who forced his daughter to accompany him to St. Louis. Mrs. Stobley is Tripplett's sister. Mr. Stobley is interpreter to a Chinese medicine man

JUST IN TIME.

KEMMLER SAFE FROM IMMEDIATE EXECUTION.

A Write of Habeas Corpus Issued Delaying the Death Penalty.

The Warden's Intention to Electrocute Him Him in the Morning Foiled by an Accident.

A Writ of Habeas Corpus Issued Postponing the Execution for an Indefinite Period—The Law Thought to be Unconstitutional—Little Emotion Shown by the Condemned.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 29.—Proceedings in the electrical execution of William Kemmler have been stopped and indefinitely postponed. Roger M. Sherman and Henry D. Dailey, of New York City, unknown to Kemmler and heretofore not connected with the case, arrived on this morning's train. Mr. Gailey is a member of the law firm of Garver, Hughes & Gailey. Mr. Sherman is also a lawyer. Mr. Sherman soon after he arrived went to Warden Durston and told the custodian of Kemmler that he had a writ of habeas corpus for Kemmler. The warden was surprised and demanded some assurance of the regularity of the proceedings.

It was the intention of the warden to carry out the order of execution early in the morning and Kemmler would have suffered the penalty but for a little delay in the arrangement of the electrical apparatus. The warden was disturbed over the delay and when Mr. Sherman informed him of the habeas corpus proceedings he became still more disturbed and demanded the lawyer's credentials. Mr. Sherman explained that he had obtained the writ from Judge Wallace on Monday and that a certified copy would be sent from the clerk of the court at Utica. The warden did not consider that sufficient, so Mr. Sherman went before Supreme Court Judge Dwight, who was sitting in chambers here, and made affidavit that he was a lawyer and had obtained the writ from Judge Wallace. The writ, he said, commanded the warden to produce Kemmler before the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of New York to be held at Canandaigua on the third Monday of June at 10 a. m. This satisfied the warden, who then formally notified Kemmler of the facts.

When Kemmler heard the news, the condemned man could not at first grasp its full meaning and Warden Dursten had to explain to him that the habeas corpus proceedings had the effect of postponing execution possibly for two months. "Oh, said Kemmler, "that makes me feel easier." Beyond this expression the prisoner gave no sign of astonishment, delight or relief.

The future of the case will be one of long protracted litigation. Mr. Sherman will not say who retained him.

A PLEA OF UNCONSTITUTIONALITY.

UTICA, N. Y., April 29.—The petition upon which the writ of habeas corpus in the Kemmler case was granted, urges that the punishment is unconstitutional and because the fixing of the time of his death is taken from the court and lodged with an executive officer.

THE WHEAT SUPPLY.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 29.—Figures compiled by the Northwest Miller show the stock of wheat held in private elevators here today, and not included in the visible supply statement, to do 1,784,000 bushels—a decrease of 68,000 bushels. This leaves the stock at three points as follows: Minneapolis, public, 7,530,987 bushels; private, 1,784,000 bushels; Duluth, 5,878,561; St. Paul, 300,000. Total, 15,479,548 bushels; decrease, 259,962 bushels.

The Market Record estimates to stock of wheat in county elevators in Minnesota and the Dakotas at 2,505,000 bushels, a decrease of 665,000 bushels for the week. This makes a total of 924,962 bushels that terminal and country elevator's stock fell off during last week.

BEGINNING ANEW.

Another Effort to Re-Organize the Western Railroads.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 29.—The general passenger agents of the Western roads met and made some progress toward the re-organization of the Western States Passenger association. They resolved themselves into a committee to agree upon a set of rules and regulations and devoted the day to that work. Both the Missouri Pacific and the Wisconsin Central were represented and there seems to be no longer any doubt that matters can be arranged satisfactorily to them. The plan now is to embrace the trans-Missouri lines in the organization, extending the territory as far west as Ogden, Utah.

A TUG SEIZED BY OFFICERS.

PORT HURON, Mich., April 29.—The tug Hanlon of the Linden line, was seized by the customs authorities today for violating internal revenue laws. She was fined $1,500. A special agent of the treasury department located at this port, has taken a large number of Canadian sailors from American vessels and sent them back to Canada. It is ascertained that they were violating the contract labor law. Other classes of Canadian laborers working on this side have been returned to Canada.

PRESS CLUB BENEFIT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29.—The newly organized St. Louis Press club was awarded its first benefit at the Olympic theatre last night by Mr. Wilson Barrett, the English tragedian, and his company. One of the largest audiences that ever gathered in any St. Louis theatre was present. The boxes were occupied by Governor Francis and party, the mayor of the city and party, and a number of other notable people. Mr. Barrett presented his play (Ben My Chree) for the first time in the city and it was most cordially and warmly received.

SOUTHERN UNION PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, April 29.—A meeting of the bondholders of the southern branch of the Union Pacific road was held yesterday and the holders of the majority of the bonds voted to declare the principal due. It will accordingly be paid by