The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Kans. Historical Society

VOL. XIII, NO. 2. WICHITA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY MORNING MAY 21, 1890. WHOLE NO. 1869.

A STATE'S RIGHT.

ITS JURISDICTION OVER INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Debate on Mr. Wilson's Bill Subjecting Imported Liquors to the Laws of the States.

Mr. Hoar Argues that Power Lays with Congress to Remedy the Condition Presented.

Senator Edmunds Believes in the Authority of Local Legislation—Mr. Vest Explains the Chaotic Condition Likely If Interstate Commerce May be Prohibited—Sugar Schedules of the Tariff Bill Unchanged.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Mr. Stanford introduced a bill for loans on lands and said that he would hereafter address the senate on the subject.

The senate then proceeded to consider the bill referred from the judiciary committee, subjecting imported liquors to the provisions of the laws of the several states.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, who had introduced the bill in the first instance, and had afterwards reported it back, addressed the senate in explanation and advocacy of it, stating that it was made necessary by the recent decision of the supreme court on that subject. It was a response to the suggestion contained in that decision that congress could permit the exercise of the restraining power of a state and it was for the purpose of giving that permission that the bill had been introduced and reported. The effect of it would be to leave each state in the union to determine for itself what its policy should be in regard to the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Under that decision of the supreme court the state of Iowa could not prevent the citizens of other states or the subjects of Great Britain, France or Germany from sending intoxicating liquors into the state of Iowa and having them sold there in the original packages by agents. At the present time original package saloons were organized in his state. The packages might be a pint or a half pint of whisky or a keg or a bottle of beer. It was to put a stop to such practice and to recognize in every state the power to regulate its own internal policy that the bill was reported.

Mr. Vest said that as a member of the judiciary committee he had not been able to agree with the majority in reporting the bill because it would sweep away the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States over interstate commerce.

Mr. Ingalls and Mr. Edmunds called for the reading of the minority report (and it was read), dissenting from the views of the majority, signed by Messrs. Wilson of Iowa, Ingalls, Edmunds and Hoar. The minority report had been accompanied by a bill to provide that payment of any impost or excise law should not exempt the importer of an article from liability to the laws of the state.

Mr. Vest resumed his argument against the pending bill. The real question, he said, was whether congress could delegate a power vested in it by the constitution to any state, or to any number of states. He believed it could not. Missouri would shut out one article of interstate commerce, Kansas another, Iowa another and South Carolina and so on until there would be chaos from one end of the union to the other.

At 2 o'clock the silver bill came up as unfinished business and Mr. Allison moved that it be laid aside informally in order to continue the consideration of the measure under discussion. The motion was agreed to and the consideration of the bill as to imported liquors was proceeded with.

Mr. Vest resumed his argument against it. He would, he said, state what was the overwhelming consideration with him. If this bill were passed it would open up opportunities for a successive series of such bills, just as the emergencies or opinion of different states might call for that sort of legislation. The senate was now asked to enter the domain of the interstate commerce, vested exclusively in congress and to make an exception as to alcoholic liquors, which the supreme court had decided to be as much an article of commerce as any other merchandise. How long would it be, he asked, until another demand was made upon congress to give permission to all the states to exclude something else, tobacco, for instance. He asked senators to pause before they threw that question into the arena of congressional debate.

Mr. McPherson asked Mr. Vest whether the right to import an article implied the right to sell.

Mr. Vest replied in the affimative and quoted from the decision of Mr. Justice Matthews of the supreme court in the case of Ward against Maryland to that effect.

Mr. Hoar argued in favor of the bill. If the bill were not within the legislative power of congress than there was no more miserable nation on the face of the earth than the United States. Unless what was purposed in this bill could be done it would be the law in the United States for all future time that any person living in another state or in a foreign country could send intoxicating liquors into any state and dispose of it there through his agents and that it should not be competent for any state authority to prohibit it.

Mr. Edmunds remarked upon it as a very curious and interesting circumstance that a condition of things had been reached where, according to the debate and according to the judgment of the supreme court, the state had no power to deal with the subject and congress had no power to deal with it. The result was that there was in every man in one state an inherent, individual, personal right to carry into any state what that state might consider injurious to its safety, there to sell it, and that congress had no power to stop it and that the states could not stop it unless the congress gave them that power. It was only necessary to state such a proposition to show that somewhere, either in the supreme court or in the senate, there was a fault in the logic of somebody. He did not feel over persuaded or put in a box by what the supreme court had said. It might change its opinion next year and say that the rule should be the other way. He did not feel embarrassed by the fact that the supreme court had taken the longest step ever taken within a hundred years in the republic, toward the centralization of power somewhere, either in the supreme court or in congress. He did not believe in the centralization of power. He believed in its segregation and separation in every respect.

Speaking of the importion of intoxicating liquors into a state, Mr. Edmunds claimed that once they got there they were (whether in the hands of natives or not) the subject of state laws and that was what the supreme court of the United States would come to within the next twenty years. It might be that that would interfere with the revenue of the United States. But the power of the United States to regulate commerce and levy taxes was no greater within its sphere than the power of the states to deal with the commodities and the conduct of its people within their sphere. Both powers were supreme and each had to be exerted in its own order. The constitution had declared that congress should have the power to regulate commerce among the states and left to the states the power to deal with the objects of commerce after they got there.

After further discussion the bill went over without action and the senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. Cameron in respect to the memory of the late Representative William D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania. Remarks in eulogy of the character and public services of Mr. Kelly were made by Senators Cameron, Morrill, Reagan, Sherman, Hampton, Hawley and Daniel.

At the close of the eulogies the senate, as further mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Kelly adjourned.

NO CHANGE IN SUGAR.

An Amendment by Mr. McKenna Voted Down—The Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—A conference was ordered on the District of Columbia appropriation bill and then the house went into committee of the whole (Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, in the chair) on the tariff bill.

Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, offered an amendment abolishing the minimum punishment for violation of the internal revenue laws.

Mr. McKenna, of California, moved to amend the sugar schedule so as to provide as follows: All sugars not above No. 13 dutch standard in color shall pay duty on the polarized test as follows: All sugars not above No. 13 dutch standard in color, all tank bottoms syrups of cane, juice or of beet juice malade, concentrated melade concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees shall pay a duty of .94 per cent per pound and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscope test, they shall pay .03 of a cent per pound additional. All sugars above No. 13 D. S. in color shall be classified by the D. S., or shall pay duty as follows: All sugar above No. 13 and not above No. 16 D. S., 1.79 cents per pound. All sugar above No. 16 and not above No. 20 D. S., 1.99 cents per pound. All sugars above No. 20 D. S., 2.19 cents per pound. Molasses testing not above 56 degrees by the polariscope shall pay a duty of 2 cents per gallon. Molasses testing above 56 degrees shall pay a duty of 4 cents per gallon.

Mr. McKenna spoke in support of his amendment.

Then followed considerable discussion of the subject, which was indulged in by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, Mr. Price, of Louisiana, Mr. Morrow, of California, and Mr. McKinley. Mr. Price and Mr. Morrow supported the amendment and Mr. Cannon opposed it, while Mr. McKinley in closing the argument gave his reasons why the sugar schedule of the bill should remain unchanged. The McKenna amendment was rejected—115 to 134, Messrs. McKenna, Morrow, O'Neill, of Pennsylvania; Harmer, Dehaven, Bartine, Vandever, Dorsey, Kerr, of Iowa; Coleman and Reyburn, voting in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. McKinley amendments were adopted reducing from 14 to 11 cents per cubic foot the duty on tin, manufactured or undressed stone or other building or monumental stone except marble not otherwise provided for and from 50 to 40 per cent on hewn, dressed or polished stone of the same character. Mr. McKinley also offered an amendment fixing the duty on shot guns valued at no more than $12 at 35 per cent; valued at more than $12, at 40 per cent; pistols and revolvers 35 per cent.

Mr. McKinley offered a long amendment, the substance of which was to impose a tax of 5 cents a gallon upon alcohol used in the manufacture of vinegar and putting that manufacture under the superintendence of the commissioner of internal revenue.

Mr. Sawyer, of New York, offered a substitute for the amendment, having for its object the taking away from the manufacturers of white wine vinegar all right to distill alcohol, but giving them power to buy alcohol under certain restrictions.

After three hours of confusion and inattention, during which the amendment was read, but not the substitute, order was restored but without an attempt to vote upon the pending amendments, the committee settled down to listen to a general discussion of the details of the bill and amendments under the five minute rule.

Mr. Sawyer's subsitute was rejected, 45 to 94, and the committee amendment was adopted.

Mr. McKinley asked that unanimous consent be given for gentlemen to print amendments in the Record.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa—What good does that do? I offered an amendment yesterday restoring the present duty on wool and woolens, and I want a vote on it. [Applause on Democratic side.]

A motion to rise was agreed to—81 to 44—amid a great deal of confusion, and the house, at 11:20 adjourned.

GOVERNMENT MORTGAGES.

A Bill Providing for Establishment of a Land Loan Bureau.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The bill introduced by Senator Stanford provides for the establishment of a land loan bureau in the treasury department. The chief and deputy chief shall be appointed by the president with salaries of $6,000 and $5,000 respectively. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to prepare, ready for issue, United States circulating notes of the denomination of $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, to the amounts as they become necessary to be placed to the credit of the land loan bureau. These notes shall be full legal tender for public and private debts except for interest on the public debt or for redemption of the national currency. Any citizen of the United States, or any person who has declared his intention to become such, who owns unincumbered agricultural land, may apply to the land loan bureau for a loan, to be secured by lien on such land, the loan not to exceed half the assessed value of the land. No loan shall be made upon land of less than $500 in value, nor in sums less than $250, nor for a longer time than twenty years. The loans shall bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, payable annually, and may be paid at any time in sums of not less than 25 per cent of the whole amount. The secretary of the treasury shall cancel and retire circulating notes equal to the payments made on loans, and in case payment is made in other currency of the United States he shall cancel an equal amount of the notes issued under this act. In case of default of payment of interest or principal of the loan the chief of the bureau may order a foreclosure of the lien in a United States circuit court. Counsel fees in any case shall be added to the judgment but shall not exceed $500. The bill provides that "the rule of the common law that statutes in derogation thereof are to be strictly construed shall have no application to this act. This act establishes the law respecting the subject to which it relates and its provisions and all proceedings under it are to be liberally construed with a view to effect its object."

AN EMIGRANT STEAMER WRECKED.

LONDON, May 20.—The British steamer, Dacco, from London April 30, for Brisbane, struck upon the Dardenelles reef, in the Red sea, on Friday last. The reef is 400 miles from Suez in the direct track of navigation, and a few inches above the sea at low water. The steamer carried, all told, 419 persons, most of whom were young female emigrants. The passengers took refuge on the reef, a few of them being accommodated, and a few were standing on rocks. Many of the latter were compelled to stand in water up to their waists. Most of the passengers lost their clothing.

The British steamer, Rosario, from Bombay, May 5, for Odessa, barely succeeded in rescuing the officers and crew of the Dacco before she sank. The British steamer, Palcotta, from Greenrock, with coal from Calcutta, took the passengers off the reef and afterwards took the Dacco's officers and crew from the Rosario and landed them all at Suez Sunday.

IOWAS WILL TREAT.

THEIR RELUCTANCE REALLY BUT A PRETENCE.

A Firm Believe Obtains Among Them that They Own the Reservation.

Something of Their History and Occupancy of the Lands—Parleying with the Commission.

Captain Osborne Brought Out by Alliance Men to Run Against McNall in the Sixth District—The Territorial Press Convention Meeting at Purcell—Western Gossip.

GUTHRIE, Ok., May 20.—Information received from the Iowa reservation is that after the feast of yesterday, which consisted of two fine bullocks, the Indians were a little more sociable. Judge Wilson smoked the pipe of peace with Chief To-Hee and Governor Jerome pleasantly caressed a papoose of 3 years. The facts are that the Iowas intend to treat with the commission. The Indians have told the newspaper men as much. However, it is likely they will delay matters as long as possible.

Squaw men from the Kickapoo reservation bring the information that the Kickapoos, while preparing to bluff the commission, at the same time are quarreling among themselves for the best of the claims. From the same source information comes that the Pottawatomies are selecting their quarter sections.

The Iowas hold their reservation by an executive order issued by President Arthur, and they have no title whatever to the 200,000 acres of good farm land it contains. There are only eighty-three members in the tribe and these consist largely of old bucks and squaws.

Although they have no title to their land, yet they firmly believe they own it. They regard President Arthur's order as a deed in fee simple because it says that the reservation shall be their permanent home. They can not understand how it is that one great father can ignore the acts of the preceding great father. All the contracts and state acts of their own head chief are kept sacred and inviolate after the death of the chief. What Blackhawk said fifty years ago is sacred to them today. The tomahawk that Blackhawk used in his many battles is to the Iowas today, when introduced in their councils, an indication that war is expected. April 22 that old tomahawk was brought to Guthrie, and after nightfall a council was held and the relic placed on a hastily improvised mound.

The constituency of the famous Blackhawk has dwindled and shrivelled. The warlike proud spirit of the tribe in the days gone by has been gradually broken by disastrous war and the policy of the government in treating the Indian like a pensioner of the helpless ward of the white man. He has become a mendicant and perfectly incapable of self reliance.

The opening of the Iowa reservation is of prime importance to Guthrie and also to Oklahoma. The lands of Oklahoma were not nearly adequate to satisfy the demands of the settlers. In the Guthrie district there have been 600 more homestead filings placed on record at the land office than there are claims, and there are nearly 2,000 contests awaiting a hearing.

The committee, after wandering around for twenty-four hour, were finally brought to the Iowa village by two Indian scouts and Mr. Herbert Wolcott and E. H. Davis, who went out in search of them.

Immediately after arriving Governor Jerome insisted on holding a conference with the head men of the tribe. The Indians were all full of talk, and after the commission had listened to them for four hours the red men absolutely refused to hear speeches until after the commission had given them a feast.

The Indian acting as spokesman—Medicine Horse, next in rank to Chief To-Hee—assumed a dramatic attitude, and placing his hand on his stomach, said: "Ta-ha-sicl," which in English means "stomach empty."

There does not seem the least doubt but that the commission will now succeed, as means are at work that will accomplish this end. If successful, obout 280,000 acres of land will be opened up just east of this city.

ITEMS FROM THE FORT.

FORT RENO, I. T., May 19.—[Special Correspondence.] A dance of some magnitude is just now in progress at the Indian camp below the fort. It is the annual "rain dance." To judge from the yells and music it will be a good year for crops.

Bids for delivery of 2,000 cords of wood at this post, were opened Saturday. The lowest bidders were Peter Haddan and W. D. Moore, of Junction City, Kan., who offer to deliver hard wood for $6.49 from Council Grove and for $5.99, if permitted to obtain it at other places. They will probably be awarded the contract.

The construction of two new cavalry stables and two blacksmith shops, for which Mr. Leik, of Leavenworth, has the contract, has been delayed on account of the contractor failing to comply with the terms of his contract.

Mayor Dobson, Commissioner Voss and Mr. Jenkins, of Reno City, and Mayor Longendyke, of the new El Reno, have been appointed a committee to wait on Governor Steele upon his arrival at Guthrie.

Fishing and snipe shooting has been excellent in and about Reno City and the new El Reno lately, but neither hook, line or shot gun could catch the county seat.

PREPARING FOR THE FAIR.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

KIOWA, Kan., May 20.—Today several car loads of Barber county cattle and hogs were shipped over the Missouri Pacific railway to Wichita; also a match pair of Barber county horses, 17¼ hands high; weight 3,150 pounds.

The next annual fair of the Barber County Driving Park and Agricultural association will be October 1, 2d and 3d. In anticipation of there being many home seekers and strangers in Kansas at that time, through the efforts of the Kansas bureau of immigration, and the positive opening of the Cherokee strip, the people of Barber county intend to make the exhibit of farm and horticultural products excel any previous record.

Several wagon loads of fence wire are daily coming in from the Cherokee strip ranches, to be vacated October 1. The wire is being bought up by parties who are now here waiting for the opening of the strip, intending to use it to fence their claims.

JUDGE FOSTER AT KINGFISHER.

KINGFISHER, Ok., May 20.—[Special Correspondence.] Judge Foster, of Kansas, arrived in the city last Saturday on the noon train and that evening a grand reception and banquet was given him under the auspices of the Bar association, at the Hubbard House. Plates were laid for forty-four in the long dining hall and the tables were handsomely decorated with flowers andladened with all the delicacies of the season, after which Judge Foster was called upon and responded in his usual gentle and effective way. Toasts were given and responded to by a number of the attorneys present. The Capital band furnished music for the occasion.

The Judge left today for El Reno in company with his nephew, United States Commissioner Fred Rogers.

NOT A LARGE ATTENDANCE.

Special dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

PURCELL, I. T., May 20.—Not a great many are in attendance at the Territorial Press association meeting but those who are here are having a good time. A big dance was given at the Clifton hotel tonight in honor of the association. The crowd enjoyed the dance until 2 o'clock a. m., when a number of them started on a trip to Galveston, New Orleans and other points. The citizens made great preparations and there should have been a much larger attendance.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, H. T. Miller, of the Purcell Topic; vice president, J. Hubbard, of the Muskogee Phoenix; secretary, Ed. P. Ingle, of Norman Advance and treasurer, Walter Ellis, of the Kingfisher World. An excursion to Galveston was postponed till October on account of Governor Steele's reception at Guthrie on next Thursday, which most of the members of the association desired to attend.

AN ALLIANCE CANDIDATE.

Captain R. S. Osborne to be Pitted Against McNall.

STOCKTON, Kan., May 20.—At a regular meeting of Ash Park Alliance No. 2103, Rooks county, Kansas, at which members were present from the counties of Osborne, Smith and Phillips, it was unanimously decided to place the name of Captain R. S. Osborne, of Osborne county, Kansas, before the Alliance and people as a candidate for congress from the Sixth congressional district.

Captain Osborne has been a successful farmer in Osborne county for nearly twenty years. He is also recognized as one of the first orators in northwest Kansas. He enlisted during the late war on May 25, 1861, in Company F, Seventeenth Illinois infantry, and was discharged May 1, 1863, on account of disability. He re-enlisted and served until the close of the war captain of Company F, One Hundred and Fortieth regiment Illinois infantry. He is an active member of General Bill post of the Grand Army of the Republic, Alton, Osborne county, Kansas. Captain Osborne is well-known by most of the district.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Tenth Annual Convention of the Christians at Atchison.

ATCHISON, Kan., May 20.—The tenth annual convention of the State Sunday School association of the Christian church began its session here today in the Christian church. Quite a large number of delegates from Kansas, Missouri and Illinois have arrived, and many more are expected. Arrangements have been made for entertainment of 500 delegates and fully that number will be in attendance by tomorrow forenoon.

The exercises were opened at 4 p. m. today with an interesting children's meeting, Rev. M. M. Gode, of St. Joe, delivered an address, this evening Rev. B. B. Tyler, of New York delivered an address.

Tomorrow evening Rev. F. M. Raines, of Topeka, secretary of the national church fund, and other prominent clergymen and lay workers of the denomination, are and will be in attendance during the convention which will continue until Friday. The meetings are presided over by H. C. Rash, of Salina, president of the association.

FORCE IF NECESSARY.

What Will be Used to Prevent the Sale of Liquors.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 20.—Attorney General Kellogg and County Attorney Welch were in consultation today on the question of the original package question in Topeka. All they would vouchsafe of their plans was that a move would shortly be made by the authorities. Every movement of the original package dealers is being closely watched. A prosecuting officer stated that he was satisfied the dealers had gone too far and that they were therefore liable to prosecution. The indignation of the temperance people against the whisky dealers who have attempted to reinstate the liquor traffic in Topeka has advanced to such a pitch that a secret organization has been effected, so it is stated, to compel by force if necessary, a discontinuance of the sale of liquor.

CATTLEMEN OBEYING THE ORDER.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., May 20.—The statement made the cattlemen are bringing additional herds into the Cherokee strip is erroneous and consequently does them great injustice.

The correspondent has just had an interview with Colonel G. W. Parker, the special agent who was sent here by the government to investigate the complaints, and he reports that all of the cattle brought in are unloaded and immediately put upon the different Indian reservations where the unexpired leases are held. These reservations were not included in the order from the interior department, except to prohibit the execution of new leases. The order is being strictly obeyed.

EX-GOVERNOR HARVEY FOR CONGRESS.

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., May 20.—Ex-Governor James M. Harvey, who resides on his farm near Milford, Geary county, was a member of the Kansas house, and was then state senator. He was elected governor in 1868 and served two terms. In 1873 he was chosen United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Alexander Caldwell. He has been brought out for congressman in the Fifth district against John A. Anderson. The governor has not yet given his consent, but friends have decided to put him in the field.

MUCH ENTHUSIASM SHOWN.

Special dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., May 20.—The resubmission Republican meeting held here tonight was well attended and addressed by George W. Clement and O. H. Bentley, of Wichita. They earnestly and forcibly presented the arguments for resubmission and urged prompt action in the fine of working for an extra session of the legislature.

Much enthusiasm was shown. It is thought a large delegation of leading business men will attend the meeting at Topeka on the 23rd inst.

PILLSBURY WILL BUILD NEW MILLS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 20.—The Journal tomorrow will say that Pillsbury is about to build at Kansas City, Kan., a system of flour mills similar to those recently sold by him to the English syndicate. Mr. Pillsbury, with other Minneapolis capitalists, has already built one grain elevator at that place with a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels and has completed arrangements for the construction of 1,000 barrel mill. Work on the latter structure will be commenced within a fortnight.

SILENCED THE CROAKERS.

HOLTON, Kan., May 20.—A good rain visited this section this forenoon, which, added to what fell last Saturday night, supplied just the moisture needed to mature the wheat crop and start corn and flax to growing and silence the croakers who are always so ready to predict a drought.

WILL MEET IN HOLTON.

HOLTON, Kan., May 20.—Chairman Samuel N. Johnson, of Troy, has called the First Congressional district Republican Central committee to meet in this city Thursday, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock p. m.

LAW FOR EVERYTHING.

THE VICIOUS TENDENCY OF MODERN GOVERNMENT.

England's Wide-Spread Socialist Legislation Assailed in the House of Lords.

State Help Substituted for Self-Help to a Deplorable Degree—Lord Salisbury Makes Defense.

Even Socialism Justified by Proper Enactments—Mr. Gladstone Believes that Ireland's Salvation Will be Worked by the Inborn Justice of Englishmen — News from Abroad.

LONDON, May 20.—In the house of lords today the Earl of Wemiss and Marsh, liberal conservative, denounced the tendency of the government towards socialist legislation. Parliament, he declared, seemed ready to do anything in the shape of grandmotherly legislation and to meddle with affairs that ought to be left to private initiative, like workmen's houses, the payment of wages and feeding and education of the poor. The London county council, he said, was especially inclined to predatory objects and fostered projects to abolish leasehold and deprive landlords of their ground rents. They propose to take by compulsion and without compensation property belonging to the city guilds in order to apply it to what they called industrial schemes. Serious legislative bodies ought to look where socialism was leading. It was not land alone, but every kind of property that was threatened. Freedom of contract and freedom of private enterprise were assailed. State help was substitnted for self help, thus destroying the fiber of the nation.

Lord Salisbury, the prime minister, admitted the existence of a strong tendency to lean upon the state on every occasion. Against this, he said, the government must guard. If they imposed upon the state burdens beyond its power to bear they would create an indefinite source of expense, and would ultimately produce unlimited corruption. Socialism might be defined as the state doing something that might be done by private persons for the sake of gain. Some times this would be a very unwise thing to do. There was nothing so socialistic as the mint and post office, yet at the same time there was nothing more justifiable. It was not practical policy to classify legislative proposals or otherwise. Every subject ought to be treated on its own merits. Too much importance, Lord Salisbury declared, was attached to the doings of socialism. The public could be trusted to find out what practical good lies behind the socialist doctrine. Nobody not absolutely blind could deny the existence of great ruins from which arose the socialist problem and action in industrial and other causes produced great misery.

"We are determined to do all we can to remedy these evils even if we become socialists, knowing we are right, on no new principal or striking out on no new route but simply pursuing the long and healthy trend of English tradition."

Lord Salsbury's remarks were received with cheers.

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, May 20.—The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: The weather favors the growth of wheat, which is strong, regular and hardy. Beans, peas and spring corn look well. Continental advices are satisfactory. It is estimated that a little above 1,000,000 quarters of English wheat of 1889 remain to be disposed of. This, together with the fair quality of the offerings, hardened prices. The sales of English wheat during the week were 81,719 quarters at 32s 5d per quarter, against 64,148 quarters at 29s 11d per quarter during the corresponding week last year. The flour trade has been dull, but prices have been fairly firm. In consequence of heavy import trade imported flour and wheat have recided a point or two. Beans and oats have been firm. The trade has been against sellers of barley, peas and maize. The London holders of maize have been decidedly firm in spite of the heavy decline in the United States.

Today the weather was against the sellers of wheat and spring corn. The market was inactive, and the speculative inquiry slackened. This is regarded as temporary. Holders were firmer. The finest English wheat was a shilling dearer, while ordinary was unchanged. Fine Australian, the best California and good Russian was firm. Flour was in fair request and firm. Barley was slow. American oats were 3d dearer. Beans and peas were firmer. Flat and round maize were 3d lower. Yellow was steady.

THE HOPE OF IRELAND.

LONDON, May 20.—Mr. Gladstone spoke to a large meeting today at Lincoln on the political situation. In discussing the Irish question he said the hope of Ireland could not be expected to find realization through the peers and privileged classes of the realm. Where it looked was to the heart and sympathy, the simple justice and love of liberty which had ever characterized the British people. He was confident that, under the blessings of heaven, the people would declare for Ireland's right at the first opportunity they might have to make their voice heard.

Speaking at Spatding yesterday, Mr. Gladstone said he would welcome a dissolution of parliament as an appeal to the country.

MARRIED A BELGIAN PRINCE.

PARIS, May 20.—The marriage of Miss Clare Ward and Prince Decaramar Chimay, son of Prince de Chimay, Belgian minister of foreign affairs, took place at the Nunciate in this city today. The witnesses for the bride were Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American minister to France, and Lord Lutton, the British minister.

FATAL FIGHT WITH STRIKERS.

PRAGUE, May 20.—The striking miners at Pilsen today made a raid on the pits and forced the men who were at work to quit. Troops were sent for to suppress the disorder and upon their arrival they had a collision with the riotous workmen. The soldiers fired upon the strikers, killing five and wounding seven of them.

SOLICITOR NEWTON SENTENCED.

LONDON, May 20.—Arthur Newton, the solicitor who pleaded guilty to the charge of conniving to defeat justice by assisting certain persons charged with complicity in the Cleveland street scandal to escape, was arraigned for judgment today. He was sentenced to imprisonment for six weeks.

FOREIGN GLEANINGS.

LONDON, May 20.—Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain is in London. She will visit Queen Victoria at Windsor.

PARIS, May 20.—The situation in the mining districts of Gard has improved. Many of the miners have resumed work.

BILBAO, May 20.—Work is being resumed at the yards here. The town tranquil.

WESTERNERS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—General John H. Rice, of Fort Scott, today called attention to an inaccuracy in the Associated Press report of the testimony given by ex-Congressman Moore, of Tennessee, before the senate committee on commerce. Mr. Moore's testimony as given before the committee was as follows: "Prior to the great floods of 1882 I had been of the opinion that a combination of outlet and levee systems was the proper solution to the vexed question of Mississippi river improvement, but since the appointment by congress of the river commission I have carefully watched the progress of their work and carefully noted its practical effects upon the navigability of the river and am now a convert to the efficiency of their theory of treatment, which is also indorsed by the entire corps of engineers."

Senator Plumb today presented a numerously signed petition from citizens of Kansas, praying for the passage of laws for the perpetuation of the national banking system under which the interest of depositors is protected by government supervision.

A number of ex-soldiers of Miami county, Kansas, petition congress to pass a service pension bill.

Representative Wilson, of Missouri, laid before the house today a petition signed by a florist of St. Joseph. The petition protests against the proposed increase of duty on articles kept in stock by florists and which are not produced in this country.

Congressman Peters, of Kansas, who is in poor health, did not leave for Fortress Monroe until this evening.

PENSIONS FOR KANSANS.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Pensions were granted Kansans as follows: Original—Gust Byrne, Chapman; John A. Duncan, El Dorado; Adam B. Miller, Great Bend; Cassius L. Cline, Wellington; Daniel Blosser, Clifton; William D. Harkwick, Paola, (old war); John Duffin, Fort Leavenworth; David Levan, Ash Valley; Charles Handerson, Harlan; Richard Brown, Topeka; Walter Keesey, New Salem; Corydon Williams, Ellis; Sherman N. Pierce, Marion; Michael Fleck, Enclede; Linneaus M. Williams, Girard; Joseph A. Grace, Arkansas City; Thomas J. Boram, Cherryvale; George Burton, Hallowell. Restoration and increase—(Old war) Thomas J. Owens, Blue Mound. Increase—James C. Deener, Ottawa; Stephen Shennan, Seneca; Horace Hayes, Altoona; Samuel J. Hayes, Saratoga; Calvin Stanley, Concordia; Maurice Kelleher, Burlington; Alex Case, Ness City; Nathan W. Rider, Bassettsville; Carelus Voorhees, Attica; James A. Boyden, Towanda. Reissue—Dixon M. Towle, Wilson; W. B. Campbell, Uniontown; Daniel Gallivan, Leavenworth; John F. Belt, Longton; Garrett Perrine, Columbus. Reissue and increase—Andrew J. Burnett, Neal. Original widows—Abigail H., widow of John B. Hodges, Meridan; minors of John H. Read, Coffeyville.

TO PREVENT ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Representative Sweeney, of Iowa, today briefly addressed the house committee on commerce in favor of the bill to amend the interstate act so as to forbid the bringing into a state of liquor in original packages where the state law prohibits such importation.

BOSTON'S ANTI-BAR LAW.

The Bean-Eaters Must Now Take Their Liquor Sitting Down.

BOSTON, Mass., May 20.—Bostonians tonight take their last perpendicular drinks. To-morrow the old anti-bar law will be put in force, and all thirsty citizens must sit at little tables and have their drinks brought to them by a waiter. Already the drinkers in many places have for the last time looked into the glare of the mahogany and smiled at the reflection of their own jolly faces. Just what is to take the place of the thoroughly American bar is not yet decided. It is safe to say that the small table will be found tomorrow everywhere, and in some instances the bar structure will be removed, but what seems to be the most popular idea just at present is to fix up the counters with brass railings like a bank's counter. Behind this counter the now gloomy bartender will hide his frowns and his troubles, bottles and other things of that ilk. These rails are to be in some instances as high as three feet, in order that no drinks can be passed over them. In most cases a little doorway has been cut through the bar. The instructions given by the police commissioners are a trifle vague and will not necessitate the removal of the bars. A man may build a screen in front of his bar, or he may pile a stack of lager beer boxes or any other material upon it, anything in fact, as long as he does not and can not dispose of liquor over it. Barkeepers are particularly cautioned not to give drinks to a person who is standing. All must be seated. Today was a busy day in nearly all of the bar rooms, and from an early hour this morning the proprietors and their employes were busily engaged in refurnishing their places in readiness for the morrow. The liquor can be drawn behind the bar as heretofore, and the glasses when filled may be deposited upon it, but the waiters will be obliged to go behind the bar and get the liquor or else pass through the arched openings, which have been cut for that especial purpose.

In the big bar room of Young's hotel tonight everyone is sitting at tables. A wire netting like that used in base-ball grand stands fences in the bar, and through an opening in front the waiters are dodging in and out. The Tremont house bar tonight is a marble desert bereft of even one amber colored oasis, the screen and archway are being put in place. In Conklin's the miniature floor space is being filled with little circular tables not more than two feet in diameter.

There is much confusion and anxiety in regard to another clause of the anti-bar law, which provides that liquors shall be furnished only with meals. The bar people have besieged the commissioner's office all day to learn what constituted a meal—if a cracker would go. So far they have obtained no satisfactory answer, and are in doubt if the commissioners will enforce that part of the clause. Several of the hotel keepers, in order to be on the safe side, have instructed their barkeepers to furnish drinks only to such as order a meal from the hotel bill of fare. Saloon keepers who have no restaurant attached are in an uneasy state of mind, and altogether the situation is as mixed as a Manhattan cocktail.

MALE OFFICIALS NOW.

EDGERTON, Kan., May 20.—At the election held to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of the lady city officials, the following officers were elected: Mayor, G. W. Scott; police judge, M. I. Carson; councilmen, W. H. Kelly, Will Dye, T. S. Greer, M. Cristler and P. Doran.

There seemed to be no interest taken but to fill the vacancies. It was the tamest election had here for years. All the men elected are good substantial citizens.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 20.—The grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias convened in representative hall this morning. Grand Chancellor Morgan Caraway, of Great Bend, presided. A large number of knights was in attendance and this evening the number was swelled to 3,000. The order has a membership in Kansas of 10,000, an increase during the year just closed of 1,200. A grand parade of the Uniform Rank will be held tomorrow afternoon.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S REMAINS REMOVED.

CLEVELAND, O., May 20.—At an early hour this morning when Lakeview Cemetery was quite free from visitors the remains of President Garfield was removed from the public vault to the crypt in the monument. This is their last resting place. The remains of the president's mother were also removed to the monument which is to be dedicated on Memorial day.

THE FRISCO SOLD.

CONTROL OF THE ROAD PASSES TO THE SANTA FE.

A Deal Adding Fourteen Hundred Miles to the System of the Latter.

The Papers to the Transaction Will Probably be Signed Today and Details Made Public.

Failure of the Santa Fe Voting Trust Proposition Announced—Heavy Cuts Made in Chicago - Seaboard Grain and Provision Rates—News from the Railroads.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The principal owners of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad stated this afternoon that the control of the company had been absolutely sold to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe company. The legal papers necessary to the transfer had not been signed but would probably be tomorrow and then the full details of the deal would be made public. This deal adds 1,400 miles of road to the Atchison system besides giving it absolute control of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad.

THE VOTING TRUST FAILS.

BOSTON, Mass., May 20.—The Atchison directors met today and voted to announce the failure of the voting trust proposition. Circulars will be issued informing stockholders of this action. Some 200,000 shares were deposited under the call; 50,000 shares promised have not been deposited. Other action is believed to have been taken whereby the abandonment of the trust idea will work no harm to the property or security holders.

CUT BY THE NORTHWESTERN.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 20.—The Chicago & Northwestern railway this morning made a $5 rate both ways between Chicago and Omaha to apply locally. To points beyond Omaha a $3 rate was made for basing purposes. The $5 rate was made to protect the rates between local points and the $3 rate to meet that of its competitors on through business. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul this morning met the $3 rate of its competitors between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis, both ways.

A CUT TO THE SEABOARD.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 20.—The recent threat of the Lake Shore road to reduce the rate on oats to the basis of 20 cents a hundred pounds, Chicago to New York, and to make similar reductions on provisions, live hogs, etc., was put into execution today. At the meeting of the Chicago freight committee of the Central Traffic association the Lake Shore people announced that they would wait no longer to meet the competition of roads that were secretly manipulating rates. All the interstate lines decided to take similar action beginning next Monday. The rail rate on bulk meats from Chicago to New York will be 30 cents a 100 pound instead of 35 as at present. All provisions and live hogs will be 25 cents instead of 30, and on oats and oil cake it will be 25 cents instead of 22. The rates on these articles to intermediate points will be proportionately reduced.

THE HUNTINGTON-VILLARD DEAL.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The announcement made yesterday of the big deal between C. P. Huntington and Henry Villard, by which those two Wall street magnates gain control of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, attracted much attention in financial and railway circles. On all sides it was agreed that the new alliance was sure to bring about important results. There were rumors of a conference during the day which representatives of Mr. Huntington and Mr. Villard met Mr. Jay Gould or his son George, to consider propositions from the Gould quarter for the modification or change of plans which the new controllers of the Pacific Mail property have in view. It was stated on good authority, however, that the original purposes of the new combination would be carried out. Nobody seems to know how largely Villard is interested in the new deal, beyond the fact that he has gained endorsement of his scheme for bringing Pacific Mail steamers up to Tacoma to connect with his Northern Pacific railroad there.

Much of the stock which make up the newly bought majority is said to have been secured by Mr. Huntington and Mr. Villard's brokers on an average of $19 per share below the present market price. Out of 200,000 shares, which makes up the Pacific mail capital, the syndicate owns 80,000, while Henry Hart, whose idea produced the syndicate, owns personally 32,000 shares more, making a concentrated total in favor of the Huntington-Villard