The Wichita Daily Eagle.

VOL. XIII, NO. 32. WICHITA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY MORNING JUNE 25, 1890. WHOLE NO. 1899.

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF WICHITA.

WICHITA, KAS., June 20, 1890.

To whom it may Concern.

GENTLEMEN:

We desire to invite your attention to the location of Wichita, Kansas, as a center for controlling and handling the grain products of Southwestern Kansas and the Indian Territory.

Referring to the official annual report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1889, which we submit herewith, we find the eleven counties immediately tributary to Wichita to be as follows:

	WHEAT.	CORN.	OATS.
Butler,	151,591	6,694,992	970,177
Barber,	334,121	1,580,139	405,1[illegible]
Kingman,	366,072	2,974,055	924,245
McPherson,	3,096,016	4,895,000	1,792,088
Harper,	918,144	3,572,963	924,094
Harvey,	628,830	2,954,212	882,783
Pratt,	568,025	2,331,946	449,855
Cowley,	1,242,430	7,110,510	1,151,865
Reno,	457,907	5,790,255	1,255,320
Sedgwick,	864,041	7,928,200	1,838,690
Sumner,	2,507,258	7,380,600	1,900,728
	10,071,365	53,015,843	12,395,472

Three principal crops grown in eleven counties tributary to Wichita, for 1889.

Wheat, 10,071,365 bushels.
Corn, 53,015,843 "
Oats, 12,395,472 "

75,482,680

Wichita occupies a central position among these eleven counties, and is connected by railway lines with all the county seats and shipping stations within this territory.

Wichita has eleven lines of railway in and out giving her better facilities for the quicker handling of grain than any other point in the state, and making her the recognized railway center of the grain growing region.

Wichita is located 227 miles from Kansas City, 400 miles from Omaha, 500 miles from St. Louis, 500 miles from Denver, 700 miles from Chicago, and 750 miles from Galveston, and is on the direct thoroughfare for the products of Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, and the immediate territory lying east and west to tidewater at Galveston.

It occupies, without a rival, a territory comprising about 700 by 800 miles which is as productive as any territory in the United States.

The market for the farm products of this point are east, west, and south, and it is *especially true* that the mining regions of the west are becoming more and more dependant upon this territory as their population increases.

It is a fact that there is *now a pressing* necessity for elevators of sufficient capacity to successfully transfer, handle, and store the grain at this point.

The railways have, for several years allowed the elevators and mills at Wichita as favorable cleaning and "milling-in-transit" rates as any other grain market in the west, and have done so when our elevators have been insufficient in capacity, thereby blocking their yards, and putting them to great inconvenience and loss.

We can confidently refer you to the different railways centering here, knowing they will encourage anything that will centralize the grain business of Southwestern Kansas.

The following statement shows the grain receipts at Wichita.

For the weeks ending as follows, in Bushels:

	WHEAT.	CORN.	OATS.	RYE.
Aug. 16, 1889,	97,109	10,800	60,000	
Aug. 23, "	90,898	10,800	60,300	15,000
Aug. 30, "	59,708	6,540	60,990	
Sept. 6, "	31,890	6,020	63,570	
Sept. 13, "	20,397	4,800	18,000	
Sept. 20, "	4,253	919	5,269	99
Sept. 27, "	20,970	4,141	14,212	
Oct. 4, "	15,267	1,580	5,248	1,500
Oct. 11, "	38,651	8,545	24,459	
Oct. 18, "	21,812	5,411	11,968	500
Oct. 25, "	29,154	12,300	15,275	500
Nov. 2, "	47,917	19,500	19,400	1,050
Nov. 9, "	16,719	16,700	12,450	1,050
Nov. 16, "	18,700	21,300	11,200	800
Nov. 23, "	23,057	26,400	14,000	650
Nov. 30, "	18,944	26,440	15,000	500
Dec. 7, "	11,003	41,300	5,800	1,000
Dec. 14, "	6,960	53,200	14,100	500
Dec. 21, "	10,402	49,700	15,200	480
Dec. 28, "	4,548	40,800	14,200	
Jan. 4, 1890,		41,000	11,300	
Jan. 11, "		47,200	16,900	
Jan. 18, "		44,800	6,000	
Jan. 25, "		23,200	14,600	
Jan. 31, "		21,100	21,200	
Feb. 7, "	2,400	42,120	16,750	
Feb. 14, "	13,300	66,750	16,250	
Feb. 21, "	10,800	74,950	10,850	
Total,	581,965	728,476	573,901	24,199

Since the immense crop of grain for 1889, grown in the eleven great counties of Butler, Barber, Kingman, McPherson, Harper, Harvey, Pratt, Cowley, Reno, Sumner and Sedgwick commenced moving, and all being contiguous to the Wichita market, and in fact many of them coming here with their grain, there has been an urgent demand for larger elevator facilities to handle the immense amount of grain to advantage and with despatch. J. W. Hawn & Co., who have done an enormous business since July 1, 1889, when the new crop of oats commenced moving, have run three elevators, which have a combined capacity of about twenty-five car loads, or 10,000 bushels per day, to their fullest extent night and day, and yet have been obliged to hold on an average of forty car loads a day on track awaiting the elevators for cleaning purposes, etc. The total number of car loads of grain which have been handled on this market during the past nine months are as follows: Two thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven cars of corn, 816 cars of wheat, 347 cars of oats, which aggregate 1,909,050 bushels of corn, 489,600 bushels of wheat and 329,650 bushels of oats. Of this large amount of grain J. W. Hawn & Co. have handled 1,785,550 bushels of corn, 291,650 bushels of oats and 135,000 bushels of wheat. The City Mills have handled 196,469 bushels of wheat, and the Hydraulic Milling Company have used 163,800 bushels of wheat, 122,000 bushels of corn and 34,800 bushels of oats. A large percentage of the grain received at the mills has been ground into flour and meal and shipped out in that condition. H. L. PIERCE, Secy.

THE BANKS OF WICHITA.

The banks of Wichita number eight, as follows:

	CAPITAL.	SURPLUS.
Wichita National	$250,000.00	$50,000.00
Kansas National	250,000.00	24,147.00
State National	100,000.00	71,700.00
West Side National	100,000.00	3,000.00
Fourth National	200,000.00	16,000.00
Citizens' Bank	500,000.00	69,450.30
Wichita Savings	60,000.00	5,000.00

First Arkansas Valley, capital and surplus, $540,620.99.
Total capital and surplus, $2,223,227.29

One of the best indications of the prosperity of the city is its bank clearances.

BANK CLEARANCES.

One of the best indications of the prosperity of a city is its bank clearance. In this respect Wichita shows a good average increase over last year.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
January	$3,277,376	$2,994,183.02	$3,267,196
February	2,872,488	2,673,534.06	2,811,129
March	3,062,693	2,868,780.39	3,161,136
April	2,875,940	2,974,660.00	3,420,915
May	3,267,187	3,378,714.00	3,873,036
June	3,110,762	3,184,757.00	
July	2,975,864	3,097,335.65	
August	3,044,446	3,102,031.02	
September	2,324,600	2,845,780.69	
October	2,426,217	2,957,668.12	
November	2,148,169	2,498,773.95	
December	2,780,726	2,519,562.96	
Total,	$33,866,908	$35,633,660.86	

WICHITA PACKING RECORD.

The first three months' operation, or up to the beginning of the summer season, March 1, 1889, Jacob Dold & Son slaughtered 26,892 hogs. The following season, from March 1st to November 1st, the number of hogs run through was 57,578, and the winter season. November 1, 1889, to March 1, 1890, 37,551 hogs, and for March, 1890, 7,125 hogs, making a grand total in sixteen months to April 1, 1890, of 129,146 hogs

The number of cattle slaughtered by the Dold Packing company since they commenced operations is about 5,500 head and 2,500 head of sheep. The Dold Packing Company have shipped out up to April 1, 1890, about 1,048 cars of hog products, and 85,000 pounds of fresh meet to city trade and outside towns by express.

The number of hogs killed by the Francis Whittaker & Son's Company from August 1st to November 1st, 1889, was 17,200, November 1st to March 1st, 1890, 31,000; and for March, 1890, 10,500; making the total for eight months 58,700.

Comparative statement of packing between the different cities as reported by the Cincinnati Price Current.

Special report to the Cincinnati Price Current show the number of hogs packed from march 1 to date and latest mail dates compared with last year as follows:

March 1 to June 18—	1890.	1889.
Chicago	1,320,000	1,060,000
Kansas City	586,000	560,000
Omaha	335,000	293,000
St. Louis	175,000	228,000
Indianapolis	145,000	136,000
Cincinnati	104,000	90,000
Milwaukee	140,000	124,000
Sioux City	186,010	145,000
Cedar Rapids	122,490	99,031
Cleveland	94,850	87,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	67,639	56,307
Keokuk, Iowa	49,131	28,090
St. Joseph, Mo	57,500	80,000
Wichita, Kans.	96,595	31,500
Des Moines, Iowa	48,000	25,033
Nebraska City, Neb	68,500	58,900
South St. Paul, Minn	67,000	58,000
Lincoln, Neb	44,062	39,402
Hutchinson, Kans	25,050	5,000
Atlantic, Iowa	33,207	24,000

The following shows the receipts of live stock at the yards during the past seventeen month, or from January 1, 1889, to May 30, 1890:

	CATTLE.	HOGS
January, 1889	269	7,870
February, 1889	416	9,469
March, 1889	386	9,036
April, 1889	667	7,674
May, 1889	902	12,136
June, 1889	295	9,827
July, 1889	571	6,873
August, 1889	476	6,517
September, 1889	841	7,766
October, 1889	1,633	16,488
November, 1889	1,863	14,591
December, 1889	1,462	15,322
January, 1890	2,135	15,603
February, 1890	1,904	15,961
March, 1890	3,390	18,577
April, 1890	5,395	24,465
May, 1890	4,639	35,902

The Union Stock Yards embrace 66 acres, 10 of which are covered with sheds.

BUSINESS HOUSES.

The number of business establishments in Wichita, Kansas, Dec. 31, 1889, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co's mercantile agency, is 807, not including professional men. Among the more prominent branches included in the list are the following:

Wholesale Groceries,	2
Drugs,	29
General Commission,	8
Printing Offices,	19
Groceries, (retail),	105
Planing Mills,	5
Dry Goods, (retail)	23
Furniture,	12
Flour and Feed,	25
Lumber,	29
Harness,	7
Stone Mill,	1
Clothing, (includes Merchant Tailors)	27
Lime, Cement, &c	14
Wholesale and Retail Hardware,	27
Bakery,	16
Hotels,	17
Blacksmiths and Carriage Makers,	14
Cigars and Tobacco,	27
Boots and Shoes,	23
Jewelry,	11
Wholesale Produce and Fruit,	11
Packing Houses,	3
Foundries,	6
Plumbing and Gas Fitting,	9
Wholesale Cigars,	6
Stationery,	9
Wholesale Spice and Baking Powder,	2

LEAVENWORTH'S LIQUOR CASE.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 24.—Judge Crosier opened court this morning with twenty-four liquor cases on the docket, the work of the St. Joseph "spotters." The women met at the Methodist church and marched in a body to the court room and remained until the noon adjournment. The only case tried during the morning was that against the Leavenworth Turnverein. The judge refused to grant the injunction. Papers were placed in the hands of Assistant Attorney General Black for the arrest of the St. Joe "spotters" on the charge of conniving to induce persons to violate the order of the court. Mr. Black remarked that he would take his own time in having the papers served.

SHOT A BARTENDER.

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 24.—William Mathewson, the man who shot a bartender in a Kansas City, Kan., joint last night was arrested here at 1 o'clock today in company with Edna Williams. They arrived here at 11 o'clock and were at his sister-in-law's house when arrested.

A BOTTLE NOT A PACKAGE.

ATCHISON, Kan., June 24.—H. M. Baldwin, police judge, has decided in the Graham case that a single bottle taken from a case is not an original package and found the defendant guilty. The case will be appealed.

SUBSTITUTE FOR VEST'S BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The senate committee on agriculture and forestry today instructed Chairman Paddock to report favorably (with amendments) the substitute proposed by him for Senator Vest's bill to provide for the inspection of cattle and beef products intended for export.

The substitute provides for an inspection at the place of killing of cattle and hogs, the carcasses of which are the subjects of the interstate commerce previous to their slaughter, in all cases when the secretary of agriculture deems such inspection to be necessary. A post mortem examination of carcasses intended to be further prepared for consumption at canning establishments, or elsewhere, may also be ordered by the secretary of agriculture. In case of the discovery of any diseased animal or carcass, it shall be destroyed; also any product of such carcass found to be unfit for human food. Penalties are provided for selling condemned animal's carcasses, or products thereof, or transporting them from one state to another, or an inspected animal or carcass. The bill is to take effect in ninety days after passage.

UNFAILING SIGNS.

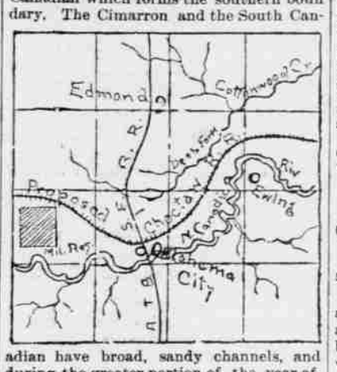
SURE INDICATIONS OF A FUTURE CITY.

Rapid and Permanent Improvements Made and Projected at Oklahoma City.

Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars Put into Buildings in a Few Months.

A List of Recent Enterprises—Her Fortunate Location—The Winfield Chautauqua Assembly Grandly Opened—The Day at Ottawa—New Corporations — General Western Gleanings.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok., June 23.—[Special Correspondence.] Three important streams, together with others of minor note, are represented on the map of Oklahoma. These three are the Cimarron, which crosses the northern part, the North Canadian, which runs through south central part from east to west, and the South Canadian which forms the southern boundary. The Cimarron and the South Can-



adian have broad, sandy channels, and during the greater portion of the year afford a less certain supply of water than many of the smaller streams of the territory.

The North Canadian is a stream of an entirely different character. Its channel is deep and narrow, and it furnishes a constant and steady supply of excellent water even in the dryest portions of the year. Its banks are heavily lined with valuable timber, such as walnut, oak, pecan, cottonwood and other varieties. On the north bank of this river, where the Santa Fe railroad crosses, is located the city of Oklahoma. Although the Oklahoma town site was first settled upon but fourteen months ago, it has a history considerably antedating that period. Before Payne and Couch brought it to notice it was a favorite camping and council ground for the Indian; afterwards it became the mecca of the boomer. The government next established a military post there and post traders sought it as the best place from which to supply a large but sparsely settled territory. The first two preliminary surveys of railroads, one running north and south and the other east and west, crossed at the present site of Oklahoma. It requires no argument to convince men of experience that these signs are prophetic of a future city.

When the territory was opened Oklahoma, without political favors to assist her, still maintained her reputation and secured her full share of the wealth and enterprise that came into the territory. As an evidence of what Oklahoma is still doing to retain her place at the head of the procession a list is given below of the brick and stone buildings now erected and under way:

Mr. Bassett, three buildings, two 25x100 feet each, two stories high, with basement and one 25x75 feet, two stories and basement.

Capt. Higgie, two buildings, each 25x60 feet, four stories and basement.

Oklahoma Bank, two buildings, each 25x80 feet, two stories and basement.

Coleman Bros., double building, 35x80 feet, two stories and basement.

W. J. Petty & Co., one building 25x75 feet, two stories.

Weddemeyer, Clay & Co., building 50x115 feet, two stories and basement, also another building 50x90 feet, three stories and basement.

Mrs. A. W. Brown, building 50x80 feet, two stories and basement.

R. W. Walters opera house 50x100 feet, two stories and basement.

H. Overholser, double building 50x100 feet, three stories and basement. The county officials now occupy this building. It is the best court house in Oklahoma.

H. Overholser, double building 75x100 feet, three stories and basement.

H. Overholser, Grand Avenue hotel, 75x140 feet, two stories high with basement. Largest hotel between the Kansas and Texas lines.

Bank of Oklahoma City, Wallace and Wheeler building 25x80 feet, three stories and basement.

Chicago parties, double building 35x80 feet, two stories.

Baker Bros., double building 50x80 feet, two stories.

Parties from Mount Carmel, Ill., 40x140 feet, three stories and basement.

Besides the above which are completed or under way, there are several others for which plans have been submitted but which are not yet under contract.

Oklahoma bank, 25x90 feet, four stories.

Citizens bank, 25x90 feet, four stories.

Syndicate composed of Higgu, Darrough, Clark and Gibbs, 110 feet front by 90 feet deep, four stories and basement.

The above structures are all brick or stone. It would be impossible to enumerate all the improvements in an ordinary newspaper article. Prominent among them is a large mill run by water power. A twelve ton per day ice plant is shipping ice to some parts of Kansas and Texas. In addition to these advantages the town and county are well officered by men of integrity and business ability.

ITEMS FROM LYONS.

LYONS, Kan., June 28.—[Special Correspondence.] Harvesting the golden grain is the work of our farmers now. This week will see every header in Rice county at work saving one of the finest harvests our people have ever had. Although the straw is short the head is of good size and filled with a splendid berry. We have never seen our farmers in such good spirits, and well they may when the promise of a good yield is beyond the expectations of the most sanguine.

Speaking of good spirits, we do not refer to the kind that makes merry and leaves a muddled brain, depletes the purse and leaves the heart sad. Not the original package kind that makes rosy noses out of rosy cheeks but that which brings joy and gladness of heart, replenished purse and happy homes.

We have not been afflicted with any original package stores yet, but hear ominous rumblings for the future.

The Lyons Rock Salt company have the massive twin engines that are to do the hoisting work of the plant set in place, and inside of two or three weeks will commence active work in the shaft. If the massive machinery used by this company indicates anything, our people are excusable for expecting great things as a result of the establishment of this plant.

There is one candidate for a place on the state ticket, that all parties in Rice county are in favor of, and that is our candidate for auditor of state, A. S. Thompson. While every fibre of Mr. Thomson's being is Republican, he has never taken an active part with the political element of the state. He is a clean, straight man, direct from the people. The many evidences of support, unsolicited, that he is receiving from all parts of the state is only another evidence that the people propose to elect men and not politicians. The name of A. S. Thomson on the state ticket will be a tower of strength with the people when it comes election day.

THE WINFIELD CHAUTAUQUA.

Special dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

WINFIELD, Kan., June 24.—When the assembly gates were opened this morning every tent on the ground was taken and the management was out seeking for more. The want is supplied for today and by tomorrow a large supply will arrive from the east and all can be supplied. Every train to the city is loaded with excursionists, and most of them have come to stay during the entire assembly. Prof. Gridley arrived from Kingman yesterday and reports that a party of twenty-five will arrive from that place today.

Dr. Miller, of Kansas City, arrived this morning and lectured this afternoon. He is a young looking man, a little above medium height, with a strong intellectual face and pleasing address.

A. Miner Griswold, the "fat contributor" of Texas Siftings, is on the ground, and every body prepared to laugh and journey with him around the world tonight.

Tomorrow the Rev. Dr. S. M. Davis lectures at 11 a. m. on "Jesuitism." At 2:30 p. m., Dr. Miller lectures on "Eyes, or the art of seeing," and at 8 p. m. Prof. Carns will give a delightful hour of readings, interspersed with which will be musical selections by the assembly school of music.

The famous Dr. McIntyre will be here on Thursday, and Dr. Talmage will lecture on Saturday afternoon.

FIRE AT LYONS.

Good Work Limits the Loss to Ten Thousand Dollars.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

LYONS, Kan., June 24.—A fire involving a loss of some $10,000 occurred in this city at 3 o'clock this morning. The property burned was the frame buildings of the Edwards-McCullough Lumber company and also that of Mrs. Jay. The latter was occupied as a photographer gallery by Brua & Glaze on the upper floor. The loss of these gentlemen is $2,000; no insurance. The lower floor was used by the city for hose carts, police judge's office, etc. The building was insured for $1,500. Loss to the city about $150.

The Edwards building was occupied for lagricultural implement purposes. The loss here was over $4,000 on machinery; insurance $3,000. The building was insured to an amount not known.

J. R. Bell's brick alongside narrowly escaped, fire having entered at every opening. But for the heroic work of our fire companies the loss would have reached $50,000. The fire laddies are the heroes today.

A NEW MINING COMPANY.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 24.—Among the charters filed with the secretary of state today was that of the Peoria Mining company, of the Peoria Indian reservation, I. T. Hon. J. C. Wilson, who is a member of the board of directors, has just returned from the territory. Leases have been secured upon 11,000 acres of rich zinc and lead fields. A town has been located and started, and over 100 men are at work prospecting and mining. The company has organized with $1,000,000 capital stock. The directors are Hon. W. C. Perry, of Fort Scott; John Perry, Kansas City; B. P. McDonald, treasurer of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, Fort Scott; Hon. J. R. Hallowell, of Wichita; J. P. McNaughton, of the Peoria reservation, and Hon. J. C. Wilson, clerk of the United States circuit court.

Other charters granted were:

The Union Grain, Fuel and Investment company of Wichita and Eureka; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—D. Nichols, B. F. Gallagher and D. R. Brock, of Eureka; Abner Howard, of Fall River, and James M. Billingslea, of Wichita.

The Wilson Drug and Hardware company, of Burrton; capital stock, $20,000. Directors—W. A. Wilson, Addie D. Wilson, Laura Wilson, W. O. Van Arsdale and H. Emerson, all of Burrton.

BECOMING COMPLICATED.

The Pottawatomies and the Government Unable to Agree.

SHAWNEETOWN, I. T., June 24.—The affairs in regard to the Pottawatomies are becoming complicated. The Pottawatomies are in great trepidation now that they realize that their demand will not be conceded. They will probably receive a small per cent for their lands. The government does not so much wish to purchase the land as to gain possession to open it up to white settlement. The Pottawatomies and Shawnees held a council today. The commission is doing all in its power to bring about a satisfactory settlement.

Private Tucker, who left over a week ago for Oklahoma for supplies in charge of an escort wagon, has not returned. Fears of foul play are entertained. A detachment has been sent to search for him.

THE OTTAWA CHAUTAUQUA.

OTTAWA, Kan., June 24.—At the Chautauqua assembly this afternoon Dr. Larimer, of Chicago, lectured to an immense audience. This evening Leland Powers gave his impersonations of David Copperfield. The general interest now centers in the last day of the session—Grand Army day. On that day ex-President R. B. Hayes will be present and will address the old soldiers. He will leave Chicago June 26 on a special Santa Fe car and will be met at Kansas City by Governor Humphrey and the Hon. Ira F. Collins, who accompany him here. Hon. William Warner will also be a member of the party which will be joined here by General Russell A. Alger, all of whom will make addresses.

THE TOPEKA GATHERING.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 24.—The Oakland assemby opened this evening. Dr. A. H. Cellet, of Cincinnati, delivered his lecture, entitled, "A Night in Dixie." Among the organizations which are to have headquarters on the ground are the Epworth league, Good Templars, Chautauqua Literary society, Baker university and the University of Topeka. Thursday will be Epworth league day and will be one of the great days of the assembly. Bishop W. X. Ninde will preside and a state league is to be organized. Delegates will be present from all parts of the state and it will be a young people's day. There will be a very large attendance during the entire assembly.

THE ROAD AT EL RENO.

EL RENO, Ok., June 24.—The Choctaw railroad graders have completed the "Y" here and track layers are unloading their material. Six hundred car loads of material are to be delivered by the Rock Island. Two hundred cars are already loaded and ready for shipment.

Preparations are being made for a big Fourth of July celebration here; one railway fare is granted for the round trip.

NON-CONCURRED IN.

ADVERSE REPORT BY THE COINAGE COMMITTEE.

Senate Amendments to the Silver Bill All Chosen for Slaughter.

The Previous Question Ordered for Today at 3 O'clock—Mr. Conger Talks of a Speculative Scheme.

All Sorts of Charges Made Against Silver's Friends—Mr. Bland Makes a Strong Answer—A Substitute Offered for the Senate's "Original Package" Bill—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—After the journal had been read and approved Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, presented the report of the appropriation committee upon the senate amendment to the legislative bill.

The report of the house was agreed to and a conference ordered. The senate amendment to the bill to grant right of way through the Indian territory to the Pittsburg, Columbus & Fort Smith railroad, were concurred in and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, the senate amendment to the bill to extend the time for the payment of purchase money for the lands of the Omaha Indians in Nebraska were agreed to.

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, from the committee on rules reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That immediately after the passage of this resolution the house proceed to consider house bill 5,381 (the silver bill) with senate amendments and at 3 o'clock Wednesday, June 25, tomorrow, the previous question be considered as ordered.

He demanded the previous question on the adoption of the resolution, when it was ordered and twenty minutes debate was allowed on either side.

After the discussion, in which Messrs. Milliken of Maine, McMillin of Tennessee, Bland of Missouri, McKinley, Springer and others took part, on motion of Mr. McKinley the special rule was adopted without division.

Mr. Conger, chairman of the coinage committee, presented the report of that committee.

It simply recommended that the house non-concur in each and all of the senate amendments to the silver bill and request a conference on the same.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, moved that the house concur in the senate amendments. With these motions pending, the debate began, Mr. Conger taking the initiative. He wished his colleagues could understand the pressure that had been brought to bear by men interested in silver speculation to secure silver legislation. In every paper which had advocated free coinage, the footprints of the silver bullion owner or his agent could be found.

Mr. Williams, of Illinois—I wish to deny that so far as my own district is concerned my people are in favor of silver.

Mr. Conger—I think if a disinterested party would go out there they will find the truth of the statement I have made. Not only have these paid lobbyists been plying their vocation here, but various other means have been resorted to by silver speculators to secure legislation. Pool after pool has been organized in this city to speculate in silver. Money has been deposited in banks in this country by hundreds and hundreds of thousands ready to purchase bullion as soon as legislation should pass. He had been invited time and again to join silver pools, but as long as he had a seat here his voice should be raised in behalf of the people of this country, for the laboring man, for the savings bank depositors, for the crippled and starved soldiers of the country.

In conclusion, Mr. Conger said that he was for some sort of legislation and if it should come about that there was no silver legislation the responsibility would rest upon the advocates of free coinage because the delay up to this time rested largely upon their shoulders. They had an opportunity now to secure legislation by agreeing to this motion.

Mr. Bland knew nothing about any lobby. He had not seen it, and never heard of it, except if it were called a lobby for gentlemen to print documents, make arguments before committees and give all the information in their possession upon this important subject. To that extent congress was always pursued by lobbyists. The speculation in silver did not differ from speculation in iron and other products. The only way to stop this speculation was to give unlimited coinage and then to establish, as was done with gold, a price for silver. He predicted that the effect of such legislation would be to raise the price of all products. Farmers would get better prices for their exports and prosperity would set in. If speculative pools had been organized, they might have been founded on a belief in the passage of the house bill, because that bill opened the door to the widest speculation. He wanted it understood that he was for free coinage, but if he could not get it, he would vote for this bill, if he could get two amendments, one providing that the notes outstanding should not be limited to the cost price of the bullion, and another that the notes should be redeemed in coin.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Kerr of Iowa, Post and Hill, the latter criticising the Bland act as failing in its purpose of securing parity between gold and silver.

Mr. Bland explained that the amendments to his bill had defeated its purpose.

Mr. Brewer, of Michigan — In other words, the bill when it came back was not so bland as when it went over there.

Mr. Bland—No, it was more Allison than Bland and I am afraid this bill will be too.

The question was further debated by Messrs. Kelley, Struble, Wheeler and Bartine, the latter stating that he felt it his duty to vote for any measure that pointed in the direction of free silver.

Adjourned.

THE SENATE RECEDES.

Two Additional Pension Agents Will Not be Appointed.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Mr. Call gave notice that he would tomorrow call up the adverse report from the committee on foreign relations on the resolution introduced by him relating to the independence of Cuba for the purpose of submitting some remarks to the senate.

The conference report on the naval appropriation was presented and agreed to.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the postoffice bill.

During the debate on one of the amendments Mr. Gorman spoke in condemnation of the postmaster general's plan for having additional detectives to inquire into such small matters as whether the patrons of a postoffice are satisfied that the business of the office is reasonably well performed, whether the postmaster employs members of his own family, whether intoxicating liquors are to be had in the postoffice building and other small matters. The postmaster general had nothing to do with the people except to obey their will. He (Mr. Gorman) did not want any postmaster general to have a force under him whose avowed duty it might be to go around among the people and get "in touch with them." The time might come when the postmaster general might be more of a politician than the present one was and might want to promote party success by contributions or otherwise.

Mr. Plumb thought the postmaster general entirely misconceived his relations to postmasters and their relations to him. The system proposed by him would set in motion every element of scandal and backbiting. It would be an unwarranted intrusion, something which found no parallel in private business, and which ought not to be for a single instant tolerated in the public service.

The amendments were agreed to and the bill was passed.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. When the amendment inserting provisions to carry out the work of the International American conference for the establishment of an international coin or coins and for a preliminary survey for an inter-continental railway was reached, Mr. Edmunds moved to amend the amendment by inserting the words: "Information in respect of" so as to make it read: "For payment of the share of states of a preliminary survey for information in respect of an inter-continental railway, $65,000," and said that he made the motion so as to guard against any moral or implied engagement to go on with the inter-continental railway. Agreed to.

All the amendments having been agreed to, the bill was passed.

The conference report on the pensions appropriation bill having been presented, Mr. Gorman moved that the senate recede from the only amendment not arranged in conference, that for the appointment of two additional pension agents, saying that there was no possibility of the house agreeing to it.

The motion was agreed to, the senate receded and the pension appropriation bill now goes to the president. The senate then adjourned.

THE "PACKAGE" BILL.

The House Committee Offers a Substitute for It.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The house committee on the judiciary, after having under consideration for four meetings the senate "original package bill," has decided to report to the house in its stead a substitute agreed on by the committee this morning, with one dissenting voice. The substitute is as follows:

That whenever any article is imported into any state from any other state, territory or foreign nation, and there is held or offered for sale the same shall then be subject to the laws of such state, provided that no discrimination shall be made by any state in favor of its citizens against those of other states in respect to the sale of any article of commerce nor in favor of its own products against those of like character produced in other states, nor shall the transportation of commerce through any state be obstructed except in necessary enforcement of the health laws of such state.

Representative Reed, of Iowa, will prepare the minority report on the bill.

A REBUKE TO KELLEY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 24.—A special to the Globe-Democrat says: Farmer Kelley, of Kansas, who is somewhat unsophisticated as yet is the ways of legislation, came very near getting into trouble today over a practice which he has been indulging since the beginning of the session in regard to the method of filing a petition. The rule of the house regarding a petition is for the member presenting it to indicate in writing upon the outside of the blank form his name, and in the briefest possible language the subject of the petitioners' prayer. It is merely intended as a guide to the printing clerk, and to the committee to which the petition may be referred. Mr. Kelley, however, in filing a petition has a habit of writing out at considerable length his own views upon the subject treated in the petition, and as the printing clerk is compelled to copy it all for official publication, the Kansas farmer member gets a "stump speech" of his own printed in the Congressional Record every time he presents a petition.

Today he filed a number of petitions from Topeka and other Kansas towns asking for legislation to offset the effect of the recent "original package" decision of the United States supreme court. Mr. Kelley is an enthusiast on the subject, and he accordingly penned a prohibition speech of some length upon the outside of each petition. The printing clerk was pained when he picked up the first petition and saw the length of its "title," but he was shocked when he read the closing sentence of Farmer Kelley's effort. It read: "And to suppress the supreme courts alone." The clerk saw that the language was offensive—as it was intended to be—toward the highest judicial body of the land, and, as a patriotic citizen, he called the attention of Speaker Reed to the extraordinary language. Mr. Reed is a temperance man and a prohibitionist, but he was not prepared for any such outburst as Mr. Kelley had indulged. He was simply mortified, and then he got mad.

"Where is Kelley?" he said. "Send him to me."

Mr. Kelley was sent for and came, and was interviewed. It is said there was a brief but spirited discussion, and at its close Mr. Kelley busied himself with his petitions. He erased a few hundred words more or less, and wrote instead the simplest kind of a title. Mr. Kelley is the only member who regularly embraced the opportunity to write a whole chapter on the back of a petition, but it is safe to say that he will not do it again. If he does he will use language which does not reflect upon members of the other branches of the government.

PENSIONS FOR KANSANS.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Pensions for Kansans granted were: Original invalid—Robert J. Thorp, Winfield; John Sills, Valley Falls; Joseph Potter, Richfield; Isaac J. Mayers, Dun; Perry Abel, Perry; Ludwig Sutter, Leavenworth; William B. Swisher, Coland; Amaniah B. Wager, Waterville; Samuel L. Adams, Anthony; Benjamin Gardiner, Fort Scott; Moses Townsend, Troy; Thomas E. Hughes, Jetmore; Abraham Bair, Oxford; W. H. H. Sigler, Floral; Horace F. Gardner, Newton; Willard M. Page, Larned; William H. Fayette, Nickerson; William E. Garrison, Hutchinson; Myron J. Sebring, Halifax; Alfred J. Tarbox, Oberlin; Benjamin W. Harrelson, Coffeyville; Nelson C. Dyer, Abilene; Eurles S. Doll, Welda; James H. McFadden, Bozine; Jacob Beaver, Paola; Samuel C. McKarahan, Topeka; Isaac McConnell, Atwood. Reissue—Henry A. Close, Sidell. Reissue and increase—John Hungerford, Hope; William S. Evans, Independence. Original widows, etc.—Mary M., widow of Lewis F. Thomas, Sloey; Nellie E., widow of Cornelius V. Jacobs, Wichita; Ada E., widow of John Graves, Cherokee; Jennie E. widow of John Lawson, Topeka; Ella M., widow of Benjamin Gardiner, Fort Scott.

NON-CONCURRENCE RECOMMENDED.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The house committee on coinage, weights and measures had a meeting today and took up the senate amendment to the silver bill. The committee decided by a vote of 6 to 5 to recommend non-concurrence in the senate amendments and to ask the house to order a conference. The committee on rules has arranged to have a final vote taken in the house at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

IN HONOR OF M'CRARY.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The flag on the war department was half masted today on account of the death of ex-Secretary McCrary and the department will be closed on the day of his funeral.

BY ACCLAMATION.

A RE-NOMINATION IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

Hon. Harrison Kelley Easily Captures the Congressional Convention at Emporia.

The Sixth International Sunday School Convention Opened at Pittsburg With Large Attendance.

Reports Presented Showing Great Work in the Fields of North America—Missouri Lawyers Will Discuss the Recent "Package" Decision—Other Conventions in Session.

EMPORIA, Kan., June 24.—Hon. Harrison Kelley was renominated for congress by acclamation today in the Republican convention for the Fourth district.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Twelve Hundred Delegates in Convention at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 24.—The sixth international Sunday school convention assembled in Michael hall, this city, at 10 o'clock with nearly 1,200 delegates present from all parts of North America, every state and territory being represented, and the British provinces, including Prince Edward's Island and New Brunswick, with the possible exception of Manitoba.

The convention was called to order by William Reynolds, of Peoria, Ill. When he rapped his gavel for order the immense hall, with its seating capacity of 5,000 people was about two-thirds full. The auditorium was very handsomely decorated; red, white and blue streamers run the length of the hall and the back of the stage was