Kans. Historical Society

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

VOL. XIII, NO. 46. WICHITA, KANSAS, FRIDAY MORNING JULY 11, 1890. WHOLE NO. 1923

REPORT ADOPTED.

A STRAIGHT PARTY VOTE GIVEN BY SENATORS.

The Silver Conference Measure Accepted by the Upper Chamber.

The White Metal's Champion, Mr. Plumb, Explains the Advantages Gained by Silver Men.

The Best Substitute for Free Coinage Possible — Democratic Obstruction Made the Subject of the Day's Debate in the House—News from the Capital.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The senate resumed consideration of the conference report on the silver bill and was addressed by Mr. Morgan in opposition to the report. Mr. Morgan spoke for three hours and closed with an appeal to senators not to allo v the senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) to thrust his stiletto again into silver.

He was followed by Mr. Call, who also argued against the conference bill

Mr. Plumb said that in the particulars which he regarded as essential the bill was comparatively unobjectionable, supposing always that a compromise had to be made. He had been surprised to find that in regard to the free coinage of silver the senate had been more advanced than the house. Free coinage was an advantage because it took the money supply of the country from the suggestion of control by any body, leaving it only to the operation of natural forces. The conference bill would give to the country as much money during the next year as free coinage of silver would give. The bill is a long stride in the right direction, a much longer step than was the act of 1878 in reference to the conditions then prevailing. A longer step because of the increased amount of treasury notes that will be issued under it. Once out, these notes will stay out and will strengthen the whole fabric of individual and governmental credit. They will be as popular as the greenbacks were and will be just as permanently a part of the circulation.

"If this bill becomes a law my own belief is that so easily and nicely will it work, so helpful will it be to all the people of the United States, so wisely will it commend itself to the good judgment of the people that the next step will be free coinage and a short step too, taken with the practical concurrence of the American people. I shall vote for the conference bill, regretting that it is no better, immensely glad it is no worse. If the house of representatives had come up to the standard set by the senate, we should have had, in my judgment, a better bill than this one. We should have freed the senate from the necessity of further legislation on the subject. Failing to get the confidence of the house, sitting under the shadow of an executive veto, that has been freely threatened (no doubt without authority), we shall get out of this whole controversy more than we shall have ever gained since the day of the greenback issue, to the financial well being of the country. We shall get that which will prevent serious financial disturbance in the coming season. It is 50 per cent better than any I expected to get when I learned the result in the house of representatives. It is a fair compromise. I mean to say that, as a compromise, it is fair to the great interests of the country, which are dependent upon the character and value of the money."

After further debate the vote was taken and the conference report was agreed to—yeas 39, nays 26—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Blair, Casey, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, Edmunds, Evarts, Farwell, Frye, Hawley, Higgins, Hiscock, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell, Moody, Pettigrew, Pierce, Platt, Plumb, Power, Quay, Sanders, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Squire, Stewart, Stockbridge, Wolcott—39.

Nays—Barbour, Bate, Blackburn, Call, Carlisle, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, Faulkner, Gibson, Gorman, Hampton, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Kenna, McPherson, Pasco, Pugh, Ransom, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walhall—26.

The following pairs were announced: Chandler and Brown, Hearst and Stanford, Hale and Gray, Morrill and Morgan, Paddock and Eustis, Teller and Berry, Wilson of Iowa and Wilson of Maryland.

Adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC OBSTRUCTION.

The House Spends the Day Discussing This Vice.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Prayer having been delivered the point of no quorum was raised. A call of the house was demanded by 115 yeas, 70 nays; 100 members were announced as paired. Further proceedings under the call were dispensed with by 129 yeas to 59 nays and yesterday's journal was read.

Mr. Enloe moved that journal be corrected in that it represented him as present and voting on a certain measure when in fact, he was not present.

Mr. Fithian, of Illinois, and Mr. Williams, of Illinois, then rose to correct the journal, but the speaker pro tem. (Mr. Burrows, of Michigan) recognized Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, who moved the approval of the journal and on that demanded the previous question. Despite Mr. Fithian's protestations the previous question was put and yeas and nays ordered. The previous question was ordered—yeas 104, nays 58, the speaker counting a quorum. Mr. Adams, of Illinois, voted in the negative with the Democrats.

In the debate which followed, Mr. Fithian, of Illinois, said that the journal was incorrect, in that it recorded him as present and not voting on a certain roll call yesterday. He further stated that he had been recognized by the speaker to ask that the journal be corrected. He had been taken off the floor and the gentleman from Arkansas had been recognized. He had been present at the beginning of the roll call yesterday, but he had left before his name had been called. The worst part of this whole proceeding was that when the error was pointed out, his colleague (Mr. Cannon) sought to suppress the truth and publish a lie by ordering the previous question.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, said that his colleague (Mr. Fithian) had admitted that he was present during the roll call.

Mr. Fithian said that he had not been present when his name had been called.

Mr. Cannon replied that that made no difference. The rule could be evaded by a man stepping out of the hall a second before his name was called and stepping back a second after it had been called: the rule then amounted to nothing. Ever since the day before yesterday the Republicans had been trying to do the business of the house. His colleague (Mr. Payson) had been ready to proceed with the land forfeiture bill. It was obvious the Democrats did not want to legislate. They did not want the diplomatic and consular bill to be considered. Now to his own side of the house it was evident that for the rest of the session, as in the past, if legislation was to be had, the Republican representatives must be in their places and must do the legislating. [Republican applause.] There were more important bills to be passed, such as the "original package" and bankruptcy bills. There were sitting wrongfully in this house members who were not entitled to sit here, and the Republicans owed it to themselves to seat the men who were entitled to the seats. [Republican applause.]

Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, said that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Cannon) had said that the Democrats did not want to consider the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. That bill appropriated 15 per cent more than the current law. Yet the gentleman having it in charge attempted to push it through after ten minutes' debate. Against that the Democrats had protested. The Republicans had twenty majority and the gentleman had given out a hint that it would be larger. Why should the Republicans complain of the Democratic side when they had the responsibility attending a large majority which they had made by questionable methods? If they wanted to do business, let them bring their members back from fishing, from electioneering and from summer resorts and they would not put their speaker and their clerks to the necessity of keeping a constant vigil to see who was present and not voting.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, said that when the Democratic party obstructed the legislation of the country, he did not complain, nor did he wonder at the present exhibition of obstructive tactics made by the Democrats of the house. The school in which the Democratic party had been trained was a school of obstruction. It was totally incompetent to be a leader of public sentiment, to project any new ideas of policy or to carry into actual execution any affirmative policy it might advocate before the people. While the country had been going forward with rapid strides, the Democratic party had stood holding on to the coat tails of progress.

"Send for the Republican members if something was needed here. Do not depend on the Democratic party, for it is incapable, morally, politically and in every other way of doing anything but hold on. The people had demanded of the present house pension legislation; the Republicans had given it to them. They had asked for a revision of the tariff and the Republicans had revised it to the satisfaction of the American people and to the disgust of the Democratic party and the manufacturers of Europe. The people had asked for a silver bill and the Republicans were about to give it to them without the help of the Democratic party. The people had asked for a federal election bill. The Republicans had passed one, and the highest evidence that they had done right was the wailing of Rachel "who mourns for her children and will not be comforted" because they would not be in the next congress [Republican laughter].

Mr. Grosvenor then proceeded to criticise the Democrats for their obstructive tactics. Let them be continued, he said. Let them keep it up. Let them abuse their constitutional privilege to order recalls; but let it be understood that the American people knew what they were doing and why they were doing it. The American people would decide between the Republican party and the Democratic party and with their verdict he would be entirely content.

The journal was then approved—yeas 103, nays 81.

The conference report on the dipomatic and consular appropriation bills was adopted—yeas 114, nays 66.

Mr. Funston, of Kansas, submitted and the house passed the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill.

The house then went into the committee of the whole, Mr. Peters, of Kansas, in the chair, on the land grant forfeiture bill.

Pending discussion, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

NO ORDER FOR CHICKASAWS.

The White Adopted Citizens Must Seek Relief From Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Considerable feeling is said to exist in the Chickasaw nation over an alleged decision of the Indian bureau—that is, a white man who has married an Indian woman can vote at the next general election, to be held in August. Governor Byrd and another delegate from the nation are now on their way to Washington to endeavor to get the secretary to reverse the alleged decision. The secretary today received a dispatch from Samuel Hall, of Ardmore, I. T., asking him not to reverse his decision.

To the telegram the secretary replied as follows: "Your dispatch of yesterday has been received. You are mistaken in the statement or supposition that this department has given any order permitting adopted citizens to vote at your next general election. The paper that was written by the assistant commissioner of Indian affairs, was simply his opinion upon the subject, which has not been adopted, nor has it become an order of this department in any sense, and the people of your way of thinking have no right to assert that they rely upon it as a department order. It is not in my power or desire to take care of you men by my executive action. If you get relief from congress it is all that you can expect."

TO INSPECT AMERICAN CATTLE.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The department of state, at the suggestion of Secretary Rusk, has effected an arrangement through Minister Lincoln for the appointment of three veterinary inspectors for the purpose of inspecting all American cattle landed in Great Britain. One will be stationed at Liverpool, one at London and one at Glasgow. They will sail for Europe at once.

The secretary said today that the restriction of the British government upon the importation of beef cattle from this country upon the groundless plea of the continued existence of contagious cattle diseases in the United States were unjustifiable and had lasted long enough. He now proposed to prove to the satisfaction of the British authorities that no disease exists in this country to warrant these restrictions. If maintained in spite of this evidence some other cause must be assigned for them.

WANTS PAY FOR HIS MUSIC.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Senator Plumb has filed with the committee on claims the petition of James P. Doughty, of Bourbon county, Kansas, asking compensation for individual losses sustained during the war. From Doughty's affidavit it appears that he was a musician in company G, Fifth Illinois volunteer infantry, and that while in the line of duty at Ashley, Ark., (now Jones' Station) on the 24th day of August, 1864, his regiment was attacked by Joe Shelby's men, and that he lost in personal property captured on this occasion: clothing $50, one German silver tuba instrument $125, two fifes $10, band music $40, and cash (greenbacks) $100, the total value being $325. Mr. Doughty says he has never received any compensation for these losses and he wants it now.

NEW POSTMASTERS.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Postmasters appointed today:

Kansas—A. Maxwell, Atwater, Meade county; J. W. Hitman, Barnard, Lincoln county; B. F. Moss, New Hope, Phillips county.

Missouri—J. M. Lucas, Goodwater, Iron county; S. B. McClanahan, Many Springs, Oregon county.

A LAND DECISION.

WASHINGTON, July 10—The secretary of the interior has affirmed the decision of the land office in the case of Elmer D. Brown vs. John H. Flarity, on appeal of the former in dismissing his contest against the timber culture entry of the latter for a tract of land in Garden City land district, Kansas.

EIGHT HOUR DAY LAW.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The house committee on labor today reported the bill constituting eight hours a day's work for all laborers employed by the government.

THE GROWING CROPS.

REPORTS FROM KANSAS AND MISSOURI POINTS.

Timely Rains in Many Sections, While Others Need Moisture Badly.

The Prospect as Observed by Correspondents in Twenty Points in the Two States.

The General Average of Crops Somewhat Lower as Shown by the Government Report—Oats the Worst Sufferer — The Northwestern Flour Output—Busines Matters.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 10.—A local paper prints the following on Kansas and Missouri crop prospects:

Varied reports of the condition of crops in Missouri and Kansas are being sent out. In some portions of both states heavy and much needed rains have fallen, while in other sections the corn crop is actually suffering for water and unless there is a change within a week there will be a big falling off in the yield. In Kansas where rain is needed hot winds have hurt the corn, although even in these localities a good rain at once would bring about a better condition of affairs and insure at least an average crop.

The best and most general rains in both Missouri and Kansas fell Tuesday night and yesterday morning. In Kansas Jennings' rain chart shows that there have been local showers in the Sunflower state where they were most needed except in the east central portion. Douglas, Shawnee, Osage and a few adjoining counties have had no rainfall of any consequence for more than two weeks. July 3 there was a light shower, but it was not sufficient to afford more than temporary relief to the crops in the suffering districts.

"I do not think there has been sufficient drouth to materially injure the corn crop in any section of the state," said Secretary Mohler of the state board of agriculture, "but hot winds are greatly to be feared. The corn can stand a great deal of hot weather. Where it is tasseling rain is always needed, but in the southern part of the state there have been good showers."

This pretty generally explains the situation in Kansas. It may be seen from this outline, as well as from the telegrams printed below that the situation in Kansas is by no means alarming, while in Missouri there seems to be little cause for complaint. Rains have fallen pretty generally over the state within the past week and good showers fell throughout the central counties Tuesday night.

The following telegrams have been sent by reliable correspondents and their authenticity may be relied upon.

BELOIT, Kan., July 9.—A heavy rain fell all through this section last night, insuring a fine corn crop. The heat had not hurt the stand and this timely drenching means good crops.

ABILENE, Kan., July 9.—Heavy rains have fallen in this locality for several hours and it is thought that the dry spell is effectually broken. They have come in time to save the corn.

EL DORADO, Kan., July 9.—A soaking rain has visited this section within the past twenty-four hours and the corn crop is thought to be all right. The rains are known here to have reached over Butler, Greenwood, Sumner and Sedgwick counties.

KINGMAN, Kan., July 9.—This county has at last received its long needed rain and it is hoped that the crops are all right. There is every indication that the rain saves the corn.

WELLINGTON, Kan., July 9.—Hot winds are burning up the corn here very rapidly, but with a change in the weather, with rains, there will be a good crop.

COLBY, Kan., July 9.—In the northwestern part of Kansas the hot weather has done no particular harm as yet, and the corn prospect is excellent. Rain will be needed in a week or so.

SALINA, Kan., July 9.—Hot winds are hurting the corn here, and unless rain come soon there will not be more than half a crop.

BELLEVILLE, Kan., July 9.—The corn here is not seriously damaged, and the prospects for rain are good. Showers now would prove very timely.

OTTAWA, Kan., July 9.—It is dry and hot here, and the corn is suffering. Immediate rains will make a crop.

COUNCIL GROVE, Kan., July 9.—The corn here is good but we should have rain within a week to make the crops.

WATERVILLE, Kan., July 9.—A good rain fell here last night, and farmers feel very much encouraged over the crop outlook.

GREENLEAF, Kan., July 9.—The rainfall here last night was heavy. It extended east as far as Vermillion, and the farmers are happy.

BUCKLIN, Mo., July 9.—Rain is badly needed here for corn. Up to the present week the outlook was good, but rains are now needed.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., July 9.—The corn crop in this vicinity is all right, but rain will be needed soon to prevent damage.

NEWTON, Kan., July 9.—The crop prospect in this section were never better. The corn looks fine as a result of an excellent rain last night.

CHERRYVALE, Kan., July 9.—No rain has fallen here since June 25 and the corn crop is suffering to no small extent. The corn is of good stand and rains within a few days would insure a good yield.

KIOWA, Kan., July 9.—Corn is not suffering here, and if we have a good rain within ten days the crop will be very large. Everything is favorable for a good yield.

WICHITA, Kan., July 9.—Sedgwick county promises a big yield of corn, although the ground is getting dry in some localities. There were general light showers last night.

GREAT BEND, Kan., July 9.—Corn is in a healthy condition. With reasonable rains the yield will exceed that of last year. Light showers fell last night.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 9—Dispatches received at the Santa Fe general offices this morning state that a heavy rain fell on the Panhandle, southwest of Wellington. At all other points along the line the weather is given as clear and warmer. The section of country visited by rain was not so badly in need of it as other sections.

THROUFHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Condition of Growing Cereals for the Month.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The July wheat report of the department of agriculture represents the crop as harvested in all but its more northern latitudes. It shows some advance in condition where it was lower in June, in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, and slight decline in Ohio, Kentucky, the Pacific coast and in the southern states. The general average is 76.2, against 78.1 last month, and the reduction is mostly in the non-commercial districts, the commercial supply states, taken together, making nearly the same average as in June.

The spring wheat has advanced from 91.3 to 94.4. The averages of the principal states are as follows: Wisconsin 96, Minnesota 98, Iowa 95, Nebraska 85, the Dakotas 94, Montana 93, Colorado 90, Washington 93. Taken together the winter and spring wheat makes an average of 82.1 instead of 82.4 last month. The returns from the south are very unfavorable, indicating scarcely more than half of a crop.

In Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas the least injured fields manifestly improved during the last month and promise better results in the threshing, while the badly winter-killed were worse but lighter and more chaffy than was expected. The average was slightly advanced in all these states. Some counties in Kansas claim sixteen bushels, some twenty per acre and reports the best crop ever grown in quality and yield, while others admit damage and disappointment. Spring wheat in the Mississippi river states has had abundant moisture, while there is considerable complaint of drought in the Missouri valley.

A small increase in the area of corn is reported. The largest proportional extension is in the northwest. There has been nearly 1 per cent increase in the south. Condition of corn averages 93.1. It is the lowest in the eastern part of the Ohio valley and relatively high in the corn growing states further west. The southern states generally report about 90.

There has been a severe decline in the condition of oats, which has fallen from 89.6 to 81.6. It has been the heaviest in the cotton states and is quite severe in the Ohio valley.

The condition of rye is 92, nearly the same as at the last report. Barley has advanced from 86.4 to 88.3.

A LIGHT OUTPUT.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 10. — The Northwestern Miller says: There were thirteen mills which ground flour last week, but they were mostly of the smaller or medium class, and the aggregate output fell somewhat below that of the preceding week. The total production was 73,300 barrels against 83,833 barrels the week before, and 93,465 for the corresponding week in 1889 and 1,171,100 barrels in 1888. Under the stimulus of a stronger flour market a desire is manifested to get more of the mills in operation. The flour market is very strong, though the higher prices asked on account of the advance in wheat have lessened the demand for flour. There has been a very good export demand for bakers' during the past week, and this grade has been sold ahead by some firms for future delivery as far as August. The domestic market is taking a fair amount of patents.

BIG DROP IN BEER.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 10.—A big fight is on among the brewers of the city which promises to be exceedingly bitter and which may not be decided until the funds of one side or the other are exhausted. The battle lies between the English syndicate, which has bought up a number of smaller brewers who have not been taken into the combination or who have refused to become partners to it. The result of the fight up to today was a drop in the wholesale price of beer from $6 a barrel to $3.50. It is believed in brewing circles that the war will go on until beer will be sold at less than $2 a barrel.

COMPLAINT IN THE NORTHWEST.

ATCHISON, Kan., July 10.—Marshall, Washington and Jefferson counties were visited by a heavy dash of rain last night, lasting about forty-five minutes. There was, however, no rain east of Irwing, ninety miles from here. At Greenleaf lightning did some damage. While it was but a shower it was sufficient to help the corn in the locality. In Nebraska all the stations on the Missouri Pacific report a good rain yesterday afternoon, doing the corn a great deal of good. In the eastern edge of the state of Kansas, and west of Washington county, it is still dry and hot, and the corn is beginning to fire. Unless rain comes soon the crop will be nothing. Farmers also complain of the lack of water in the small streams.

RAIN AT KINGFISHER.

KINGFISHER, Ok., July 10.—A heavy rain fell here this afternoon, succeeding nearly a month of dry weather. Growing crops have been greatly damaged. The grass is short and light and the agricultural outlook for the season is not flattering.

DEADLY RACE WAR.

Georgia Negroes and Whites Begin Exterminating Each Other.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 10.—A terrible race riot in which the list of killed and wounded is placed at sixteen, is raging in Fayette county. The scene of the tragedy is Starr's mill and the occasion was the drawing off of a fish pond. A large crowd had assembled to catch fish and a row occurred between a negro and a white man. Others were soon interested and engaged in the difficulty and a general war ensued. The result was that four negroes were killed, eight wounded and two white men seriously wounded and three or four grazed. The row was still going on at last reports and probably will continue tonight, as the white men, who were comparatively unarmed, telegraphed to Griffin for guns and ammunition. About 100 shots were exchanged. The crowds on both sides are being augmented by friends and bloodier times are expected tonight than even those of today.

GRIFFIN, Ga., July 10.—A fatal race riot occurred at Starr's millpond, in Fayette county, at 8 o'clock. Four negroes were killed and six wounded, two of whom are reported dying. Eight whites were shot, but it is thought only one of them fatally, making eighteen in all killed and wounded. Pete Griffin, white, is reported dangerously shot. A darkey selling wine on the occasion became engaged in a war of words with a white man about the purchase of some wine, which resulted in the negro getting slightly cut. From this the quarrel began and was taken up by others till Griffin became involved with a negro who had a gun, but who did not care to use it. Anderson Williams, another negro, told him if he would not shoot the d— scoundrel to give him the gun and he would shoot him himself. He took the gun and emptied the contents into Griffin's chest and bowels. He was immediately shot through the neck and died in a few minutes. The shooting then became general. After emptying their weapons a demand was made of a merchant for more ammunition. He refused to sell but the infuriated rioters ran roughshod and helped themselves to all he had. There were over 500 people on the ground and it is a mystery that the shooting was not more fatal in its results.

PYTHIANS ELECT OFFICERS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 10.—This morning's session of the Pythian supreme lodge was set for 9 o'clock, but interest centering almost entirely in the election which was made the special order of business for 10 o'clock the members did not turn out in force at the earlier hour and little or no business was done. A class of six candidates were vested with the degree and after transacting a little routine business the body proceeded to the election of officers.

The following officers were then elected: George B. Shaw, of Cincinnati, supreme chancellor; W. W. Blockwell, of Kentucky, vice supreme chancellor; supreme prelate, Eli T. Blackmer, of San Diego, Cal.; supreme master of the exchequer, S. J. Willey, of Wilmington, Del.; supreme keeper of records and seals, R. L. C. White, of Nashville, Tenn.; supreme master of alms, G. H. Morrison, of San Francisco; grand secretary of endowment rank, W. R. Kennedy, Chicago; supreme inner guard, Dr. M. C. Bartwell, of Cheyenne, Wyo.; supreme outer guard, J. W. Thompson, Washington, D. C.

MARRIED.

LONDON, July 10.—Mr. Charles Kendall Adams, president of Cornell university, was married yesterday to Mrs. Mary Mathews Barnes, widow of the late Mr. A. S. Barnes, the well known book publisher of New York.

FOR CHRISTIANITY.

TRUE RELIGION PLACED ABOVE ALL CREEDS.

Archbishop Ireland on the Union of State and Parish Schools.

Protestant Teachings in the State Schools Far Preferable to the Present Secularity.

Two Plans Proposed for the Teaching of the Popular Religion of the Section —The Work of the National Educational Association — Officers Elected.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 10.—The third day's session of the National Educational association was called to order promptly, another immense crowd being present. The first subject of the morning was "Compulsory laws and their enforcement." Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, read the first paper on the topic, "The state school and the parish school—is union between impossible?"

Archbishop Ireland said, in substance: "I will be permitted to make, at once, my profession of faith. I declare most unbounded loyalty to the constitution of my country. I desire no favors. I claim no rights that are not in consonance with its letter and its spirit. The rights which the constitution allow I do claim and, in doing so, I am but the truer and more loyal American." He says he upholds the parish school but would have all schools state schools. The children must be imparted instruction in no mean degree, that the man may learn himself and earn an honest competence and acquit himself of the duties which society exacts from him for its own prosperity and life. The imparting of this instruction is primarily the function of the child's parent. The state intervenes whenever the family can not or will not do the work which is needed. "I unreservedly favor the state laws making instruction compulsory. Instruction is so much needed by each citizen for his own sake and for that of society that the father who neglects to provide for his child's instruction sins against the child and against society, and it behooves the state to punish him. Of course first principles must not be forgotten and instruction is primarily the function of the parent. The parent enjoys the right to educate his child in the manner suitable to himself, provided always that the education given in this manner suffices for the ulterior duties of the child toward himself and society. The compulsory laws recently enacted in certain states of the union are to my judgment objectionable in a few other incidental clauses. These I am confident will readily be altered in approaching legislative sessions. With the body of the laws and their general intent in the direction of hastening amongst us universal instruction I am in most hearty accord. The secular instruction in the state schools is our pride and our glory and I regret that there is a necessity for the existance of the parish school. The spirit of the parish school if not the school itself is wide spread among American Protestants and is made manifest by their determined opposition to the exclusion of scripture reading and other devotional exercises from the school room.

"There is dissatisfaction with the state's school as at present organized. The state school, it is said, tends to the elimination of religion from the minds and hearts of the country. This is my grievance against the state schools today. I am a Catholic, of course, to the tiniest fibre of my heart, unflinching and uncompromising in my faith, but God forbid that I desire to see in America, the ground which Protestantism occupies exposed to the chilling and devasting blast of unbelief. Let me be your ally in stemming the swelling tide of irreligon, the death knell of Christianity on the part of Christian civilization, the fatal foe of souls and of country. The state school is non-religious. It ignores religion. There is, and there can be no positive religious teaching where the principle of non-sectarianism rules. It follows then that the child will grow up in the belief that religion is of minor importance and religious indifference will be his creed. The great mass of children receive no fireside lesson and attend no Sunday school, and the great mass of the children of America are growing up without religion. The state needs not teach religion but for the sake of its people and for its own sake it should permit and facilitate the action of the church, but it hinders this action. The mind which it polishes is a two edge sword —an instrument for good, an instrument for evil. It were fatal to polish it without the assurance that in all likelihood it shall be an instrument for good. You say the state school teaches morals, but morals without religious principles do not exist. Secularists and unbelievers will interpose their rights. I do not impose my religion on them, nor should they impose their religion or secularism on us. Again, there are differences among Christians, and Catholics would not inflict their belief upon non-Catholics; nor should Protestantism be inflicted upon Catholic children. Some compromises become necessary. Taxation without representation is wrong, and while the majority pays school taxes their belief should be respected. As a solution of the difficulty, I would permeate the regular state school with the religion of the children of the land, be it as Protestantism can be, and I would, as they do in England, pay for the secular instruction given in denominational schools according to results. That is, each pupil passing the examination before state officials, and in full accordance with the state program, would extend to his school the cost of the teaching of a pupil in the state school. Another plan: I would do as Protestants and Catholics in Poughkeepsie and other places in our own country have agreed to do—to the great satisfaction of all concerned and the great advancement of educational interests. In Poughkeepsie the city school board rents the building formerly used as a parish school, and from the hour of 9 a. m. to that of 3 p. m. the school is in every particular a state school, no religious instructions coming between the hours named, and the school being in charge of the city school board. In conclusion I protest against the charge that the schools of the nation have their enemies among Catholics. The Catholics are loyal to the country and demand the Christian state school."

Oscar H. Cooper, state superintendent of schools of Texas, read the next paper on the same general subject. Mr. Cooper holds that compulsory education laws contravene the fundamental idea which is dominating the development of American institutions, viz.: a minimum of law thoroughly enforced with a maximum of freedom. Rather than compulsory laws he favored better schools.

The main topic of the evening session was "The Place and Function of the Agricultural College." Papers were read by D. L. Keible, of Minnesota, and Lewis McLeouth, of South Dakota.

James L. Hughes, of Toronto, Ont., delivered an address on the training of the executive powers.

President J. W. Sterns, of Madison, Wis., read a paper on the correlation of subjects taught in elementary schools.

This afternoon United States Commissioner of Education Harris delivered an address to the normal department on the difference between normal school and high school methods.

President A. R. Taylor, of Emporia, Kan., followed with a paper on recitation estimates or systems of marking to show the pupils' advancement.

The art department elected Mrs. Hanna Johnson Carter, of New York, president for the coming year; Miss Lilian Jacoby, of Rockford, Ill., vice president, and Professor Collins, of Denver, secretary. C. M. Woodward, of Missouri, as chairman of the committee, read to the industrial, educational and manual training department the report on nomenclature and classification of manual training work, which was followed by a general discussion. Professor Alexander Winchell, of Michigan university, advocated early education in geology before the department on elementary education.

The local committee estimates that there are in the cities in attendance on the meetings of the association not less than 2,000 delegates, which is by far the greatest attendance ever had by the association.

The following officers were elected at the morning session: President, W. R. Garret, of Nashville; vice president, James H. Canfield, of Lawrence, Kan.; secretary, E. H. Cook, of Mew Brunswick, N. J.; treasurer, J. M. Greenwood, of Kansas City.

HELIGOLAND'S CESSION.

Lord Salisbury Explains the Anglo-Germanic Convention.

LONDON, July 10.—Lord Salisbury moved the second reading of the Heligoland cession bill in the house of lords today. He said that the island had been of some service to England during the struggle with Napoleon. Since then it had neither been fortified nor defended and England never had any intention to fortify it. For strategic purposes it was worthless. There was no reason why the inhabitants of Heligoland should oppose the cession of the island to Germany.

Referring to the African clauses of the convention, he contended that as long as it was in the hands of another power, English interests northwards could be interfered with, but under the convention there was not a chance of interference until the confines of Egypt were reached. Regarding Zanzibar he urged that an exclusive English protectorate would assist in the suppression of the slave trade and develop the commerce of England and India. There was no ground for apprehending a difficulty over the convention with any European power. The agreement was necessary if only to prevent the dangers of a conflict between the English and the Germans. Both were animated by an energetic desire for acquisition. Both showed a strong will and little restraint of feeling in their endeavors to secure supremacy and influence among the native chiefs and tribes. Any collision was magnified by the press and excited national passions. The governments might be unable to resist the contagion of popular excitement. Thus a happy sympathy between two kindred countries might be exposed to serious danger. The agreement was a gain to both sides, each obtaining what suited its own purpose and neither having an absolute advantage over the other. The bill passed the second reading without division.

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION OF A TOWN.

PORT OF SPAIN, July 10.—Details of the destruction of the town Forte de France on the 22nd inst, on the French island of Mattinique, have just been received. The fire started in the middle of Rue Blenac and raged with intense fury for about twelve hours. Dynamite was freely used in blowing up large buildings in the path of the fire in hopes of arresting its rapid progress. Large blocks were blown up which, in falling, killed some and wounded many persons. At midnight the fire had consumed everything between the Rue de Fosse and the sea, between the Savone and the river over ninety squares.

The cause of the fire is attributed by some to kerosene and by others to a Dutch stove. The loss is very large. 1,700 houses valued at $2,400,000, and furniture, etc., valued at over $600,000 having been destroyed. The number of persons killed and burned can not be estimated as yet. Twelve bodies have been recovered and many are seriously and fatally wounded. Fully three-quarters of the town is destroyed and seven-eighths of the inhabitants are homeless. Among the public buildings destroyed are the poor-house, cathedral, custom-house, town-hall, Convent Soeurs de St. Joseph, Bureau des Revese, L'Inspection, St. Genie, the Usine, Pointe Simon and the celebrated library.

GREAT DAMAGE TO BUILDINGS.

BEDFORD, Ind., July 10.—A severe storm set in in this vicinity Tuesday night with almost constant lightning. The wind increased until it was a cyclone and trees were torn down and lumber piles scattered like so much straw. The damage was greater north and east of this place in the country, where hay stacks and small buildings were torn down. At Moorsville, Ind., the residence of Hiram Stanton was struck by lightning and consumed. The family, four in number, were knocked insensible and barely escaped cremation by the timely arrival of friends. The damage to the corn crop and timber was very great.

A TOWN ALMOST DESTRYED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 10.—A special from Macon, Mo., says: At Callao, this county, last night nine general stores, two hotels, a printing office, a millinery store, a livery barn, two vacant stores, a number of offices and small buildings, were destroyed by fire. There was only one business block not burned. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $25,000.

A HOTEL BURNED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 10.—Word has just reached this city that Lake Elmo hotel, located thirteen miles from here on the line of Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway, was burned this morning. Loss will not be far from $50,000 to $75,000.

LORD WOLSELY TALKS.

The British General Declares Strongly Against Trouble With America.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 9.—Lord Wolseley, in a letter received in this city, writes: "The closer the bonds of union between mother and child, England and the United States, the better it will be for both, for our race, and indeed for civilization. Those who rant about causes of quarrel between us are no friends to either nation or to humanity. There must never be war between us, no matter how much either or both may be egged on by those who hate the English race and would, therefore, like to see us at one another's throat. We feel quite as proud of the United States as any people can do. Its honor and reputation are as dear to us as they can be to those on the other side of the Atlantic, and I rejoice above all things to think that the mutual respect we have always had for one another is now maturing into a sincere and mutual affection."

ALLEGED ANARCHISTS ON TRIAL.

LEIPSIC, July 10.—The trial of three men and one woman who are accused of taking part in the meetings of anarchists began here today. Evidence was submitted that the prisoners were connected with anarchy in St. Petersburg, London and America. The woman also made a confession revealing plans of the conspirators.

BISHOP OF BROWNSVILLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 10.—Rev. Father Peter Verdaguer, for ten years the pastor of the church of Our Lady Queen of the Angels, has received a cablegram from Rome announcing that he has been appointed bishop of Brownsville, Tex.

BOULANGER ASKS PARDON.

PARIS, July 10.—The Soir says that General Boulanger has asked the government to grant him a pardon.

A BETTER FEELING.

INDIANS BEGIN TO REALIZE A GOOD THING.

The Commissioners Hold a Conference With the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

A Proposition Submitted to the Red Men — Their Answer to be Given Today.

The Organization of Union City, Ok., Completed — New Corporations Chartered—A Prominent Kingfisherite Passes Away—General State and Territorial Gossip.

KINGFISHER, Ok., July 10.—The Cherokee commission held a conference with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes this morning and submitted a proposition to them. This proposition gives each Indian 160 acres of grazing or eighty acres of agricultural land, continues the present treaty stipulations by which clothing and rations are furnished for seven years, pays them $500,000 cash and $1,000,000 to their credit, drawing 4 per cent interest. There is a much better feeling among the Indians than was a few days ago and the commissioners now believe they will be able to bring the Indians to terms. Tomorrow the Indians will submit their proposition to the commissioners.

UNION CITY ORGANIZED.

UNION CITY, Ok., July 9.—[Special Correspondence.] The people here are happy since this city has been incorporated as a village according to Nebraska laws, and the county commissioners also appointed a board of trustees consisting of E. Hart C. Burgesser, Dr. C. W. Phipps, E. B. Reil and George Dixon, all live and energetic men, men who will make this the leading city in the fourth county.

At a meeting the board elected Messrs. F. R. Spangler city treasurer, J. H. McCampbell city clerk, and Frank Farwell city marshal. The board also decided to bore a large public well, so as to furnish the entire city with water, and solicit bids and correspondence from all interested in that line.

The Fourth of July celebration was a success. Over 1,000 people participated in the festivities. Colonel Samuel R. Crocker handled his theme, "Sacred to the memory of this day, and changes necessary to maintain the liberties" in a masterly manner, and the audience showed their appreciation by repeated applause. Major Cummins and Charles Liebler's addresses, the former on Oklahoma's bright prospects and the latter on the "Past, present and future prospects of Union City," were well received.

A grand concert will be given on the 12th inst for the benefit of the C. P. church, under the leadership of Messrs. Hendrix and Liebler.

Since the running of regular passenger trains the daily Wichita EAGLE arrives here at 1:07 o'clock, p. m.

NEW COPORATIONS.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 10.—Charters were granted to new Kansas corporations as follows:

The Christian Era Publishing company, of Kansas City, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo.; capital $5,000. Directors—J. S. Pomeroy and M. L. B. Pomeroy, of Quenemo; H. P. Vencoman, of Kansas City, Kan.; B. O. Scotford and H. C. Scotford, of Kansas City, Mo.

The Eagle Milling company, of McPherson; capital stock $50,000. Directors—W. J. Gustapon, A. F. Bralin, David Lundbloom, C. A. Hegglelund and George C. Schlberg, all of McPherson.

The Kansas Brick and Terra Cotta company, of Topeka. Directors—C. W. Fisher, Bucyrus, O.; C. B. Williams, Painesville, O.; A. M. Carille, John Sutherin and E. E. Bostwick, Topeka; capital stock, $4,500.

The Atchison Coal Mining company, of Atchison. Directors—Muthmer Dickinson, T. J. Rezz, B. B. Drury, John M. Price and M. Noll; capital stock, $25,000.

The Eastern Kansas Telephone company, of Garnett. Directors—C. W. Chandler, Paola, M. L. White, Garnett, J. B. Rhodes, Colony, C. W. Singleton, Greely, W. L. Cavot, Westphalia; capital stock, $10,000.

The St. Paul African M. E. society, of Argentine.

HIS COMMISSION DELAYED.

NEWTON, Kan., July 10.—Owing to some unaccountable delay, the commission has not arrived for W. J. Puett, the post office appointee, so he has not yet been able to take charge of the office, and today he received a telegram from the assistant postmaster general instructing him to at once assume charge of the office, which he will do as soon as possible.

AN OKLAHOMAN DEAD.

KINGFISHER, Ok., July 10.—Hon. J. B