July 14

Kans. Historical Society

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

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THE LAST RESORT.

REPUBLICAN RESUBMISSIONISTS BREAK STATE PARTY TIES.

The Only Course Which Will Give the People's Interests a Chance.

Unswerving Devotion to the Principles of True Republicanism and the Popular Sentiment.

The Domination of the Caucus No Longer to Be Countenanced—Address of the Resubmission Republican State Central Committee to the Voters of the State—Political Gossip.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 12.—The following address to the people of Kansas, formulated under instructions given to the Resubmission Republican state central committee at its late meeting in Wichita, was issued today and given to the press:

To the voters of Kansas:

The Republican Resubmission state central committee of Kansas, in conference assembled, impelled by the urgent solicitation of thousands of the business men of the state, have resolved upon independent political action, and an active and aggressive campaign to the end that the wishes of the people, touching matters wherein they are now denied a hearing, may find expression through the ballot box.

Fully realizing the gravity of this action we have deferred it until all hope of accomplishing our object by any other course has been abandoned. In taking this important step we reaffirm our unwavering loyalty to the principles of the national Republican party, which have been lost sight of and abandoned by the so-called Republican politicians in this state, and pledge our earnest endeavors to put the party in Kansas in harmony with the national Republican party. We regret that a long lease of power, backed by large majorities, has bred in the minds of the managers of the dominant party in this state a spirit of bigotry and intolerance too offensive to be longer borne in silence by a free and self-respecting people. But while we deplore the existence of the evils which demand eradication at our hands, we congratulate Republicans that these wrongs have manifested themselves at a period when party differences are based largely upon economic questions. If party ties prove brittle and old affiliations dissolve in the face of a policy which insolently overrides and ignores the rights of the citizens and taxpayers of the state, it is a consoling reflection that our present political action will bring the Republican party back to its true and correct principles. Corruption, political depravity and hypocrisy are as offensive to true Republicans when masquerading under the name of Republicanism, as when detected in any other political party, and our obligation to oppose them is all the more imperative since the protection of our own political house-hold is our bounden duty.

Prohibition is not a creed of the Republican party, and is not in harmony with its principles. Its enemies, not its friends, have burdened the party in Kansas with this strange doctrine. Our demands in this contest are few. We demand that the prohibitory amendment to the constitution of Kansas may be submitted to a vote of the people. We ask that Kansas may be placed on an equal footing with the other states of the union. We believe that all public questions are safe in the hands of the people, and we are content to trust the issue to them.

Nature has bestowed her gifts with a lavish hand upon this fair state, and it only needs the co-operation of her people coupled with such legislation as is in harmony with honesty and common sense, to enable her to take her place where she rightfully belongs—at the head of the trans-Missouri states. Conscious of the acknowledged superiority of Kansas, it is a source of bitter mortification to us that we are losing population, while each of our less favored neighbors is making large gains. The policy of the dominant party in Kansas has burdened the people with useless taxation, shut the gates to immigration, and driven away people and capital. Neglect of politics by business men, and the domination of the caucus has caused reason to give way to fanaticism, and wisdom to folly.

Our duty does not require us to support a party whose defined policy would ultimately lead the state to bankrupcy, and deprive the people of their substance. It behooves all true Kansans to unite to the end that the causes leading to these disastrous result may be speedily removed. Ten years experience with prohibition, with its failure to accomplish any good results, and the prejudice, the strife, the hypocrisy, the dissentions engendered by it, lead us to believe it the greatest single drawback our state has to contend with. We believe this opinion is shared by 75 per cent of all the voters in Kansas. It shall be our mission to bring about such a condition of affairs as will enable this large vote, now suppressed as effectually as the negro vote ever was in Mississippi, to find expression through the ballot to the end that the real wishes of the people touching this question may be ascertained. Experience has taught us not to expect aid from those in power at this time. The success of our cause can only be assured by bold and independent political action, and by calling new men into service. The policy of the "old crowd" will continue to be dictated by political and ecclesiastical demagogus. Relying upon the justness of our cause, we welcome the conflict which will determine whether the people have any rights the office holders are bound to respect. Our cause is broad and appeals to the manhood of every Kansan to whatever party he may belong. Reserving his convictions upon other questions, every true citizen can loyally and consistently join hands with us in this conflict. There is but this single great issue before the people today, all others being overshadowed by it. We invite the co-operation of all liberal minded men throughout the state in this contest, and with it the success of the cause of the people will be assured, and a new era of prosperity will dawn upon the state.

STATE REPUBLICAN RESUBMISSION CENTRAL COMMITTEE, A. L. ALLEN, Chairman. BEECHER STERNE, Secretary.

INDIGNANT TAXPAYERS.

Five Thousand Topekans Condemn Useless Prosecution.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 12.—An indignation meeting was held on the streets tonight attended by 5,000 people to demonstrate against the useless expenditure of the county funds in the prosecution of original package men. Speeches were made by Judge J. B. Evans, Hon. David Overmeyer, A. F. Allen and Judge D. F. Banta of Great Bend. Resolutions were offered by Beecher Sterne condemning the action of the county officials in the strongest terms, which were passed with great enthusiasm.

THINKS PROHIBITION A WINNER.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 12.—President James A. Troutman, of the state temperance union, has just returned from Nebraska, where he has been in the interest of the prohibitory amendment. He is of the opinion that the prohibitionists will win. He says: "The whisky men of Nebraska are on the run. They are unquestionably beaten if the prohibitionists can maintain the advantage they now have until the November election. The prohibitory amendment will be adopted by a large majority. The state is thoroughly organized and prohibition meetings are being held in every county and upon almost every school district. This state is more thoroughly organized than any state has ever been at this period of the contest and the arguments in favor of prohibition have been more widely disseminated throughout the state than they have ever been in any campaign."

A PEOPLE'S TICKET.

WELLINGTON, Kan., July 12.—A people's convention was held in this city today and a full county and legislative ticket placed in the field. Delegates were present from every sub-Alliance and labor organization in the county. Resolutions were adopted favoring free coinage of silver and declaring against the return of John J. Ingalls to the United States senate. The ticket nominated was as follows: J. W. Chapman, probate judge; George Ewing, district clerk; Mr. Carson, county superintendent; P. V. C. Pool, county attorney; J. A. Heskett, commissioner First district; G. E. Meeker, legislature Eighty-fifth district; H. L. Hogan, Eighty-sixth district; J. M. Doubleday, legislature Eighty-seventh district.

AN ALLIANCE ORGAN.

EL DORADO, Kan., July 12.—At the Butler county Farmers' Alliance meeting yesterday it was decided to establish a county paper. A proposition was made to the Butler County Democrat by which it is to receive $1,500 and become an alliance paper with a guarantee of 1,500 new subscribers.

The original package house at Whitewater was summarily closed up last night by Postmistress Nellie Godphrey, the owner of the building. As soon as she learned the kind of business that was being carried on she demanded the keys.

JUST A POLITICAL "FAKE."

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The letter published this morning under the date of Carlisle, Pa., purporting to give the views of President Harrison concerning free trade and protection is not genuine. The president was invited to attend the National Grangers exhibition at Carlisle and sent a letter to the secretary of the association thanking him for the courtesy extended and expressed his regrets that the pressure of urgent public business would prevent his acceptance of the invitation. The letter contained nothing whatever of a political nature.

THE SHAWNEE FARMERS' MEETING.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 12.—In the joint meeting yesterday of the Shawnee County Famers' Alliance and Knights of Labor, after a very heated session, it was decided by a vote of 2 to 1 to place a county ticket in the field. Hon. Bardford Miller and Thomas Buckner, two well-known and substantial farmers, gave notice that they would not no longer affiliate with the organization.

JACKSON COUNTY ALLIANCE.

HOLTON, Kan., July 12.—A stormy Farmers' Alliance meeting was held yesterday at this place. It was the occasion of the election of officers and call of a convention to nominate a county ticket. The line was drawn on Ingalls in the election of officers. John Little, an Ingalls man, was elected president. The matter of the nominating convention was deferred two weeks.

FOURTH COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

EL RENO, Ok., July 12.—The delegates to the Republican convention for the Fourth county met this afternoon. Nearly every township was represented. Dr. N. J. Lowther, of Reno City, was elected chairman of the county central committee. William J. Grant, of the El Reno Herald, was elected secretary. The campaign will open in a few days.

LAID UPON THE TABLE.

SALINA, Kan., July 12.—At the annual meeting the other day of the Saline county Farmers' Alliance a resolution denouncing Senator Ingalls was laid upon the table almost unanimously.

G. A. R. TRANSPORTATION.

SABETHA, Kan., July 12.—F. J. Anderson and A. H. Moffett, of the Rock Island, and A. Atlee, of the Michigan Central, met the transportation committee of the G. A. R. department at headquarters here today. Arrangements were completed to go to Boston via the Rock Island to Chicago, but the route east of Chicago was not agreed upon. A rate of at least 1 cent a mile was guaranteed. The headquarters train will leave Sabetha August 5, at 2:42 p. m., Topeka at 5:25 p. m., and Kansas City at 7:25 p. m. The display of Kansas products at Upper Horticultural hall, Boston, during encampment week and the Kansas camp fire at Music hall Wednesday evening, August 1, promise to be among the leading attractions.

AN INTEREST IN THE "TRAVELLER."

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., July 12.—For a month past negotiations have been pending between W. H. Nelson, a third owner of the Traveller of this city, and John Q. Royce, of the Smith Center Bulletin, for the former's interest in the newspaper plant. Today the trade was finally consummated, Mr. Royce paying $8,000 for one third interest. T. W. Eckert and R. C. Howard retain their interests in the office. Mr. Royce is well known as one of the prominent newspaper men of the state and is at present time the assistant chief clerk of the house of representatives. The policy of the paper will of course be unchanged.

FATAL EFFECT OF HEAT.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., July 12.—C. B. Carnish, of the firm of the Carnish Piano and Organ Manufacturing company, of Newark, N. J., was prostrated by the heat this afternoon and died inside of thirty minutes. He has resided in this vicinity for several years past, buying walnut lumber for the firm. He was 46 years old.

RUSSELL HARRISON IN TEXAS.

FORT WORTH, Tex., July 12.—Russell B. Harrison and the others traveling with the Leslie party arrived in Fort Worth tonight from Burnett Falls. They stayed here three hours and were tendered a banquet by leading citizens. This is their last stop on their way out of the state, having been in Texas two months. Mr. Harrison said to an interviewer that he was a complete convert to the greatness of the imperial commonwealth of the union.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

THE SILVER BILL READY FOR HARRISON.

The Compromise Measure Adopted in the House by a Party Vote.

Democrats Denounce it as a Demonetization Scheme, Republicans Say it Favors Silver.

The Senate Passes the Two Subsidy Shipping Bills and Takes Up the Tariff Bill as Unfinished Business—McCook's Nomination Confirmed—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Mr. Dingley, of Maine, presented a memorial of the state conference of Congressional churches of Maine for the passage of the "original package" bill. Referred.

Mr. Conger, of Iowa, then called up the conference report on the silver bill. Mr. Conger said that the bill presented in the report, as a conference bill, must be in the nature of a compromise. It was not just such a bill as he thought congress ought to pass. It was not just such a bill, perhaps, as any member of the house would like to pass. But it was a bill that would answer the demands of the country, that would answer the demands of the silver miner, that would answer the demands of the agriculturalist, the laborer and the business men of the country. The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland) would tell the house that the bill demonetized silver. It did nothing of the kind. On the contrary the whole tenor of the measure remonetized silver. An additional circulation had been demanded. The bill would give the country at the present price of silver an increase of $57,780,000 a year. If silver went up to a parity with gold, it would give an increase of $70,000,000. The last section of the bill unlocked $70,000,000 now tied up for the redemption of bank notes, making the total increase of circulation in the next twelve months $146,000,000. At any rate, it would fall short of that amount only abouth $13,000,000. Was the gentleman from Missouri, (Mr. Bland), willing to stand here and vote against a measure which would give the suffering people of the west an additional circulation of this large amount? He wanted the Democratic party to tell the country whether it was willing to refuse to support a bill that would give the people this large measure of relief. This was a Republican measure and every financial measure of importance and that had been successful in this country (with one solitary exception) had been a Republican measure. [Applause]. The pending measure had been agreed upon by Republicans only, it had been passed in the senate by Republican votes only. It might pass here by Republican votes only. It would then go to be signed by a Republican president and thence it would go to a country that would give such a Republican endorsement that many gentlemen on the other side would not be here to vote in the next congress.

The work of the house had been moving the country rapidly towards the establishment of a parity between silver and gold. When congress met silver was 93 cents an ounce. Yesterday it sold for $1.07½. Since it had been announced that the conference had agreed upon a bill, silver had gone up more than 3 cents an ounce. [Republican applause].

Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, regarded the conference bill as a last improvement of the monstrosity sent here by the senate which proposed to make the United States mints the dumping ground for all the silver of the world for the benefit of speculation.

Mr. Hermann, of Oregon, said that he favored the bill. Although it did not contain the fullest recognition of the equality of gold and silver as money metals, it was a concession on both sides of the question, it was a victory for the popular demand. He had no doubt that after the fall elections there would be a strong representation here on the line of the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, concurred with the gentleman in hoping that the next house would be a free coinage house. But that house would be composed of those who advocated free coinage and who stood by their colors. It would not be composed of the Republican party, which by gag rule had voted down and stifled free coinage. If free coinage came at all it would come from that party which had stood firm to the flag of free coinage and which had not surrendered its principles at the beck of Wall street. The bill surrendered every principle of bi-metallism. It surrendered free coinage. It made a combination with the bullion speculators of Wall street. In the interest of Wall street it departed from the legal ratio and changed that ratio from sixteen to one to twenty to one. The bill made silver simply a commodity to be measured by the gold user, which money shall be issued at its gold value. It was true that the measure might make a small increase in circulation, but it would make it by a concession to the gold standard and a desertion of silver. It was a declaration that congress would not make any further fight for bi-metalism. It was neither a silver bill nor a greenback bill, but simply a political device concocted to tide over an emergency.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, favored the report and hoped that an international agreement could be reached that would establish a fixed ratio between silver and gold. The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland) had said that he would not vote for the bill. He (Mr. Cannon) had supposed that the gentleman would not. For a quarter of a century, when great financial and economic legislation had been had in this country, the Democratic party had not voted for it. When the great era of progress rolled on, pushed and pulled by the Republican party, the Democratic party had called, "hold, hold," but the car of progress rolled on.

In reply to some remarks by Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, said that since the close of the war everything had appreciated in value except the Democratic party.

Mr. Peal, of Arkansas, suggested that the Democratic party had increased somewhat in value recently in the state of Ohio.

Mr. Grosvenor replied that while the Democratic administration of Ohio might be a good one under it the taxable value of property had depreciated.

Mr. Bland inquired whether the gentleman would like to see Mr. Foraker governor again in order that property in Ohio might be appreciated.

Mr. Grosvenor retorted that he would rather see Mr. Foraker governor than his friend from Missouri.

Mr. Bland—No doubt that is your taste.

Mr. Grosvenor—That is my taste and I stand by it and I am sorry for anybody whose taste differs from mine. [Laughter]. Continuing, Mr. Grosvenor referred to President Cleveland's position on the silver question. He said that notwithstanding Cleveland's opposition to free coinage, he had been renominated by acclamation. All the good Democrats of the country who were not pharasaically praising the beneficial influences of free coinage, voted for him without qualification and stood ready to do it again. The Democrats had nominated for president that very man who had struck with a mailed hand at the friends of free coinage before he had any constitutional right to do so.

Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, favored the adoption of the report.

After further debate the conference report was agreed to by a strict party vote—yeas 122, nays 90, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Allen of Michigan, Anderson of Kansas, Atkinson of Pennsylvania, Atkins of West Verginia, Baker, Banks, Bartine, Bayne, Beckwith, Belkup, Bergen, Bliss, Bowden, Brewer, Brosius, Brower, Buchanan of New Jersey, Burton, Caldwell, Cannon, Carter, Caswell, Cheadle, Cogswell, Coleman, Comstock, Conger, Connell, Cooper of Ohio, Cutcheon, Dalzell, Darlington, Dingley, Dolliver, Dorsey, Dunnell, Farquhar, Featherstone, Finley, Flick, Flood, Funston, Gear, Gest, Gifford, Grosvenor, Haughten, Henderson of Illinois, Henderson of Iowa, Hermann, Hill, Hitt, Hopkins, Houk, Kelley, Kennedy, Ketchum, Kinsey, Lacey, LaFollette, Laidlaw, Laws, Lehlbach, McComas, McCord, McCormick, McDuffie, McKenna, Moffitt, Morey, Morrill, Morrow, Morse, Mudd, Niedringhaus, O'Neil of Pennsylvania, Osborne, Owen of Indiana, Payne, Payson, Perkins, Peters, Pickler, Post, Quackenbush, Raines, Ray, Reed of Iowa, Reyburn, Rife, Rockwell, Rowell, Russell, Scull, Simons, Smith of Illinois, Smith, of West Virginia, Snider, Spooner, Stevenson, Stewart, of Vermont, Stivers, Stockbridge, Sweeny, Taylor of Illinois, F. B. Taylor, J. D. Taylor, Thomas, Thompson, Townsend of Colorado, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Vandever, Van Shaack, Walker of Massachusetts, Wallace of New York, Williams of Ohio, Wilson of Kentucky, Wilson of Washington, Wright and Yardley.—122

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Allen of Mississippi, Anderson of Mississippi, Bankhead, Barwig, Bland, Blount, Boatner, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Brickner, Brookshire, Brunner, Buchanan of Virginia, Bullock, Bynum, Candler of Georgia, Carlton, Catchings, Chipman, Clancey, Clunie, Cooper of Indiana, Cochran, Crain, Crisp, Culberson of Texas, Davidson, Dibble, Dockery, Dunphy, Elliott, Ellis, Enloe, Foreman, Forney, Goodnight, Hayes, Head, Hemphill, Henderson of North Carolina, Holman, Hooker, Kerr of Pennsylvania, Lanham, Lawler, Leslie of Virginia, Lewis, Maish, Martin of Indiana, Martin of Texas, McAdoo, McClammy, McClellan, McMillin, McCreary, McRae, Mitchler, Norton, Oates, O'Neall of Indiana, O'Neill of Massachusetts, Owens of Ohio, Parrett, Paynter, Peel, Pierce, Pennington, Price, Quinn, Reilly, Robertson, Rogers, Rusk, Sayers, Shively, Stewart of Texas, Stockdale, Stone of Missouri, Tillman, Tracy, Venable, Wheeler of Alabama, Whitthorne, Wike, Wilson, Williams of Illinois, Wilson of West Virginia, and Yoder—90.

Fifty pairs were announced. The following members were absent and not paired: Blanchard, J. B. Brown of Indiana, Clark of Alabama, Covert, Dickerson, Fowler, Lee, Mansur, McCarthy, Phelan, Rowland, Stahlnecker, Spinola, Taylor of Tennessee, Vaux and Wilkinson.

The bill now goes to the president for his signature.

Adjourned.

SUBSIDY BILLS PASSED.

The Tonnage and Postal Measures—The Tariff Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—In the senate remonstrance of the board of trade of Jackson, Tenn., against the federal election bill was presented by Mr. Harris.

The senate resumed consideration of the two shipping bills and was addressed by Mr. Vest. He spoke at length against the subsidy bill, showing how former subsidies had ended in failure and scandal and illustrated his argument by reference to some subsidized steamship lines. He predicted that subsidies would never bring a dollar of foreign commerce to the country.

He was followed by Mr. Stewart, who gave it as his opinion that the plan proposed was the only mode of reviving the ocean carrying trade and that free ships would destroy American ship building yards without affording any relief.

Mr. George then spoke in opposition to the bills.

Mr. Harris said that while he was opposed to subsidies in every form, if they were adopted they should at least be adjusted so as not to discriminate between American ports so as to benefit the one at the expense of the other. He therefore offered an amendment providing that the total sum paid to any vessel sailing between any American port and foreign ports shall in no case exceed the sum paid to vessels of the same class and tonnage between such foreign ports and the nearest American port thereto. After discussion the amendment was rejected—yeas 21, nays 27, a party vote.

Mr. Teller offered an amendment providing that no vessel shall be entitled to payment under the act that makes any discrimination between or gives unequal facilities to competitive transportation lines in the receiving or forwarding of freights or baggage at any American port or at any foreign port. Agreed to.

The vote was then taken on the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Vest, providing free ships for the foreign trade, but not for the lake or coastwise trade. The amendment was rejected—yeas 18, nays 29, a strict party vote.

The tonnage subsidy bill was then passed—yeas 29, nays 18. The only exceptions to a strict party vote were that Mr. Payne voted with the Republicans for the bill, and Messrs. Edmunds and Plumb with the Democrats against it.

The vote was then taken on the postal subsidy bill and it passed—yeas 28, nays 26—Mr. Payne voting aye, Mr. Edmunds no, and Mr. Plumb not voting.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, the tariff bill was taken up and made the "unfinished business." After an executive session the senate adjourned.

NEW POSTOFFICES.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—T. Coates has been appointed postmaster at Kedron, Cherokee nation, Indian territory, and the following new postoffices have been established in the Indian territory: Elmor, Chickasaw nation, Mary Williamson, postmistress, supplied special from White Bead Hill; Milton, Choctaw nation, James E. Smith, postmaster, supplied special from Bokoshe; Roff, Chickasaw nation, Joe Roff, supplied special from Mill Creek; Tallalla, Cherokee nation, Albert A. French, postmaster, supplied on post route; Gallienas, public strip land, Mary J. Robinson, postmistress, supplied special from Mineral City.

TO PREVENT FILIBUSTERING.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The senate caucus committee met at 10:30 this morning and spent the time till noon in trying to devise a plan to carry out the absolute instruction of the caucus to report a rule, a modification of the rules, or a practicable method of procedure by which a majority of the senate may reach a vote upon the national election bill or any other pending measure within a reasonable space of time. The committee did not reach a conclusion today.

TO INCREASE PENSION EMPLOYES.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The house committee on appropriations today reported to the house an urgent bill making a gross appropriation of $676,200 to defray the expenses of employing 601 additional clerks in the pension office, 165 in the record and pension division of the war department and ten in the second auditor's office. The object of increasing the force is to provide for the speedy adjudication of claims to be filed under the dependent pension act.

ENDORSED BY HARRISON.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The president sent to congress today Secretary Blaine's letter on the subject of international American monetary union, with the following endorsement: "I recommend the suggestions and hope they will meet with the prompt approval of congress."

FOR PRESENT NEED.

THE LATE RAINS SUFFICIENT IN MANY PARTS.

Probably Two-thirds of the State Relieved From the Dry Spell.

The South Central Portion Favored with the Major Part of the Moisture.

Oklahoma Cities Making Notable Progress—The Late Improvements in Guthrie and Stillwater—The Cherokee Commissioners Becoming More Hopeful Each Day—Western Gossip.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 12.—Judging from telegraphic advices received today from fifty stations in all parts of Kansas, it appears that the rainfall last night and this morning was sufficient in possibly two-thirds of the state to give temporary relief from the dry weather. In some sections there were heavy rains, lasting several hours, but a majority of the reports received indicate that the rainfall was light. Many places report only showers, which were not sufficient to be of any benefit. Two stations in Cloud and Ottawa counties report no rain and little rain fell in southwestern Kansas, though one or two towns report fair showers. Some rain fell in the extreme southwest part of the state and Great Bend got enough to do some good, but there was none at Dodge City. The Solomon valley got very little rain. The greater part of the rainfall was in the counties of Butler, Greenwood, Lyon, Chase, Marion, (southern part), Harvey and McPherson. At best there was only rain enough to afford temporary relief.

The outlook now is better than it was a few days ago, but unless last night's rains are followed within a week by more the situation a week from now will be as bad as ever. In some sections corn is all right to stand a great deal more dry weather. In other sections the crop has undoubted been seriously damaged already.

TAKES ISSUE WITH CALDWELL.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

MARION, Kan., July 12.—In delivering a decision today in an injunction case from Strong City restraining one Winters from selling original packages, Judge Doster took issue with United States District Judge Caldwell, insisting that the federal constitution did not permit a person to ship liquor into Kansas in bottles and retail it; Judge Caldwell held that it did. Winters had applied to Judge Doster to be discharged.

FROM STILLWATER.

Items of Interest From that Booming Burg.

STILLWATER, Ok., July 10.—[Special Correspondence]. Your correspondent finds a much better and larger town here than when here in the month of December. Now they have a well organized county and a city of some 700 or 800 inhabitants, all working together for the building up of a good town. This part of Oklahoma, as well as other parts, has needed more rain than they have had in the last few days, though a big rain fell all through here last evening and big crops are pretty well insured throughout this county now. By the kindness of Mr. Hamilton, of the firm of Swope, Hamilton & Swope, your correspondent was driven over the city and adjoining country, and I must say that if there isn't some fine land in the Stillwater and Cimmaron valleys, there is none anywhere. We believe the finest portion of farming lands lay east of Stillwater and there was a wonderfully heavy rain fell over in that direction yesterday and we are told that the corn was just far enough along for the rain to be the making of the crop.

There was a clipping in the EAGLE a week or so ago that made the citizens of Stillwater a little tired and somewhat sore concerning a county-seat fight between this fair city and a little spot of ground over on the hill about two and one half miles south of hers with, by actual count, only ten houses of any kind whatever, and this a city of several hundred good, substantial business houses and residences. Your correspondent was at both places and the idea of "Payne" talking about a county-seat fight is absurd. There certainly is no occasion for anything of the kind in this county.

There was a grand, old fashioned Fourth of July celebration here, and we are told that about thirty-five hundred people participated.

The new stage line run by Billy Snyder from Wharton to Stillwater is fast gaining as a popular route from the railroad to Stillwater as it is fine level roads all the way and good time is made all along.

We will mention a few of the gentlemen engaged in business here. Swiler Bros. have a large general stock, also handle hardware. Druggists are Dr. Hester, who was formerly physician at the Pawnee agency, and Dr. Murphy. Clark Brothers are in the grocery and provision business, doing a nice business. Mr. J. R. Clark is being talked of pretty freely as an Oklahoma senator. Swope, Hamilton & Swope are dividing their large stock and Mr. Hamilton will, in a few days, occupy his new store building two doors north of the old store with a stock of groceries and queensware, and the other store will be dry goods and clothing. Rev. S. P. Myers, who used to be stationed at Kingman, is preaching to the people here. Rev. Myers informs me that the Presbyterians are soon to build a new church here and at Alfred. Mr. Frank Wikoff is city attorney and a very enthusiastic "Stillwater worker." The bank of Stillwater is now owned by the Commercial bank, of Guthrie, with Mr. J. M. Ragsdale as president, C. R. McLain, vice president, A. A. Stowe, cashier, with Mr. Norman Bleuler as assistant. Mr. Stowe is also deputy county treasurer. Rev. R. R. Foster, who has been at Cheney, Kan., for a few years, is located here. Schaffer, Coe & Schaffer are hardware merchants, and carry one of the best assorted stocks in the Indian territory. Mr. Strauss, commonly called "Ben," is here with a stock of clothing and gents furnishing goods, a branch from their large house in Guthrie. Mr. Strauss is recognized as one of their most liberal and enterprising business men. Eyler & Cochran are another grocery firm.

Martin & Bloch, attorneys at law. R. A. Lowery, postmaster, and Dr. Murphy both do business in the same house.

Mr. Munhall, formerly of Dighton, Kan., is now running the Myres hotel, and it is run in peach pie order. No need of traveling men sidetracking Stillwater on account of hotel accommodations. Wittam & Stotard are dealing in refreshments, etc. Covert & McGraw are engaged in general merchandise. Rev. J. W. Hulbard, who resigned from the Methodist ministry here, and is now census taking, says he is almost through with his part of the work. Mr. Cummings, of Alfred, who, by the way, has about as fine a store as there is in Oklahoma, at Alfred, has placed a stock of goods here with Mr. D. P. McDiarmid as manager. Mr. Cummings is a thorough business man, and both he and Mrs. Cummings would be gladly received here in society circles should they decide to come here.

Some few of the folks indulged in a nice little social dance at the Myres hotel Wednesday evening.

RAPID GROWTH.

The Never Ceasing Boom in Building at Guthrie.

GUTHRIE, Ok., July 12.—[Special Correspondence.] It seems that nothing will stop the building boom at Guthrie. Some will talk about dry weather and things of that kind, but when one stays a few days in the city they can readily see that there is a sufficient number of good property owners who are showing their faith in Guthrie by erecting magnificent stone and pressed brick buildings. Of course all know that had the entire Oklahoma had bountiful crops this season it would have been just that much more in its favor, but in Guthrie the people are going right ahead and are building a city second to no city in the United States of three times its age. There are here, at the present writing, thirteen elegant brick and stone buildings in course of construction, and quite a number of others which the plans and specifications are being worked upon. Mr. George F. Herriott has his large stone building completed, and occupied by the state officers, and the corner presents a most handsome appearance. A Mr. Lipe is building a large two story brick and stone building just across Division street, on corner of Harrison and Division; also another 25x80 feet, two stories, on Oklahoma avenue. The Guthrie bank building, about completed, on Oklahoma avenue, near corner of Division, is about the handsomest building in the territory. They intend building another along side of it as soon as they get into the bank building. Mr. L. de Steigner, the cashier, says they have come to stay, and of course think the new building will prove a much more comfortable place to do business.

The plans are out for Gray Bros'. big building, to go up on the corner of Oklahoma and Division street, and is now being bid upon by the contractors. The building will be 27x80 feet, two stories with basement, fronting both Oklahoma avenue and Division street. Nothing will be left undone that would add to the beauty of the building. It is to be a circle corner, with a magnificent column running clear to the top of the building. The Bank of Indian Territory will have permanent headquarters in the corner and will be second to none in the city.

Whitney & Orput have commenced small buildings, about fifty feet square, on the corner of Harrison and Second. The Fred Heim brick is about ready for occupancy, just west of the Sahta Fe track. The Defour building will be one of the big buildings of the territory. The fact of the business is, it is hard to get along the streets for the amount of building material, etc., which lie in the streets all over the business portion of the city. The weather has been dry enough down here for the last few weeks to get the kindling in good fix to make the politica pot boil and she has commenced to simmer all around. Chief Justice E. B. Green has returned from his trip east and he says one thing sure he doesn't feel the heat here so much as back east. The judge has unbounded faith in this country.

The little "steamer" Charley Mansur is to be heard puffing up and down the Cottonwood. The boat has a seating capacity of about fifty and affords considerable amusement for the folks of Guthrie.

In six months from today Guthrie will look quite different. Bran new buildings, rubbish all cleaned out and everything will be nice, clean and fresh.

STILL TALKING.

A Little Brighter Prospect of Treating with the Indians.

EL RENO, Ok., July 12.—The Cherokee commission is still at work at Darlington agency, three and a half miles from here. It is learned from them that they first held a preliminary meeting with the Indians while waiting for the balance of them to come into the agency. On Wednesday of last week the commission made the Indians the following formal proposition: That the federal government would give to every man, woman and child 80 acres of farm land and 160 acres of pasture land, to be taken by them in severity by February 1, 1891, and for all their land claims in the Cherokee strip or elsewhere, the Indians to receive $1,500,000, $1,000,000 of it to be deposited in the United States treasury and bear 4 per cent interest, the other $500,000 to be distributed among them for stock, implements, etc., to set them up to housekeeping, which would be $140 to $200 each, or $500 to $800 for every family; their allotments to be taken out of their present reservation, and in addition no change should be made in the existing treaties of the government with the Indian chiefs Whirlwind, Little Big Jake, Old Crow, Little Medicine.

All the Cheyennes' chiefs are present and represent the old bourbon idea, while Chief Crow of Lodges Left Hand, White Eyed Antelope and Sitting Bull are all Arapahoe progressive leaders, who, with the whole tribe of Arapahoes, are ready to accept the government's offer. The situation seems a little more hopeful each day and the Indians less defiant. The Cheyennes are pretty evenly divided on the proposition of the government, which is the most liberal offered to any tribe. One of the chief obstacles in the way of the Indians is the immense attorneys' fees of $100,000, which some of the Indians were induced to sign a contract for with Governor Crawford, Matt Reynolds, John D. Miles and others.

OSAGE PROHIBITIONISTS SURPRISED.

OSAGE CITY, Kan., July 12.—About 100 people gathered at the Methodist church last night to consider plans to do away with the original package stores doing business here. After two ministers had denounced the traffic William Block, the leading merchant here, said that there was no more liquor sold here since the original package stores were opened than before. He knew of one case where a druggist got a car load of beer at one time. He did not believe in drug stores selling liquor. He believed the young generation should be taught not to steal around the back door of a drug store and perjure themselves in order to obtain liquor. His words were greeted with great applause.

Robert Craig, chairman of the meeting, then spoke, concurring Mr. Block for taking the other side. He claimed the meeting was called to do away with original package stores and not to defend them.

Dr. E. B. Parker advocated force, if necessary, saying that he would take the lead if called upon. No applause was heard at these words.

A NOTICEABLE DECISION.

MANHATTAN, Kan., July 12.—In the district court this morning Judge Spilman refused to dissolve an injunction against Homsley, original package agent. This is the first decision by a district judge under the late supreme court ruling and has been anxiously awaited. The decision was exhaustive and raises several new points. It will attract wide attention. The temperance people are jubilant. Homsley's case has been appealed to the supreme court.

BURGESS NOT GUILTY.

OLATHE, Kan., July 12.—The proceedings to disbar H. L. Burgess, an attorney and counsellor at law of the city, which has occupied the district court all this week, closed today. There were fourteen charges filed against Mr. Burgess and he was declared not guilty upon all of them.

AGAIN SHATTERED.

THE STEAMER TIOGA MOST UNFORTUNATE.

Another Terrific Explosion Wrecks and Fires the Huge Vessel.

Two Men Seriously Burned and Bruised—Much Speculation as to the Cause.

Vague and Probably Unfounded Talk of Spitework—Thirteen Corpses Reward Searchers for the First Accident's Victims—Twenty Fatalities Now Likely—The Day's Casualties.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 12.—Tonight another terrific explosion occurred on the big freight steamer Tioga that was wrecked last evening by an unexplained explosion in the hold. Fire again broke out and for a few moments it seemed as if the huge vessel and a cargo worth a quarter of a million dollars was doomed. The timely presence of fire engines, however, soon put a different face on matters, and the fire in a short interval, though still raging fiercely, seemed well under control.

Unlike last evening's explosion tonight's produced no loss of life and only two persons wounded.

The second disaster puts out of the question all attempts to learn to a certainty the number of victims in the first explosion. Up to tonight thirteen burned and mangled corpses had been taken from the fatal hold and one of the wounded in the county hospital had died. Conservative estimates put the probable fatalities at a total of at least twenty. What caused the explosions was late tonight a disputed question.

This was Captain Phelps' first trip on the vessel and there were rumors that all was not pleasant among his subordinates and crew. There is vague talk of spitework cutting a figure in the terrible affair, but such gossip seemed impossible of verification.

The two men injured tonight, were two men of the wrecking crew, Hans Christiansse and Thomas Johnson. Both men were taken out alive but seriously burned and bruised.

The list of the missing is uncertain. The gang of stevedores who were at work at the time of the explosion had been engaged by the foreman, John Neil, who was last seen alive standing by the hatch a moment before the explosion occurred. He had the only reliable list of the gang and until his body shall have been found it can not be known whether true information will be secured. Of the ships crew the following are missing: C. Levalli, lookout; William Cuthbon, watchman; Edward Fitzgibbon, a waiter; and three deck hands whose names Captain Phelps did not know.

The scene of the wrecked vessel today was even more desolate than when covered by the pall of last night's darkness. Thousands of people were there, the bridges and the docks on both sides the river being crowded. Before them laid the boat, nearly half under water. Behind the engines only a portion of the sides was above water, which filled the hold to the depth of fourteen feet. Wreckage and charred timbers were scattered about. Upon the top of the huge smoke stacks rested a large section of the cabin and all around it were scattered sections of the iron deck.

"How did the accident occur?" Captain Phelps was asked.

"No one can tell," he answered. "We had no gasoline nor naptha aboard. We did have 100 barrels of crude petroleum in the hold, but that would not have exploded. The remainder of the cargo was general merchandise, of which only the rear deck load had been taken off. William Palmer, a porter, took a lot of lamps into the hold and came forward to my cabin. A minute later the explosion came. It must have occurred when the stevedores were passing those lamps back and forth."

Henry Witherspoon, who was among the injured who was removed to the hospital this morning, died at that place this afternoon.

RAPID WORK OF FIRE.

MT. MORRIS, N. Y., July 12.—A fire broke out last night in the Royal salt block and is supposed to have started in a cooper shop at the east end. The fire rapidly worked its way to the refining room and packing house, the bulk packing house, the grainery room, one of the derricks and a number of cars on a switch beside the building, as well as a large tank on the south side holding 50,000 barrels of brine. By hard work the firemen succeeded in saving the boiler room, and this averted an explosion which would have been disastrous. The works adjoining cost $60,000, and improv