The Wichita Daily Eagle.

VOL. XIII, NO. 51. WICHITA, KANSAS, THURSDAY MORNING JULY 17, 1890. WHOLE NO. 1928.

IRRIGATION SURVEYS.

AN ITEM WHICH CAUSES DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Plumb Argues Against the Wholesale Retention of Lands From Settlement.

Senator Spooner Shows How Two-Fifths of the United States is Withheld by the Act.

The House Fighting for a Quorum—The Interstate Commerce Commission Will Order Grain Rates Reduced From Trans-Missouri Points to St. Louis and Chicago—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—In the senate a resolution was offered and referred calling on the secretary of state for information as to the arrest of A. J. Diaz, a American minister of the gospel at Havana.

The resolution offered yesterday as to transportation of bonded goods between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States over the Canadian Pacific railway was taken up.

An amendment was offered extending the scope of the inquiry to the Grand Trunk. Both were agreed to.

The senate bill extending to time of payment to purchasers of land of the Omaha Indians in Nebraska was passed.

A bill was introduced and referred to give Miss Jessie Fremont a pension of $2,000 a year.

A bill was introduced and referred to establish a limited postal and telegraph service.

At 1 o'clock the senate went into executive session to consider nominations of appraisers for merchandise under the custom administrative bill. The nomination of Thomas K. Irwin to be postmaster at Carthage, Mo., was confirmed.

The doors were reopened at 1:30 p. m.

The bill to establish a national military park at the battle field of Chickamaugua was passed.

The [illegible] then resumed consideration o. the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The pending amendment was that to increase the appropriation for surveying the public lands from $300,000 to $600,000. The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment that provoked discussion was the one increasing the item for topographic surveys from $200,000 to $300,000 and adding these words: "One half which sum shall be expended west of the 101st meridian and so much of the act of October 2, 1888, entitled 'An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889,' as provides for the selection and location of reservoirs and canals upon the public lands and the reservation of irrigable lands, is hereby repealed; provided, that reservoir and canal sites heretofore located or selected shall remain reserved from entry or settlement until otherwise provided by law."

Mr. Spooner announced his intention to vote for the amendment reported by the committee on appropriations. The cost of irrigation surveys had been placed, he said, at $7,000,000. His own opinion was that if it was to go on the cost would be nearer $70,000,000. Under the construction given to the act of 1888 by the interior department (and which construction he endorsed as correct), lands had been withdrawn from settlement covering two-fifths of the area of the United States, comprising 1,200,000 square miles, or 850,000,000 acres. For what and how long were these lands withdrawn? In order that the government might have reservoir sites and canal sites marked out for irrigation purposes. The Lord only knew how long it would take to carry out that plan. He thought that congress had made a great mistake when it appropriated a single dollar for the irrigation survey and the sooner it retracted that step the better it would be for the people.

Mr. Dawes, from the committee on appropriations, reported the Indian appropriation bill and said that immediately after the conclusion of the sundry civil appropriation bill he would ask the senate to consider it. As reported the bill carries an appropriation of $7,150,801.

The discussion was resumed and Mr. Plumb argued in support of the amendment and in general defense of the desert land law, the swamp land law and other land laws of the United States. He favored the repeal of the irrigation law, said that its retention meant that not a single acre of the public lands affected by it would ever be entered by any homestead settler, and charged that that was the object contemplated by the shrewd man who drew up that provision in the conference committee. It was curious, Mr. Plumb said, that senators who talked most about corporations and foreign land holding came from states which had given away more land to railroads and speculators than all the other states combined.

Mr. Call spoke of Major Howell as a distinguished scientist who is doing a good work in the interests of the people.

The discussion continued until 6 o'clock, when the senate adjourned without action on the pending amendment, having disposed of only three pages of the bill.

MAKE A LIST.

Secretary Blaine Asked to Name Spain's Grant for Free Sugar.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Senator Frye in reply to Secretary Blaine's letter of the 14th inst. has written as follows:

"Your letter leaves me in some doubts as to facts. I assume that your views are contained in what is known as the Hall amendment, that you know, for instance, what the Latin republics will receive of ours free from duty in compensation for free sugar. I assume that that amendment was the result of thorough investigation. The difficulty about it is this: The amount of sugar to be received from these states would be comparatively small and the consumer of sugar would receive no benefit from it. Your letter extends this idea of reciprocity to Cuba and Porto Rico. I admit if sugar is received free from these islands as well as from the Latin republics the people would be benefitted and sugar would be practically free. But will Spain admit into those islands free of duty the list of articles named in that amendment? Of course we could not enact a law more favorable to Spain than to the republics. Do you know what Spain would exchange for free sugar, and can you give a list of the articles she would receive? The better way probably would be to make the list she would receive, the controlling one for all these countries."

BRECKINRIDGE MAKES ARGUMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Representative Breckinridge, of Arkansas, made argument in his own behalf today before the house committee on election which is considering his title to his seat. He read a long brief by Attorney General Garland.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Prof. James R. Soley has been appointed assistant secretary of the navy.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A statement has been prepared at the postoffice department showing the operations of the office of the first assistant postmaster general during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

The total number of transactions in the appointment division of the department for the year is shown to have been 23,261, an average of nearly two thousand per month, or of eighty per day. Of this number there were 4,422 postoffices established, 1,024 discontinued. In fourth-class offices there were 9,056 appointments on account of resignations, 5,990, on account of removals and 638 on account of the death of postmasters. In presidential offices there were 253 appointments on account of resignations, 579 on account of expiration of commissions, 558 on account of removals.

The whole number of postoffices in operation in July 1, 1890, was 61,400, as against 58,999 in 1889, 57376 in 1888, 55,127 in 1887, and 40,021 in 1880, the increase during the last year being 3,401, the largest in the history of the country. The increase during 1888 was 1,623.

AFTER ABSENTEES.

Motion Before the House to Revoke Leaves of Absence.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The journal of the house having been read its approval was objected to and the yeas and nays was ordered and the journal was approved by 158 yeas to 8 nays. One hundred pairs were announced.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the land grant forfeiture bill.

Mr. Stockdale, of Mississippi, advocated the bill.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, reviewed the land grant legislation of congress and argued in favor of a forfeiture of all lands not earned within the time limited in the granting acts.

Mr. Hermann, of Oregon, favored the bill.

Pending further discussion the committee arose.

Mr. Sweney, of Iowa, presented the conference report on the bill authorizing the construction of bridges across the Iowa river at Wapello. Upon agreeing on the report, Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, raised the point of no quorum and a call of the house was ordered. Only 142 members, less than a quorum, responded to their names.

On motion of Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted directing the sergeant-at-arms to bring to the bar of the house such members as were absent without leave.

After waiting an hour and a half for a quorum to appear, Mr. Beckinridge moved that all leaves of absence be revoked.

Mr. Peters offered an amendment excepting those members absent on account of illness. Lost. Pending a vote on Mr. Breckinridge's motion, Mr. Bliss, of Michigan, moved an adjournment.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 77, nays 62—and the house adjourned.

WILL NOT EXCEED THE REVENUES.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Mr. Cannon, chairman of the house appropriations committee, emphatically denies that the appropriations by congress at this session for the current fiscal year will exceed the revenues. He estimates the appropriations at $350,000,000, and says: "The ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, are reported by the treasury at $402,083,000. Under existing laws there is no reason to anticipate a less sum from the ordinary revenues during 1891. The postal revenues for 1891 are estimated by the postmaster general at $65,414,000, making a total of $467,497,000. Deducting aggregate appropriations of $350,000,000, there will be a surplus of $117,497,000, which is more than ample to meet the requirements of the new pension law and the reduction of taxation from the enactment of the McKinley bill, estimated at $60,000,000."

REDUCED RATES.

The Western Grain Rates Found to be Excessive.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The interstate commerce commission has decided that it will issue an order making a reduction in grain rates from Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri to St. Louis and the Mississippi river and Chicago. Food product rates east of the Mississippi and not involved in other suits before the commission are not found to be excessive.

TWO ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The president today sent the following names to the senate:

Allured K. Nettleton, of Minnesota, to be an assistant secretary of the treasury.

James Russell Soilty, of Massachusetts, to be assistant secretary of the navy.

LAID TO REST.

General Fremont's Remains Placed in Trinity Cemetery.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The remains of Major General John C. Fremont were laid at rest this morning in Trinity cemetery. Distinguished soldiers, citizens of prominence and men who had been life long friends of the deceased were among those who attended the funeral services in St. Ignatius church. The body was dressed in black broad cloth. On the right lapel of the coat was pinned the badge of the "California Pioneers" and on the left that of the "Fremont Verein," organized in 1856 at Newark, N. J.

At 11 o'clock the funeral procession moved slowly up the middle aisle, the casket in front and preceded by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Richie, pastor of the church, who conducted the services. The pall bearers were General W. T. Sherman, General O. O. Howard, Colonel Floyd Clarkson, Mark D. Wilbur, ex-Governor Rodman L. Price, of New Jersey, ex-Governor Richard C. McCormick, of Arizona, (representing Rear-Admiral D. L. Braine), William Collgn, James E. Mettman, Francis D. Clark and Major George P. Edgar.

After the processional hymn the choir sang "Nearer, My God, To Thee," and "Lead, Kindly Light." Dr. Richie conducted the simple service of the Protestant Episcopal church. There was no sermon.

At the conclusion of the services at the church the funeral cortege moved up Fifth avenue, and thence to Trinity cemetery, where the remains were temporarily placed in the receiving vault.

PLEASURE SEEKERS DROWNED.

SANTA ANNA, Cal., July 16.—Lieutenant C. H. Donald-son, of company G, Twenty-fourth United States infantry, stationed at Fort Grant, Ariz., and Miss Lottie Spurgeon, daughter of W. H. Spurgeon, chairman of the county board of supervisors, were drowned yesterday at Newport Beach, a pleasure resort nine miles from this place.

COOK MAKES HIS ESCAPE.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 16.—A detective from St. Louis arrived this morning with papers for Cook's arrest and was much chagrined to find his man gone. Cook is wanted in St. Louis for stealing three typewriters. The detectives say he is an escaped English convict and an all around crook of great ability.

WORLD'S FAIR SUB-COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 16.—The subcommittee on the permanent organization of the world's fair commission held its first meeting this morning at 10 o'clock. The committee will hold daily meetings for the next two weeks and it is desirable that the gentlemen at the head of the centennial exhibition of 1876 be consulted and their experience taken advantage of.

OHIO'S TICKET.

THE REPUBLICANS SELECT THEIR CANDIDATES.

Ex-Governor Foraker Makes a Speech, Taking all Blame of Recent Defeat.

The Wholesale Slaughter Only an Impetus to Renewed Efforts—He Wishes to Bury the Past.

The Platform Endorses Everything From Harrison Down—Minnesota Alliance Men Meet to Form an Independent Party—No Nomination at Nashville—General Politics.

CLEVELAND, O., July 16.—The delegates to the Republican state convention were tardy in assembling this morning and it was 11:30 when Hon. A. E. Brinsmade, chairman of the state central committee, rapped for order. The convention was held in Music hall. The interior of the building had been beautifully decorated with flags. Around and in front of the galleries were displayed the portraits of Lincoln, Garfield, Hayes, Logan, Harrison, Grant, Blaine, Sheridan and Foraker.

Ex-Governor Foraker, the temporary chairman, came upon the stage with Colonel Brinsmade. His appearance was the signal for prolonged and enthusiastic cheering. Rev. Dr. S. P. Spicer opened the convention with prayer. At the conclusion of a short speech by Colonel Brinsmade the ex-governor was introduced and delivered an address.

The chairman called upon Mr. Foraker to speak and in substance the ex-governor said: "I want to talk chiefly about the campaign upon which we are entering, but I have a few words to say first concerning that of last year. We did not come out of the last contest very well. We lost the governorship, the general assembly and the United States senatorship, the three great objective purposes of the canvass, and later as a consequence, we lost also the lieutenant governorship, the control of all the state institutions and only time and the next election can tell how many representatives in congress. It was a slaughter not only for the head of the ticket but all along the line. A great many people got hurt who did not even dream of such a thing. Who supposed they were entirely out of harm's way. The tax payer, whose burdens were being constantly lightened, must now confront deficit revenues and an increase of eight millions of local indebtedness and our dissatisfied German friends of Cincinnati, who, in the name of personal liberty deserted us and fought with this enemy, for their Sunday beer, find to their consternation and amazement that they have only brought on themselves and their fellow citizens a famine of water. Naturally much has been said as to the causes of this defeat. Some of this talk has been profitable but most of it has been worse than profitless. It is gratifying, therefore, to realize, that we have reached a point in the progress of time and events when it is our duty to quit looking backward. From now henceforward let every Republican look to the front. The last campaign should be remembered only in so far as it teaches lessons of benefit for the future. All connected with it that may be the cause of criticism or bitterness of feeling should be forgotten, but if there be those who must have a victim, those whose minds are so constituted that they can not be satisfied without definitely finding fault, to all such I have an appeal to make. My appeal is that you place the blame upon me. Whether it be just or unjust for you to do so I shall not stop to question. Neither shall I utter a word of complaint, but, on the contrary, bear most gladly all that bitterest enemy can imagine as appropriate to be laid upon my shoulders, if thereby I can in the slightest degree promote the common good of our common cause. What happens to me or to any other individual is of no consequence in a political sense, to anybody, but what happens to the great Republican party is of the highest concern to all. No matter, therefore, what may have been the causes, no matter who may have been at fault, no matter what Republicans may have voted for the Democratic candidate it is all of the past and only heart burnings and dissensions can be the result of cherishing such recollections.

Away then with bitterness, away with animosity, away with prejudice, away with rivalry, away with everything that stands between our party and our party's triumph.

The governor then referred to the administration of Governor Campbell, and pointed out the instances in which it had violated its pledge on the stump. He referred in eulogistic terms to Sherman, McKinley and Foster; praised the administration of President Harrison and the work of the Republican congress.

Foraker's speech occupied nearly an hour in its delivery and the speaker was loudly applauded at different points, his arraignment of the Campbell administration being greatly enjoyed by the delegates. The convention then took a recess until 2:30 o'clock.

The convention reconvened shortly before 3 o'clock. The committee on permanent organization reported ex-Governor Foraker for permanent chairman but he declined to accept the honor. There were cries of "no, no," and Congressman A. C. Thompson, of Portsmouth, was chosen permanent chairman. After a short speech, Chairman Thompson called for the order of business.

The report of the committee on resolutions was passed for a time and Colonel A. T. Brinsmade presented the name of Daniel J. Ryan for secretary of state. The nomination was made by acclamation and Mr. Ryan made a speech of acceptance.

Attorney General D. K. Watson presented the name of Judge Thaddens A. Minshall for supreme judge and the nomination was made by acclamation.

The platform was adopted amid prolonged cheering.

Frank J. McCollough, of Logan county, and C. A. Flickinger, of Lucas county, were nominated for members of board of public works. Before the first ballot had been completed, McColloch had received 327 votes to 76 for Mr. Flickinger and his nomination was made unanimous.

At this point Congressman Morey, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the platform, which was as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

We heartily endorse the wise and conservative administration of President Harrison. We also fully approve the wise action of the Republicans of both houses of congress in fulfilling the pledges of the party in legislation upon the coinage of silver, the revision of the tariff, the passage of the federal election law, the disability pension bill and other measures of national importance. That the thanks of the country are due to the Republican congress and Speaker Reed for amending the rules of the house so that the business of the country can be done by the people's representatives.

We cordially endorse the honest, wise and patriotic administration of Governor Foraker. We denounce the Democratic legislature for its corruptness, its extravagance and its partisanship. Pretending to be the party and the representative of the poor, it elected to the United States senate a New York speculator and railroad magnate, whose only entitlement to the office was his liberality in contributing money to corrupt politics and whose residence in Ohio was for office only.

The Republicans of Ohio warmly commend the McKinley tariff bill as passed by the house of representatives, as a wise measure, calculated to protect and defend.

We most heartily endorse the action of the Republican congress in passing the disability pension bill, yet we do not regard it as the full recognition of the great debt of obligation which the government and the people owe to those heroic men by reason of whose sacrifices and devotion the union was saved and the government restored. We do further repeat our declaration in favor of a just and fair service pension graded according to length of service.

We reaffirm in the most earnest and emphatic manner the duty of congress to faithfully and fully carry out the declaration of the national convention of 1888 of the Republican party that it will provide by a fair and impartial law for a free and honest popular ballot in every congressional district of the United States so as to secure to every citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, the right to cast one free ballot and to have that ballot duly counted.

We demand protection for the wool industry equal to that accorded to the most favored manufacturers of wool, so that in due time American wool growers will supply all wool of every kind required for consumption in the United States.

MINNESOTA FARMERS.

A State Convention Meets to Take Independent Action.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 16.—The special meeting of the Farmers' Alliance was called to order this morning at 10 o'clock in the house of representatives by the president, R. J. Hall. Mr. Hall in announcing the purpose for which the convention was called stated that the farmers of Minnesota had assembled for the purpose of deciding upon taking some independent action. The convention had been called upon the urgent demand of sub-alliances throughout the states. "You delegates," said President Hall, "have a great work ahead of you. This means the beginning of a new political party and I hope that you will return to your homes with the knowledge that your work is well done."

While the committee on credentials was preparing its report Mr. Donnelly was called upon for a short address. Mr. Donnelly said he had no desire to address this gathering at length as there were two renowned speakers to follow him.

"Our enemies," said Mr. Donnelly, "have been filling the newspapers with declarations that this Alliance has been rent to pieces. But the Alliance has gone on growing until, today, we have over 1,200 subordinate Alliances. It is the greatest growth ever seen in this state. Today we see the results. This room is filled with farmers and each is here for a great purpose. I have been astonished how the newspapers have been levelled to this Alliance. They are greatly interested in us. But they say I am scheming against you. I will here challenge any man to get up and say that I have written to him any letter asking his political support. I am opposed to being a candidate for governor and I here say that I will support the man nominated."

The second speaker of the morning was Hon. W. W. Erwin, of this city. The sentiments of his address were in harmony with the feelings of the farmers and the speaker was loudly applauded. His address was filled with scathing rebukes against capital. His words were seemingly the unexpressed opinion of every farmer. The representatives of the sons of the soil sat with wide opened mouth and drank in the eloquent utterances as they fell from the lips of their newly acquired champion.

The convention then took a recess till 2 p. m. Some delay was caused this afternoon by the committee on credentials failing to report at the appointed hour. There were present between 500 and 600 delegates.

CHEROKEE POLITICS.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., July 16.—The leaders of the Downing party have decided on the 11th day of August next to hold their convention for the purpose of nominating candidates of their party for first and second chiefs of the Cherokee nation. The power of nominating is in the hands of a few men called captains. These captains are appointed every two years by the leaders of each district or county. During the convention the captains separate themselves from among the crowd and go into the bushes and decide who they want for chief, and then inform the convention, there being no appeal from their choice. This system has become very obnoxious and unsatisfactory to the most intelligent and progressive of the Downing party, they being in favor of the primary method used in the states. In an interview with Mr. Gideon Morgan, secretary of the coming convention, who is opposed to the captain system and talks freely on the subject, he said that unless the primary method is adopted at the August convention there will be a radical split in the ranks. He says there will be a new party formed called the reform party, whose platform will be in favor of selling the Cherokee strip at an early date, and allotting the home tract. Mr. Morgan says that everything indicates that the captains are in favor of renominating the present incumbent, Chief Mayes, for a second term. This stand taken by them is not to be wondered at as they are holding fat offices under the Mayes administration. Another element of the Downing party, opposed to Mayes' renomination, is composed of the Grand Army men who have recently organized several lodges in the Cherokee nation. This organization will oppose Mayes because he is a Democrat, and went south during the war, and all his appointments since he has been chief executor have been given to southern men.

TENNENSSEE DEMOCRATS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 16.—Nothing unusual transpired in the Democratic convention today. The balloting proceeded quietly and there was no expression of result late this afternoon. Two ballots taken give Patterson and Baxter a slight increase over last night's ballot, their gains coming from Buchanan, the Wheeler's candidate.

The state Democratic convention took five ballots today for governor with no material change in the relative strength of the several candidates.

ANDERSON GETS THE DELEGATION.

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., July 16.—Enough precincts have been heard from this evening to elect delegates for Congressman John A. Anderson, as against Governor Harvey. The city went 200 to 50 for Anderson. The delegation will be for Judge Little for second choice.

THE CRIKET MATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 16.—In the international cricket match, Canada vs. United States, the Canadian team yesterday finished their first inning with a total of 141 runs. They immediately started their second inning and made only 97 runs. This gave them a total of 238 for the two innings or thirty-one less than the United States made in their single Monday and the latter team is therefore an easy winner of the match.

A. G. A. R. COURT MARTIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 16.—The quarrel between the white and colored people of the Grand Army of the Republic has resulted in an order from the commander-in-chief of a court martial to try Captain Jacob Gray, past commander of the department of the Gulf, on several charges preferred by Joseph A. Mower, president of No. 1, and a member of the commander-in-chief's staff recently sent here to investigate the status of the rival posts. The court will meet July 24.

FOR STATE'S RIGHTS

THE DEMAND OF THE TEMPERANCE UNION.

Decisions Allowing Unrestricted Sale of Liquor Denounced as Revolutionary.

The States' Officials Urged to Use all Means to Circumvent the Law as Construed.

Speedy Congressional Action Appealed for—The Argument Set Forth Against Resubmission—Original Packages and Temperance Matters.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 16.—The representative Kansans from all parts of the state are gathering here and the hotel corridors present a fine appearance this morning. The day's convention has been called to formulate an expression against the original package sale of liquors and to urge upon congress the passage of a bill which will allow the state to restrict the sale of liquor regardless of interstate commerce regulations.

The first session was held at 3:30 o'clock and the afternoon trains brought many delegates. Two afternoon meetings were held at the same time, one at representative hall, presided over by James A. Troutman of Topeka, president of the State Temperance union. The other in the senate chamber, presided over by Vice President Rev. D. C. Milner, of Manhattan. Among the speakers announced are Judge Joel Holt, Beloit; United States District Attorney J. W. Ady, Newton; Judge L. Hanback, Osborne; Judge J. F. Herrick, Newton; Hon. W. E. Stanley, Wichita; Captain J. B. Johnson, Topeka; Judge Nelson Case, Oswego; Rev. E. C. Boaz, Ottawa; Judge N. C. Webb, Topeka; Manford Schoonover, Garnett; Hon. J. M. Miller, Council Grove; Hon. George R. Peck, Topeka; Rev. A. S. Embree, Leavenworth; Rev. D. C. Milner, Manhattan.

Resolutions were as follows: The assumption by a federal judge that he has power to restrain the local officers of a state, whose duty it is to investigate alleged violations of the statutes of a state from making any such investigations, is in direct violation of congressional legislation but is at once destructive of our local judicial system. It is a glaring departure from the early practice of the federal government and is antagonistic to the universally conceded theory that the state authorities are supreme within the sphere of their action. We demand of congress such speedy legislation as will permit the state governments to have full, complete and exclusive power to regulate, control or prohibit the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors within the borders of each state. We tender hearty thanks to Governor Lyman U. Humphrey for his efforts in behalf of good order and the just observance of the laws of the state, and we commend Attorney General L. B. Kellogg for his able efforts in behalf of the state control of the liquor traffic.

Resolved, That we deem it right and the duty of our state authorities to test the unprecedented decision recently handed down restraining officials from the performance of their sworn duties under our constitution and laws, and we pledge to Governor Lyman U. Humphrey and Attorney General L. B. Kellogg the support of the people whom we represent in every lawful effort they may deem it their duty to make to protect the state against this new invasion of rights.

Resolved, That this convention of 3,000 delegates, representing every county in Kansas, send greetings to the temperance people of Nebraska and extend to them sympathy and support in their gallant fight against the saloon.

Resolved, That this convention urge upon our delegation in congress the imperative necessity of such immediate legislation as will give relief from the original package decision of the United States supreme court.

Resolved, That the chairman of this convention be requested to appoint a committee of fifteen, of whom five shall be practicing attorneys, five farmers and five business men, who shall act as an advisory body to aid the law officers of the state in such way as they may desire in the vigorous enforcement of the prohibitory laws of the state.

Resolved, Thas the temperance people of Kansas are hereby requested to send such material support as will fully indemnify any officer against pecuniary loss resulting from the lawful discharge of his official duties.

Resolved, That we call upon our people of Kansas in all parts of the state to give earnest and unwearied attention to the election of members of the next legislature whose attitude towards prohibition will not be doubtful.

Following is a copy of a telegram sent to the Kansas congressional delegates, care of Hon. John J. Ingalls, Washington:

A delegate temperance convention 3,000 strong now in session in Topeka, representing every county in the state, sends greeting to our representatives in congress with the most earnest hope that no time may be needlessly lost in perfecting such legislation as will give Kansas and other states most needed relief from the oppression of the saloon in its new form.

J. K. HUDSON,
Chairman Committee on Resolutions.

Report of the committee on resolutions: The temperance people of Kansas in delegate convention assembled submit the following address:

The question of prohibition legislation was submitted to a direct vote of the people of Kansas at the general election held in November, A. D. 1880, and adopted at every election for state officers since that time. A direct issue has been made of this question. At each successive session of the legislature since the adoption of the prohibitory amendment the statutes supplemental to and in aid of the constitutional provisions have been made more vigorous and effectual. In almost every representative district this question has been the important and controlling issue for the last ten years. At all these elections and during all these years the sentiment in favor of prohibition has increased to such an extent that now it can be said with absolute truth that by the deliberate judgment of the people of Kansas, prohibition is as much favored as a part of our organic law, as the homestead provisions of the constitution. In view of these facts the demand for resubmission is not only uncalled for, but entirely indefensive. The battle for prohibition has been fought in accordance with all the forms of law and fairly won. The good people of Kansas never fought but they conquered. The young state is a child of victory; it was born with its face to the rising sun and by the law of its origin, it can never take a backward step. We demand for the people of Kansas the same right to regulate and control the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors that both sacred and profane history records, has been exercised by every civilized government that ever existed on the face of the earth. For more than one thousand years local restrictive legislation has been directed by nations, states, counties, cities, and all other political subdivisions known to civil government against the blighting influences and the exorbitant vices of this monstrous evils. Centuries has made this self evident agent of destruction the subject of local control and management and such remedial agencies have been applied as would prove most effective in different localities. In view, therefore, of the historical fact that vinuous, fermented and distilled liquors have from time immemorial been the subject of local regulation and control, we respectfully protest against the idea that the nefarious traffic in intoxicating liquors is so protected by the provisions of our federal constitution that it is beyond the reach and above the power of state legislation. We do not believe that it was the intention of the framers of our fundamental law to protect a traffic against which all people in all ages have directed their best efforts in restrictive legislation in the attempt to lessen its evils and destroy its baneful power.

We earnestly protest against the establishment of "original package" saloons in our state as being in defiance of public sentiment, in violation of positive local law, as against common right, as hostile to good order, as encouraging lawlessness, as productive of crime, and as being the "sum of all villainies," and we do hereby publicly proclaim our hostility to these dens of wickedness and pledge every lawful effort to suppress them. The state of Kansas is the homestead of prohibition and prohibition acquired its right to the soil of our state by permanent occupancy and by making lasting and valuable improvements. The metes and bounds of its possessions are exterior lines of the state. Its warranty deed is recorded in the hearts of the people, and the muniments of title can be seen in every church building, school house and happy home in our prosperous state. It is the fairest inheritance ever given to a contented people and the rum power has no mortgage on it.

AGAINST THE PACKAGE AGENT.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 16.—Judge Foster refused this morning to grant a writ of habeas corpus to Frank C. McGuire, of Lyons, the original package agent. McGuire had received a box containing fifty bottles of whisky tied up in pasteboard boxes. He opened the box and sold a number of the bottles. He was arrested, tried and given 105 days in jail. Judge Foster holds that the original package was broken by the opening of the large box. McGuire will have to serve out his sentence.

CONSIDERING PHILLIPS' DECISION.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 16.—The opinion of Judge Phillips in the original package cases has been received by Judge Foster. Judge Foster is preparing his decision today, which will probably be handed down tomorrow with Judge Phillips' decision. Judge Foster refuses to make known Judge Phillips' decision, but it is generally believed to be in favor of the original package men and the temperance people are very indignant.

A TEMPERANCE CRUSADE LIKELY.

EMPORIA, Kan., July 16.—A monstrous temperance meeting was held here last night. Over 3,000 persons were present. Prof. Wilkinson, Judge Culver and others delivered addresses. There was also a torch-light procession and numerous and appropriate transparencies were displayed. The town is thoroughly stirred up and a vigorous war will probably be inaugurated against the supreme court saloons running here.

A NEW MOVE BY LIQUOR MEN.

LAWRENCE, Kan., July 16.—United States Deputy Marshal Walker served upon Sheriff Clark and County Attorney Nevison today a summons from Judge Foster, of Topeka, restraining them from meddling with the business of Wieffluhle and Marshall, two original package dealers here. This is a new move by the liquor men and the result will be awaited with much interest.

WILL BOYCOTT "PACKAGE" DEFENDERS.

OLATHE, Kan., July 16.—The council passed a resolution last night of sympathy with any move of the citizens to suppress original package houses and will not employ or retain in any city department any one sympathizing with such houses.

THE PRYOR CREEK ROBBERS.

Temple Identified as the Man Working with Turlington.

SEDALIA, Mo., July 16.—Sheriff Ellis R. Smith returned tonight from Fort Worth, Tex., where he has been to satisfy himself that Temple is the same man who was arrested here with Turlington for shooting a brakeman east of this city. He found that Temple and the Smith arrested here with Turlington are one and the same. The story that two letters found in the effects of a demi-mondane who committed suicide in Fort Worth a week ago were from Temple criminating himself in the late robberies, was a sensational fake sent out for effect. The marshal, who was responsible for the fable, said he had to give the reporters something to satisfy them. However, the testimony, aside from the confessions of Temple and Turlington, which agree in the smallest details, is such as to convict them of the Pryor creek robbery.

It is very doubtful, however, whether or not these men had anything whatever to do with the Santa Fe robbery. Sheriff Smith is of the opinion that a small amount of the Pryor Creek money may be recovered.

Hensley, who furnished Turlington the revolver with which he shot Sheriff Cranmer, says he saw one $50 bill in Turlington's possession, the latter claiming that he had five more just like it. The interest in the case seems to be quite intense and but for the fact that Turlington will be hanged at the expense of Cooper county, both robbers would doubtless get the longest terms in the penitentiary.

SUSPICION VERIFIED.

The Pendleton Divorce Papers Forged and the Marriage a Sham.

FORT WORTH, Tex., July 16.—This afternoon Colonel Wynne, of the firm of Ball, Wynne & McCart, received a dispatch from Bob McCart, who is now in Chicago, which is as follows:

CHICAGO, July 15.—Colonel Wynne Fort Worth, Tex.: The clerk of the court produces the Pendleton divorce papers a forgery. McCART.

This is the most conclusive statement yet secured of the true condition of affairs in this case. There is no longer room to doubt that the papers are forgeries. The evidence which has been gathered to prove the infamy of W. S. Pendleton has at last about shaken the confidence out of Mrs. Fanning, sister of the girl he has so disgraced, and she has nearly lost all the esteem she once had for him and the belief that he was an honorable gentleman.

Mrs. Fanning told a reporter today that she had come to the conclusion that Pendleton had deceived Addie Cullen and all her family. What to do she did not know. She believes now that the divorce is a forgery and that his marriage in New Orleans was a base falsehood. No one knows where Pendleton and Miss Cullen are at the present time.

FIREMAN AND BRAKEMAN KILLED.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 16.—A freight train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad ran into a stalled freight train on the same road last night near Hartford station. D. A. Wendall, fireman, and A. L. Furr, brakeman, were killed.

AN ENGINEER KILLED.

OLATHE, Kan., July 16.—A collision between two freights on the Southern Kansas railroad occurred this morning at 2 o'clock one-half mile west of Wellsville. Engineer Ross was instantly killed. The wreck will cost the road nearly $[illegible]. The operator at Wellsville is said to have misinterpreted the orders for the trains to pass at Wellsville and did not stop the north bound train.

BASELESS CHARGES.

NO MISCONDUCT BY SUPERINTENDENT MESERVE.

Special Agent Reynolds Prepares His Report on the Investigation at Haskell.

The Cheyenne Leaders Abandon Their Opposition to the Negotiations at Darlington Agency.

Fresh Courage Taken by the Progressives—Probabilities of Reaching an Early Agreement—Harper County's Successful Alliance Meeting—General Western Gossip.

LAWRENCE, Kan., July 16.—Special Agent Reynolds, of the United States Indian commission, has prepared his report of his investigation into the charges against Superintendent Meserve, of the Haskell institute, the Indian school located here. He finds that the charges of misconduct were not based on fact.

BARBER COUNTY SPEED MEETING.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

KIOWA, Kan., July 16.—At a meeting of the Barber and Harper County Breeders' association held in this place last Saturday, the following program was adopted for their forthcoming speed meeting which will be held in connection with the Barber county fair at Kiowa, October 6, 7 and 8, 1890:

One-year-old trotting stake $30 added.

Two-year-old trotting stake $25 added.

Three-year-old trotting stake $30 added.

Gentlemen roadsters $10 added. Open to any who has never entered in other than roadster's class.

Stallion stake $40 add. that have made season in Barber and Harper counties.

"Free for all trot" open to Barber and Harper counties, only $50 added.

Cow-pony race, purse $20. None eligible except those used regularly for handling cattle. 10 per cent entrance.

One-half mile dash, stake $20 added.

One mile running and repeat $25 added.

ENTRANCE PAYABLE AUG. 1, SEPT. 1, OCT. 1				
1-year-old	$10,	2.50	2.50	5.00
2-year-old	10,	2.50	2.50	5.00
3-year-old	12,	3.00	3.00	6.00
Roadsters	5,	1.00	2.00	2.00
Stallions	15,	5.00	5.00	5.00
Free for all	15,	5.00	5.00	5.00
Half-mile dash	10,	2.50	2.50	5.00
Mile, repeat run	15,	5.00	5.00	5.00

Time of entrance closes August 1, 1890.

Moneys are to be divided as follows: 60 per cent, 30 per cent, and 10 per cent.

The time for holding fall meeting is changed to October 6, 7, and 8, 1890.

Motion carried that the next meeting be held at Hazelton, August 30, at 2 p. m.

Stake entries eligible only to members of the Breeder's association any one desiring to make an entry in stake race can become a member of the association on application to the secretary prior to August 1, which will be acted on at next meeting, August 30, adjourned. Entries to be made with H. B. Steck, Hazelton, Kan.

THE ALLIANCE AT ANTHONY.

ANTHONY, Kan., July 15.—[Special correspondence]. Yesterday was the farmer's day in Harper county. It was the occasion of their grand county rally. At 10 o'clock the Alliance procession began to move and for over an hour the yeomanry of Harper county moved in column of teams through our streets. Everybody in gala dress, with banners flying, bands of music interspersed along the line and mottoes displayed. "Equal rights to all" was the commonest motto, making the affair look like a Republican display as that is the motto of the Republican party. After a dinner in the court house grounds, al fresco, speaking was the order of the day. Ben Terrell, national lecturer of the Alliance, spoke first, and was followed by S. M. Scott, lecturer for the Seventh district of Kansas. Both speakers urged the farmers to educate themselves in the science of government, and to stick together. Taken altogether the display was a fine one and creditable to the farmers of the county.

Court convened this morning, Judge C. W. Ellis, presiding. It will adjourn either today or tomorrow morning, no business being done but hearing motions.

The Anthony Roller mills have been sold by Poorman Bros. to Forbes & Croft. The purchasers are grain buyers of this place, and with the mill and their shipping business it will make a good grain market of Anthony.

A slight rain fell last night, but not enough to help corn much, unless there shall be more in a day or two.

A meeting was called for last night to appoint delegates to the temperance rally at Topeka, but as only five or six got together, nothing was done. Today a paper was signed by a few, delegating Rev. Jackson to represent this county in Troutman's convention.

The county normal institute began its sessions Monday morning under charge of County Superintendent Miss H. M. Wolfe. The instructors are Professor Hall, of Harper, Professor White, of Anthony, and Professor Brockway, of Attica. An attendance of about 100 is expected.

OKLAHOMA VILLAGE INCORPORATED.

OKLAHOMA CITY, I. T., July 16.—The village of Oklahoma was incorporated today by the board of county commissioners, T. J. Watson, D. W. Gibbs, H. Overholtzer, S. Frisk and Nelson Dutton were named as trustees. The injunction proceedings brought by George E. Thornton to restrain the board from holding South Oklahoma in the corporation were dismissed by Judge Hainmer.

INDIANS COMING TO TERMS.

EL R