When you advertise, your main object should be to associate your name with your goods. Make a distinct statement.

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Substitutions of well-known advertised articles seem to be the order of the day. We deem it only justice to our patrons to warn our readers against this form of piracy. When you want an article, ask your merchant or druggist for it, and don't accept a substitute.

VOL. XV, NO. 69. WICHITA KANSAS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1891. WHOLE NO. 2259.

BITTING BROS.

The warm weather isn't by any means all over yet—there's plenty of it to come. You can wear a fur-lined overcoat when the sun is trying to melt you, but you'll feel a good deal more comfortable if you don't do anything of the kind. A very wise proceeding would be to invest in our flannel, drap de ete, mohair, serge or other summer fabric garments. Perhaps you want to know just where the wisdom comes in. Well, it comes in right hore: The prices of them have been cut down to a point which makes them the biggest bargain ever offered in that line. Seersucker coats and vests for 50c.

BITTING BROS,
One-Price Clothiers, Hatters, Furnishers.
126 & 128 - Douglas Ave.

Great and Glorious News

Just released and turned over to the City Shoe Store by the officers:

Twenty-six hundred pairs of Ladies Slippers. Eleven hundred pairs of Ladies Button Shoes. Thirteen hundred pairs of Mens Shoes, and an immense lot of Childrens Shoes.

These Shoes run from a medium quality to the Finest French Kid, English vestings and Cloth Tops.

In Mens Shoes, from Medium Calf to the Finest French Calf, Kangaroo and Cordovan.

We do not intend to have a single pair of these left by the 1st of September. They will be sold regardless of Cost.

It will pay you to lay in a supply of shoes now for your family to last at least a year.

City Shoe Store,
156 North Main St.
D. HAYS, Manager.

LADIES
Fine Shoes
$1.75
Worth
$2.50.

The H. L. SHOBER CO.
312 East Douglas Ave.
A. E. SHOBER, Manager.

This is the Time of Year to Buy Suspenders.
Need a Pair. Don't You?
DAVIS & FOUTS
146 N. MAIN STREET

C. O. PAGE & CO
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.
Rubber and Leather Belting, Hydrant Hose, Packing, Etc.
Agents for Favorite Stove and Range Co. Best in the World.
518 East Douglas Avenue

J. P. ALLEN,
Druggist.
Everything Kept in a Firstclass Drug Store
108 EAST DOUGLAS AVE.
WICHITA, - - - KAN.

J. R. HOLLIDAY,
WICHITA GROCERY
Bulk Seeds a Specialty.
All Goods Warranted.
Tel. 295. 217 East Douglas.

2 Grand Specials 2

Saturday, Aug 8th

8:30 A. M.

And last all day if the goods hold out long enough.

1000 Ladies and Misses Hats at

5 Cts Each.

See window.

200 Pure Silk Vests, all colors, worth $1.00, at

49 Cts Each

GLOBE, 150 N. MAIN ST

M. B. COHN,

KINGFISHER NOTES.

KINGFISHER, Ok., August 6.—[Special.]—The county institute is now in session with an attendance of forty-three. A finer looking company of teachers is not to found anywhere. They are a credit, not only to Kingfisher county, but to Oklahoma. Rev. J. H. Parker, the county superintendent, deserves great credit for the present school status of this county.

Maj. Weitzel is ever ready to investigate anything that may hinder the carrying out of the orders of his department.

Joe Post is the same industrious, energetic man as of yore. While Joe looks out for Joe, he is a mighty good man to have in a town.

Jake Admire is sawing wood, but the pile is nearly sawed up. The Free Press is all that could be desired of a weekly.

The Democrats declined to send a representative to El Reno. The weather was too hot.

Col. Prouty is preparing a thesis on mosquitos and taking life easy.

The city was never in better financial condition than at the present. There has been only one failure since the opening.

The Salvation Army is one of the features of the town, Unlike the music of this organization generally, their's is sweet. They conduct themselves in an orderly manner, and the citizens give them substantial encouragement. Joe Post gives them a hall rent free.

Big hearted Will Grimes is in the town and has his weather eye on that fair and happy land of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, upon which the herds of tabooed cattle are grazing. William will make it warm for the cattlemen.

The institute passed a resolution pledging their aid in furthering Oklahoma's exhibit at the world's Columbian exposition.

The story that is being circulated that the Cheyenne Indians have taken allotments adjoining Kingfisher is not true. Not one allotment has been taken about Kingfisher and mighty few anywhere else. Not to exceed a dozen Indians have been encamped anywhere in this vicinity for any lehgth of time. The Indians will probably not take allotments near Kingfisher. They prefer living together, as far from the towns as possible.

Excavations are being made for a two story brick, 100x25, with a nine foot basement. Contract price $5,000.

A two story bank building is to be built at once by Nebraska parties.

Colorado parties will erect a brick building 50x100 at once.

The people are happy in the prospects of crops.

Jake Admire has an office that is a daisy; for comfort not equalled in the territory.

There is an absolute necessity of bridging the Cimarron and the citizens are realizing this and a good substantial bridge will be the result.

EL RENO ETCHINGS.

EL RENO, Ok., August 6.—[Special.]—New Mexico, as well as Kansas and Texas, holds a hand in the game to keep the outlet and Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations closed. The New Mexico cattlemen feed, clothe and supply with money a number of Cheyenne bands of Indians, with the understanding that they will not take their lands or money from the government. There should be a force of ten allotting agents put in the field at once—western men, men who are anxious to get these lands open. As it now stands, the only thing the alloters seem to want is to nurse the job. There have been made 190 out of 3,300 allotments. At this rate there will be no end to it.

The Republicans are now on the move. A mass convention will soon be called, and the living issues in Oklahoma will be discussed.

The members of the late lamented legislature are anxious to have a special session called, as their exchequer is becoming low. They will agree not to touch capital matters or anything else, but it is greatly to be feared and desired that the governor will say "Nixey."

Cotton is beginning to fall and the outlook is good for a big crop.

The Choctaw road is graded to Oklahoma City, and only awaits the iron to put on trains.

Logan county has surpassed the expectations of all in the way of productions.

O. Beeson, the world's fair commissioner, is sending out circulars to the different papers, and is doing good work in the way of Oklahoma's exhibit.

AN ITALIAN ON A TEAR.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 6.—Michael Sintoro, an Italian, twenty years of age, went on a spree this afternoon. He was not accustomed to American whisky, and his indulgence in that intoxicant made him crazy drunk. At the corner of Independence and Prospect avenues he drew a revolver and began firing about promiscuously. Policeman John Kennally attempted to arrest him, when the Italian turned the weapon against the officer and fired. The bullet struck the officer's star and made only a slight wound. Policeman M. J. Newall went to his comrade's aid to arrest the unruly Italian. Sintoro then turned the weapon on Newall, but it missed fire twice. Newell then fired and shot the Italian in the breast, inflicting a fatal wound.

ARBITRATION.

LONDON, August 6.—In the house of commons yesterday William Cremer gave notice that at the next session he would introduce a resolution in favor of the conclusion of a treaty between England and the United States, by which the two nations will agree to submit to arbitration all differences that may arise between them and which they are unable to adjust through the usual diplomatic channels.

LUNATICS AT LARGE.

AUBURN, N. Y., August 6.—This morning seventeen insane convicts escaped from one of the worst wards in the state insane asylum. There is great excitement in the city, as only five of them have been recaptured.

FRIENDS OF THE FLAG.

CLOSING SESSION OF THE DETROIT ENCAMPMENT.

The Candidate of the Empire State Elected Commander on the Second Ballot.

A Long and Exciting Debate on the Reports of the Special Committes on the Color Line Question.

The Recommendations of General Veazey Rejected by the Convention by an Overwhelming Vote—Proceedings of Kindred Bodies in Session at Detroit—Notes of the Day's Proceedings.

DETROIT, August 6.—Immediately after the meeting of the encampment this morning the election of a commander-in-chief was declared to be the first business in order. There were four candidates—John Palmer, of Albany, N. Y.; A. G. Weissert, of Milwaukee, Wis.; W. P. Smedburg, of California, and S. H. Hurst, of Ohio. Benjamin E. Briant, of Wisconsin, placed Weissert in nomination. The nomination was seconded by the states of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Kentucky. Corporal Tanner, of New York, placed Palmer in nomination, and Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania seconded the nomination. J. J. Hollingsworth, of Ohio, nominated Hurst, and W. H. L. Barnes, of California, nominated Smedburg. The latter's nomination was seconded by Nebraska, Kansas, Oregon, Washington and Alaska, New Mexico and Idaho. Just before the ballot opened Hurst, Ohio's candidate, withdrew in favor of Palmer.

The election was by secret ballot, a very slow and tedious method. The announcement of the first ballot, with Palmer in the lead, indicated his election. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the New York delegates during the second ballot, when Palmer led from the start. At the conclusion of the ballot California changed its entire vote to Palmer, amid prolonged cheering. An enthusiastic delegate at this juncture moved that Palmer's election be declared unanimous, and it prevailed amid the wildest enthusiasm.

Capt. John Palmer, the new commander-in-chief, was born on Staten Island, N. Y., March 22, 1842, and has a splendid war record. He enlisted in the Ninety-first New York volunteers September 1, 1861, and was constantly with that regiment until it was mustered out, July 3, 1865, taking part in all its engagements. He was seriously injured at the battle of Five Forks.

The other officers elected were as follows: Senior vice commander-in-chief, Henry M. Duffield, of Michigan; junior vice commander-in-chief, T. S. Clarkson, of Nebraska; chaplain, S. B. Payne, of Florida. D. C. Milner, of Kansas, was one of Payne's opponents for the place. Surgeon General Benjamin T. Stephenson, of Connecticut, was re-elected.

Past commander-in-chief William Warner, chairman of the committee on address of commander-in-chief, reported resolutions, which were adopted, petitioning congress for legislation providing for the custody and care of the Mount McGregor cottage, and for amendments to the revised statutes providing more explicitly that preference be given old soldiers in government apppointments and employment.

THE COLOR QUESTION.

The vexed race problem came up in the encampment this afternoon and was effectively settled for all time. The special champion of the negro cause was ex-Congressman William Warner, of Missouri, past commander-in-chief, and he is tonight receiving the tributes of the colored veterans, whose cause he so eloquently espoused. The matter came before the convention when Mr. Warner, as chairman of the committee on address of commander-in-chief, presented the following report:

"Your committee has cerefully considered the clear and frank statements of the commander-in-chief regarding the difficulties existing between the posts in the department of Louisiana and Mississippi. Your committee has also considered all documents submitted and arguments made before it as to the causes leading to the existing trouble in that department. The old posts, from one to eight inclusive, in the department of Louisiana and Mississippi are composed of white comrades. The new posts, from nine to seventeen inclusive, are composed of colored comrades. The contention is that the latter posts are tainted with fraud in their organization."

Here the report quotes freely from the commander-in-chief's statement of the contentions of the two sides, and concludes:

"The remedy suggested, of a separate department of concurrent jurisdiction for the colored veterans, involves an amendment to the rules and regulations. The committee is informed that the requisite notice of the presentation of this notice has been given, and it is therefore properly before the encampment for its action. This organization, the Grand Army of the Republic, from its birth to this, its silver encampment, has never turned from its posts' doors any deserving comrade, however humble, on account of nationality, creed or color. The only qualification for membership is an honorable discharge from the "United States army, navy or marine corps from 1861 to 1865," as evidence that he aided in maintaining the honor, integrity and supremacy of the national government during the late rebellion, provided always that the applicant has done nothing in civil life to cast a stain on his honorable record in liberty's cause.

"During the fierce struggle for the life of the nation we stood shoulder to shoulder as comrades tried. It is too late to divide now on the color line. The man who was good enough to stand between the flag and those who would destroy it when the fate of the nation was trembling in the balance is good enough to be a comrade in any department of the Grand Army of the Republic. No different rule has been or ever should be recognized by the survivors of the Union army and navy. No department should be established for any color or nationality. In the opinion of your committee the fact that the department of Louisiana and Mississippi has posts, a part of which are composed of white comrades and others of colored comrades, is no sufficient reason for making this radical change in our rules and regulations. Our fraternity, charity and loyalty should be witnessed by our deeds as well as by our words.

"The recommendation of the commander-in-chief is based upon the fact that seven of the colored posts of the department of Louisiana and Mississippi petitioned for a separate department. Comrades representing a part of these posts appeared before the committee and claimed in their argument that it was their understanding, and that of many others of their colored comrades, that they were only petitioning for a department to be created in the state of Louisiana, the same as in other states, in which all comrades, white and black, should be equally entitled to membership, and, further, that they and those represented by them are opposed to the creation of a separate department. In view of the facts submitted to your committee, it is of the opinion that it would be inexpedient to place authority with the commander-in-chief to organize new or provisional departments in states in which there are already organized departments.

[Signed] "WILLIAM WARNER,
"JOHN P. REA,
"LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
"HENRY PAINTER."

The following minority report was presented on the subject: "I concur in the recommendations contained in the address of the commander-in-chief in reference to the difficulties existing in the department of Louisiana and Mississippi, and therefore recommended the adoption of the following resolution: "Resolved, That the rules and regulations be so changed as to authorize the commander-in-chief to organize departments of the Grand Army of the Republic in departments now existing, whenever satisfied, upon proper representations, that they may be organized without detriment to the Grand Army of the Republic or any department organization existing in the states embraced therein.

[Signed] "W. S. DECKER."

THE DEBATE.

W. S. Decker, of Colorado, defended his minority report. "As there is a difficulty existing down there," he said, "we say to the colored comrades: You have your colored churches, you have your colored orders of the Masonic fraternity, and you have your colored associations in other respects." [Hisses.]

"I move if there be hissing in the galleries that they be cleared," said O'Donnell, of Illinois. "I am opposed to that minority report, but I insist that we have fair play here."

"If there is any more of that from the galleries, they will be cleared," said the presiding officer.

"Now," resumed Mr. Decker, "if we do not settle this question now, it will be here year after year from now, and it will be here continually until it is settled according to the condition of affairs as we find them in Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and other southern states. Let us say to the commander-in-chief, as my report which I have offered here says: 'Go down there as a true, honest, conscientious Grand Army man, look over the grounds, and see whether these colored comrades and white comrades can live together. If they can live together in different posts of the south, for God's sake keep them together. But, if they cannot, devise some means by which the colored men who fought for the Union can come in and have all the privileges.'"

"Comrades," said Major Warner, "when these black men are white men, or whatever color or nationality they may have been, shouldered a musket in defense of the Union, it was not a question of etiquette or sociability, but it was a question of patriotism and loyalty. [Applause] The black men fought for a flag that never, up to that time, had protected him in anything but bondage. [Applause.] This organization had better bury the old flag—comrades, we had better tear the buttons from our breast—than now, as our heads are silvering with the frosts of years, go back on the principles for which we bled." [Applause.]

Comrades Johnson, (colored) a member from Washington, and Ritchie, another colored member, Past Commander-in-Chief Fairchild, of Wisconsin, and Northcott, of Virginia, spoke in favor of the majority report.

Graham, of Louisiana, recounted some of the troubles of his department. He said that no colored posts had been organized until recently, when the charters were granted by the department commander, who had become enraged because the members of the order had refused to attend the funeral of Jeff Davis; that several hundred men had been admitted within a few days, and that the time was too short to make any examination into their military record or character.

By a viva voice vote the majority report was finally overwhelmingly adopted.

The encampment then adjourned till 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

This evening a banquet was tendered by the citizens of Detroit to the officers and delegates of the encampment. Gen. R. A. Alger presided.

ALLIED ORDERS.

DETROIT, August 6.—No less than eight national organizations of kindred nature to the Grand Army of the Republic have been in session during the progress of the present incampment. Some sensation has been created by the address of the president of the National Association of Union ex-Prisoners of War, E. H. Williams, of Indiana. Referring to the treatment accorded the ex-prisoners, the president says:

"As an organization, and in view of the great and peculiar hardships and sufferings endured as prisoners, we believe that special compensation is due us. For a number of years bills have been presented to congress looking to such measures as we felt were due us. But so far all of our appeals have availed us nothing. It would seem that the suffering and death of many thousands of our comrades who are buried around the southern prisons should ever be kept sacred in memory of what they suffered for their country. For by the sacrifice of such men civilization survives. Around the names of Andersonville and other prisons will ever linger the memory of misery and suffering which has no parallel in history. Yet for twenty-five years our government has never so much as given us a vote of thanks for the sacrifices made."

Among the reports of committees made was one embodying a bill to be presented at the next session of congress in behalf of soldiers who were in prison for not less than sixty days or more, providing that they shall receive $2 for every day of their confinement from the government. The new officers of the organization are as follows: President, Stephen M. Long, of East Orange, N. J.; vice-president, Maj. Marion T. Anderson, of the District of Columbia; chaplain, John M. Ferguson, of Keokuk, Ia.; historian, Norman Lee, of Norwich, Conn.

The society known as the Comrades of the Battlefield, which includes both the blue and the gray, met and effected a national organization. The following officers were elected: Major general, George E. Dolton, of St. Louis; lieutenant general, Lewis Allen, of Battle Creek, Mich.; register, General Thomas Teak, of St. Louis; quartermaster general J. R. Moore, of Washington; judge advocate, James Shively, of Anderson, Ohio, surgeon general, Dr. D. H. Briggs, Battle Creek, Mich.

The annual union of the United States veteran signal corps shows a membership of 512. At a business session the report of officers and committees were received and new officers and committees elected.

The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic have held a very successful meeting. Its total membership is between 15,000 and 20,000, and the president states that 200 new circles have been chartered during the past year. Its object is very broad, being simply to render protection and aid to all soldiers, their widows and orphans, and to see that no one who has served his country in its hour of need shall be an inmate of a poorhouse.

The fifth national convention of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic today received fraternal greetings from the encampment. The officers for the coming year are as follows:

National president, Mrs. R. J. Cartledge, of Kansas; treasurer, Mrs. Anna Grubb, New Jersey; chaplain, Mrs. Alonzo Page, Illinois.

Dr. George W. Bryant, a colored ex-soldier from Chicago is in the city, circulating a subscription paper for the erection of a monument to the colored soldiers in Jackson park, Chicago, before the world's fair opens. An association for that purpose has been organized at Springfield, Ill., with Senator Cullom, Governor Fifer, and a banker of that city, Samuel Jones, as trustees of the funds. It is intended to raise $150,000 and about $54,000 has been secured so far. Capt. Ferrill, of Missouri, introduced a resolution in the national encampment endorsing the project, which will probably be acted upon today.

REFORMERS.

WORK OF THE OHIO THIRD PARTY CONVENTION.

A Complete State Ticket Placed in the Field by the Springfield Gathering.

The Usual Collection of Economic Inconsistencies and Absurdities Incorporated Into the Platform.

The Liquor Plank Likely to Cause Trouble. The Roman Catholic Abstainers Want the Saloons Closed on Sunday and Whisky Candidates Elected to Stay at Home—Nebraska Prohibs—Notes.

SPRINGFIELD, O., August 6.—In the People's party convention today, after adopting the platform, the following were placed in nomination for governor: John Seitz, of Seneca, a former Greenback nominee for governor, and J. H. C. Cobb, of Jackson, a farmer, the vice president of the Open Alliance of Ohio, and a member of the national executive committee appointed at Cincinnati. Seitz was the successful candidate, receiving the nomination on the second ballot. Frank L. Rist, a compositor on the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, was nominated for lieutenant governor. D. M. Cooper, of Athens, was chosen state auditor by acclamation. Cooper is a Grand Army man, and was in Detroit. For attorney general Rial M. Smith was unanimously chosen. Henry Weif, of Cleveland, was nominated for state auditor. For supreme judge, Albert Yaple, of Cincinnati, was nominated by acclamation. J. S. Bower, of Franklin, was nominated for member of the board of public works. For state school commissioner, J. H. Peterson, of Greene county, was chosen by acclamation. For food and dairy commissioner, W. J. Weaver, of Portage, was nominated on the first ballot.

Mrs. Tucker, of Kansas, was introduced and gave her views on woman's suffrage and other matters, and the convention adjourned. Following is the platform:

THE PLATFORM.

"We hold that labor is the basis of all wealth, happiness and progress, and must have equal protection by the laws.

"In the organization of our party we know no north, south, east or west, and we are determined that the government shall be so administered as to secure equal rights to all people.

"We demand that taxation—national, state and municipal—shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another.

"We demand the abolition of national banks as banks of issue, and, as a substitute for national bank notes, we demand that full legal tender treasury notes be issued in sufficient volume to conduct the business of the country on a cash basis. We demand the payment of all bonds of the government, instead of refunding them, in such money as they were originally made payable in.

"We demand government ownership of all the means of transportation and communication between and by the people of the United States.

"We favor liberal pensions to all honorably discharged union soldiers of the late civil war, and generous care of their widows and orphans, and demand that the difference between the value of gold and greenbacks at the date of payment be made equal to gold, so as to place the soldier on the same footing as the bond holder has been."

A woman suffrage plank is included in the platform. The platform also favors government loans directly to individuals; favors the free coinage of silver; opposes alien ownership of land and demands that congress devise means of obtaining all land already owned by foreign syndicates, and also demands that all lands held by railroads and other corporations in excess of what is actually needed, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only; demands a graduated tax on incomes.

On state issues the platform says: "The instability of the municipal governments of the state has led to the creation of enormous municipal debts, which are burdensome to all the people, and we therefore demand that the constitution of the state be so amended that it will be impossible to change the forms of municipal government for the changing fortunes of politicians, and that no change of municipal forms of government be permitted without the consent of the people."

The platform also demands the enactment and rigid enforcement of laws for the suppression of all forms of gambling in futures and all agricultural products; favors the election of United States senators by a popular vote of the people; demands a rigid enforcement of the laws against the adulteration and counterfeiting of all food products; demands compulsory education and free school books, and demands the forfeiture of the charter of the Standard Oil company.

The platform was adopted.

A resolution favoring government or state control of the sale, manufacture, importation and exportation of spirituous liquors was recommended to the national convention as the solution of the liquor problem.

THE LIQUOR PLANK.

The platform went through with a whirl, and before any one had learned what it really meant. Many have already declared their intention to bolt on account of the liquor plank, which they say they did not intend to adopt as part of the platform. The leaders are confident of forming a coalition with the Prohibitionists not later than 1892 and going into the national campaign very strong. Their plan is to extend the plank demanding government ownership of railroads and telegraphs to the liquor traffic, and have agents in charge who will conduct the business much as postoffices are now conducted. Old politicians of the other parties consider that a grave mistake has been made. The personnel of the ticket, however, is very strong.

CATHOLIC ABSTAINERS.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—After attending mass this morning the Catholic Total Abstinence convention assembled for the second day's session. The committee on resolutions presented a report, in which it was resolved to continue the efforts to overcome the evils of drink on the lines outlined by the Baltimore convention. Catholic women were appealed to imitate the Women's Christian Temperance union and co-operate with it. The resolutions declare that sound public policy does not seem to sanction the sale of liquor at the Chicago world's fair. The encouragement of total abstinence papers is recommended. After considerable discussion the following were presented:

"Resolved, That we consider it the duty of all temperance men to support candidates for public office who honestly pledge themselves to labor for the enforcement of the Sunday laws closing liquor saloons on that day.

"Resolved, That we deem it the duty of every temperance man to discountenance any candidate for public office who declares himself or is known to be committed to the support of the liquor interest."

These resolutions were adopted with but few votes in the negative. The sentiment of the convention seemed against legislative prohibition, but it was not deemed wise or expedient to so declare in the resolutions.

The Father Matthew memorial committee has a balance of $22,637 on hand, and was unanimously voted to establish a Father Matthew memorial chair. Constitutional amendments were adopted, reducing the per capita tax from 10 to 5 cents.

Indianapolis was selected as the place for holding the next convention.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Rev. Joseph R. Cotter, bishop of Wiona (re-elected); first vice-president, Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, of Pittsburg; treasurer, A. M. Mahone, of Cleveland (re-elected); secretary, Phillip Anotan, re-elected.

The convention then adjourned.

INGALLS IN THE SOUTH.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 6.—Ex-Senator Ingalls lectured at the Piedmont Chautauqua tonight on the "Social and Political Problems of the Century." He was greeted by a great crowd. Mayor Hemphill, of Atlanta, introduced him, saying:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The war is over, and the bloody chasm has been filled. I want to tell you in a few words why this is true. When a Confederate soldier in the heart of the south, under the star spangled banner, can introduce with warmth and cordiality to a southern audience Hon. John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, the most skeptical in this nation may know and feel that peace, brotherly love and kind feeling reign all over this broad land. The warmth and cordiality of the greeting is increased by the knowledge of Senator Ingalls' course against the infamous force bill when that infamous measure was before the United States senate. I have the pleasure of introducing to you an orator who has electrified this country from Maine to California, a gentleman whose genius and ability are respected and admired by the whole American people—Hon. John J. Ingalls, of the great state of Kansas."

THE LOUISIANA ALLIANCE.

LAFAYETTE, La., August 6.—The State Farmers' Alliance today adopted the report of the conference committee with the Anti-Lottery league, but the report was not made public. It is understood, however, that the Alliance agreed to give the antis four places on the state ticket—lieutenant governor, attorney general, auditor and secretary of state. Hon. Thomas S. Adams, president of the Alliance, was unanimously endorsed for governor.

NEBRASKA PROHIBITS.

LINCOLN, Neb., August 6.—The Prohibition state convention completed its labors today by nominating R. W. Richardson, of Omaha, for judge of the supreme court, and Rev. William Garst, of Neligh, and Mrs. Caroline M. Woodward, of Seward, for regents of the state university. The platform endorses the National Prohibition party; demands government control of telegraph and railroad companies, and more unrestricted coinage of both metals.

AN ALLIANCE WHEAT CORNER.

TOPEKA, Kan., August 6.—Although President McGrath has persistently stated that all that has been done by the officers of the State Farmers' Alliance was to advise farmers to hold their wheat for better prices, there is now no doubt but that arrangements have been made for storing grain in elevators and for securing an advance upon it to supply the present needs of farmers.

J. B. French, state secretary of the Farmers' Alliance, says that he is in daily receipt of letters from secretaries of sub-Alliances informing him that farmers will generally hold their wheat for an advance. The question has been discussed at Alliance meetings in most of the counties, and in almost every instance plans have been adopted for storing the grain and obtaining loans on a basis of 75 per cent of its present market value.

Secretary French said further: "We are prepared if necessary to store one-half of the wheat crop of Kansas. Arrangements have been made with the big elevators at Argentine, Kansas City, St. Louis, Baltimore and other cities to hold wheat forwarded by the Alliance and advance 75 per cent upon it. While the officers of the Farmers' Alliance have general supervision of the business, the Alliance exchange is attending to the details. We expect to handle the bulk of the wheat crop this year and farmers will be the gainers. Small elevators through the state will aid materially in the work, and we anticipate no difficulty in securing sufficient money for wheat growers to supply their immediate wants and at the same time have complete control of the wheat."

A LOVER'S CRIME.

LOUISVILLE, August 6.—Robert P. Murray, who was released two days ago from the Jefferson (Ind.) penitentiary, has been arrested on a technical charge, but is really held pending further investigation into the charge that he is a murderer. The story of the crime is a most unusual one. A few years ago a train on which Murray was a brakeman was wrecked near Terre Haute. Murray was injured, and, with many others, was taken to the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy. The sister who attended to the brakeman's wants was young, good-looking and kind, and Murray fell in love with her. When recovered sufficiently to be able to leave the hospital he told of his affection and tried to induce her to flee with him. The good woman was shocked, yet sympathetic, and told her strange lover that she would not even harbor the thought of doing such a thing, and Murray left the place in great anger. The sister told her superior officer of the man's infatuation, and thereupon was sent to Emporia, Kan. Shortly after her arrival at Emporia a man called one evening and asked to see her. The poor woman had no sooner appeared at the door then she was dealt a fearful blow on the head. The sister died after making a statement that she had been struck by her former patient, Murray. Murray denies that he was either infatuated with the sister or that he murdered her.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

LONDON, August 6.—There has been no rainfall in parts of India lately and all hopes of averting a famine have been abandoned. The heat is unprecedented. Standing corn and other crops have succumbed to the long drouth and all are withered and burned. Already the effects of the scarcity of food are being felt, and there is great suffering among the inhabitants of some districts. Many deaths from starvation are reported. It is impossible to get food for the cattle, the pasture lands being destroyed by the drouth, and most of the streams dried up, rendering it impossible to get water for them. Other live stock are dying in large numbers everywhere.

It is not only the poor classes of people that are suffering from the scarcity of food. Many natives of high caste are making application to the authorities for relief, to keep their families from starvation. The district of Chingleput contains an area of 2,257 square miles, and according to the figures of the latest census obtainable (that of 1871) has lost 184 persons. North Arcot contains 13,650 square miles within its boundaries and the population is placed at over 2,000,000 souls.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 6.—Governor Buchanan will issue a proclamation tomorrow calling an extra session of the legislature to convene August 31. Twelve subjects are included in the call, the principal one of which is that of the revision of the convict lease system and the enactment of laws that will lessen the number of convicts thrown upon the hands of the state.

CASUALTIES.

A MIDNIGHT COLLISION ON THE LAKE SHORE ROAD.

A Passenger Flyer Dashes Into a Freight Train With Frightful Results.

Thirteen Unfortunates Killed and Over a Score More or Less Injured—The Cause of the Accident.

Melbourne, Australia, Visited by a Disastrous Flood—Property Valued at Over Two and One-half Million Dollars Destroyed—A Repetition of the Overflow Feared—A Dakota Prairie Fire. Minor Notes, Etc.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 6.—This morning a freight train on the West Shore railroad broke in two between Port Byron and Montezuma and the fast passenger train No. 3 dashed into the rear car. Following is a list of the killed and wounded:

Killed—Michael Berger, fireman on passenger train; Alphonse Carialla, Coco Rocco, Thomas Lerlino, John Rosio, Veanzo Dilari, Dominico Rehone, Dominico Sailo, Antonio Sorzzaffava, John Grambott, all Italians. An unknown Italian died on the way to Syracuse. Joseph M. Keys, of St. Louis, and Antonio Umbello, an Italian, died at the hospital in this city. These make the number of deaths thirteen.

Injured—James C. Hazen, of St. Louis; J. C. Myers, of Buffalo; Frank Seiter, of Syracuse; John Preston, West Troy; Patrick Ryan, engineer passenger train, East Buffalo; Mr. Teller, of West Point, and about fourteen Italians. Some of the injured will probably die.

The passenger train which ran into the freight was the St. Louis Express, which leaves here at 1:58 a. m. The train was running at a high rate of speed and ran into the freight three miles west of Port Byron, near what is known as Dutchess Cut. Those killed, with one exception (the fireman of the passenger), were all Italians. Eleven other Italians were badly hurt, and four will die. Twelve cars of the freight were wrecked and the tracks completely blockaded. The wreck took fire and the passenger train was burned with the exception of the three sleeping cars. The Italians were all in the smoking car, which was completely wrecked. The train was made up of two express cars, a baggage car, a smoking car, and three sleepers.

John Bowditch, of Boston, says that the accident occurred between 3 and 4 o'clock. He was riding in the smoking car when the crash came. "I felt myself pinned down by a great weight," said Bowditch, "and I could look below me and see broken boards, beams and car wheels, but was unable to move. Soon I heard the crackling of flames. You cannot imagine the horror that crept over me as I thought that in the next moment the flames would be upon me, and I would be slowly cremated alive. Then I heard the sound of axes, and in a few minutes two burly trainmen with axes hed cut me out."

No one in the rear end of the wreck was injured. The entire fatality was confined to the occupants of the smoking car. In that car was a party of twenty-one Italian laborers, who were going to Niagara Falls to work on the new railroad tunnel. The flames, which started so slowly, increased in fury until the victims in the smoking car could only be removed from the burning car through the flames. Ten freight cars and the caboose were also burned. The death list began to be appalling as body after body was removed until ten were laid along the tracks in a row. The injured were twice as many and their supplications for aid were heartrending.

The freight train which caused the accident consisted of forty cars. It was to let the "flyer" pass it by drawing over on the Montezuma side track. It had started to leave the main track and was halfway upon the switch when a coupling broke in the middle of the train. Realizing that there was no time to lose Conductor Tobin of the freight train sent Edward Connelly up the track with a lantern to check the "flyer." But whether he did not get far enough up the road or his signal was not seen is not known. A new coupling had been made and the freight was slowly starting. In a minute more it would have been out of the way and the disaster would not have occurred.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 6.—Coroner Stewart, of Port Huron, held an inquest this afternoon upon the bodies of the victims of the West Shore collision near Montezuma. The jury found Conductor Tobin and Flagman Connolly guilty of criminal misconduct. Both men have fled.

AN AUSTRALIAN FLOOD.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.—Auckland advices are to the effect that a great flood and something like a tidal wave prevailed at Melbourne on July 13. The waters in the harbor rose above the level of the surrounding towns, and several small vessels were wrecked. The floods were the most severe since 1863, and the course of the Yarra river presented a scene of desolation for miles. The factories along the river's sides were submerged, as were also a great number of houses on the south side of the river in Toorakka. In South Richmond, another suburb of Melbourne, whole streets were submerged and 2,000 people were rendered homeless. Business is almost suspended in the city and efforts are being made to relieve the wants of the sufferers. A relief fund was started and soon reached the sum of £5,000.

The loss of life, it is believed, did not exceed ten. Capt. Lancaster and a sailor named Robertson, of the schooner Narva, which was wrecked at Sorento, were drowned, and a fireman on the deck of a dredger, who attempted to make the shore in a small boat, was also drowned. A schooner, name unknown, disappeared off Sorento, and it is believed has been lost with all hands. It is estimated that the total loss will reach $500,000. At last advices the Murray was rising, and floods in the Albury district are feared. Much sickness is prevalent at Melbourne, attributed to exposure and to the deposits of slime left by the floods.

A DAKOTA PRAIRIE FIRE.

HURON, S. D., August 6.—The mercury was 100 in the shade and the wind blowing a fearful gale, when the prairie west of town caught fire from a locomotive at noon and was spreading quickly to the grain fields in Sully county. The whole population turned out and fought the fire vigorously and finally subdued it. Thousands of acres of hay went up in smoke. The whole county is like a tinder box and every one is on the alert for fires, which may break out any minute.

THE CHESS CONGRESS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., August 6.—At the chess congress today, Lloyd's prize problem was solved in half an hour by Professor De Roode, who was awarded the gold chess pin. The score up to Friday morning: Pollock—won 4, lost 1; Showalter—won 3, lost 1; Fick—won 2, lost 1, drawn 1; Hanham—won 2, lost 1, drawn 2; Eckemann—won 2, lost 2, drawn 1; Ripley—won 1, lost 1.