been privately arranged; whether the Alliance members will strive to hold the balance of power, or whether the Republicans will cast their ballots for the Democrat who, in their opinion, will do their party the greatest amount of good—all these are questions which are full of suggestion and which may yet have to be answered.

One thing, however, is certain. The speaker of the next house, when finally elected, must approach the framing of his committees with fear and trembling. He will be confronted, first of all, with the precedent which has been an unwritten law, and which, if followed, would place at the head of every committee in the next congress the Democrat who stood in the minority on that committee during Speaker Reed's dispensation. To obey this law will be to give the chairmanships of about forty out of the fifty-six committees to southern men and to risk the cry of sectionalism. If the rule be disregarded, there will be no end of friction, for men whose long service, experience, ability and position entitle them to recognition will not be superseded without a protest.

The situation is not only interesting, but it is important as a factor in the canvass which is now so near at hand. The present conditions, too, are novel. Heretofore, when the house was in the hands of the Democrats, so many of the latter came from the south that the personnel of the chairmanships was a matter of comparatively little concern to the rest of the party. This year the case is different. There will be 238 Democrats in the next house. Of this number 121 will come from north of Mason and Dixon's line and 117 from south of it, including the Farmers' Alliance men from Georgia and Mississippi. For the first time in the history of the Democratic party the northern Democrats have it in their power to outvote their southern colleagues. This superiority, however, is only in point of numbers. The southern Democrats, returned year after year by satisfied constituencies, have become versed in the intricacies of parliamentary forms, and have achieved the reputation and standing which come only with years of congressional life. As Representative Cummings has shown in some interesting statistics, the 117 southern Democrats in the next house will represent 500 years of service, while the 121 northern Democrats have had an experience of only 188 years.

The matter of chairmanships complicates the situation to a perplexing degree. Ordinarily, the selection of the clerk, doorkeeper, sergeant-at-arms, and postmaster are principal factors of doubt in the choice of a speaker, but this year the part played by these offices is comparatively insignificant. For instance, if Mr. Mills should be elected speaker, he could not assign five or six important committees to his state, and his advancement, therefore, would mean the retirement of either Mr. Culberson, Mr. Crain, Mr. Sayre, or Mr. Lanham, and perhaps of all of them, despite their conceded ability and their right to demand recognition. If Mr. Crisp is selected, what becomes of Mr. Blount and Mr. Turner? Are they also to be relegated to the rear? Mr. Hatch is similarly situated. In his delegation are Mr. Dockery, who wants to be chairman of the appropriations committee; Mr. Bland, who will fight vigorously for the chairmanship of the coinage committee; Mr. Heard, who would like to be at the head of the district committee; Mr. O'Neil, who looks forward to the chairmanship of the labor committee, which he formerly held, and Mr. Maesur, the ranking member of the committee on claims. Mr. Bynum's interests jeopardize those of Mr. Holman, Mr. Browne, and Mr. Shively; Mr Springer's conflicts with Mr. Lane and two or three other Illinois members, while Mr. McMillin is fortunate in having only one colleague, Mr. Richardson, who is entitled to a chairmanship, and this honor could be bestowed without exciting criticism.

It has already been mentioned that the fourteen New England Democrats intend to vote as a unit and that they have already begun to parcel out to themselves the places which they desire. This action has provoked such adverse comment that it may not be adhered to. Certainly if the southern or the western members were to solidify in this manner there would be a loud and prompt expression of indignation. Just what the New Englanders expect to gain by their unification is difficult to see, especially as they will all go down together if they fail to tie themselves to the winning candidate, and they cannot all get chairmanships even if they make a correct diagnosis of the situation.

There was a time in the history of the Democratic party when internal dissensions were caused by the tariff. That time has passed. In the place of the tariff, however, is the silver question. Mr. Bland, for one, will see that this issue is pushed to the front in the speakership campaign, and he will be supported by the large number of Democrats who are advocates of free silver. Mr. Mills has weakened his position with this section of the party by his recent speech on silver, and it is more than probable that he will reach his high-water mark on the very first ballot. Mr. Crisp has been campaigning in Missouri. Mr. Springer has done some talking in Iowa, and Mr. McMillen is booked for some speeches in Ohio and Massachusetts. The two former have been quite conservative in their utterances, and it is safe to predict that Mr. McMillen will not indulge in any statements that cannot be indorsed by Democrats in every section of the country.

ORDERED TO CHILI.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—During the afternoon Commodore Ramsay was in consultation with Secretary Tracy, and the result, as announced later in the day, was an order for the cruiser San Francisco, then at Payta, Peru, to proceed immediately to Valparaiso. Secretary Tracy declined absolutely to give the reason for sending the ship back to Chili, and refuses to discuss the case.

THE METHODIST ECUMENICAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Washington Methodists are about ready to take care of the great ecumenical conference next week. For the entertainment of the foreign delegates, numbering in all 200, the Methodist church raised a fund of $15,000, and the greater portion of that sum will be disbursed in payment of hotel bills. All the distinguished gentlemen from abroad will be quartered at the better class hotels, while native representatives are to be cared for in the homes of the local Methodists. In addition to the 300 delegates, there will probably be in unofficial attendance upon the conference not less than 1,000 ministers and laymen of prominence. More elaborate than any other hospitable design at present in contemplation is the great reception to the delegates. While this was being planned as a part of the official program the Hon. Matthew G. Emery and Mrs. Emery stepped in with a request that they be permitted, on behalf of the local Methodists, to be the hosts on that occasion. The generous offer was at once accepted, and the committee has been relieved of any further concern as to this important occasion. When the first ecumenical conference met in London, ten years ago, the delegates were entertained in a manner similar to that proposed by Mr. Emery by Lord Mayor McArthur. Bishop Hurst has expressed his gratification at the hospitality proffered by Mr. and Mrs. Emery. The reception, which will be held in the spacious house and grounds of the ex-mayor, will take place on the evening of Thursday, October 8. President Harrison will shake hands with the 300 at the White House on Monday, October 12, commencing at 1:30 p. m. This occasion to the foreigners, will be extremely interesting. Accustomed as they are to the exclusiveness of royalty, it will be refreshing to them to witness the serenity of the presidential countenance while the presidential right arm is being worked by at least 300 more or less muscular men. On Saturday, October 10, the entire conference will be transported to Mount Vernon on the Charles Macalester, and—there may be no necessity for stating it—the bar will be closed from the time when the boat leaves the wharf until the return trip has been completed.

Good Christian women—working members of the Methodist Episcopal church—are very much grieved because the ecumenical conference will not have on its roll of membership the name of even one woman, and a few are earnestly asking why this is thus. They did not expect to share the honors evenly with the men, at least not yet, but they had regarded the appearance of one woman delegate as an easy possibility. That possibility has been wiped out. Each conference of the Methodist Episcopal church was called upon to nominate ministerial and lay delegates to the ecumenical conference and the instructions called for about three times as many nominees as could possibly be appointed. The appointing power was vested in a commission composed of the board of bishops and several laymen of eminence. To these gentlemen, in company with other similar communications, was sent the nomination of Frances E. Willard by the Rock River (Ill.) conference. When the commission reached this nomination it was discussed and laid aside with the other rejected ones. Those who ought to know say that there was no discrimination because of Miss Willard's sex. She was not singled out because she was a woman. Three out of every four of the nominees were necessarily not appointed, and it so happened that Miss Willard was one of a group of three, instead of being one of the lucky fourth. Thus it is that a layman who is a man will assist in representing the Rock River conference. This explanation is far from satisfactory to those who are interested in seeing women actively and personally represented in the council of the great evangelical church.

THE TITLE TO THE STRIP.

HENNESSEY, O. T., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—It is a fact worth noting in connection with the matter of "free homesteads for landless millions" in the Cherokee strip, that in every instance where the question of title to the strip has been before the courts, or referred to the law officers of the government, the decision has been that the Cherokees had none. It has been so held by Judges Brewer, Seay and Green, and Attorney Generals Devens, Garland and Miller. These jurists and eminent counselors hold that the Cherokees' right to the property was never anything but the privilege of traveling over it to the hunting grounds of the west, which right ended in 1855 when they ceased to use it as an outlet. Yet, while it is true that the Cherokees have no title to the outlet and that it is now a part of the public domain, it must be remembered that the control of the public lands of the country is vested in congress without limitation, and it is from the action of that body in its dealings with the strip that the homeseekers in the southwest have the most to fear, because they have already placed in the statutes a law authorizing a commission to treat with the Cherokees for their rights, and to pay them $1.25 per acre.

That the Cherokee leaders will eventually avail themselves of the proposed donation from the government, no one at all familiar with their financial acumen will question, and the danger to the homeseekers lies in the probability that when congress comes to bring the strip under the jurisdiction of land offices, this burden will be placed on the settlers. Such action would be unjust to the settlers and contrary to the land policy of the government since the passage of the homestead law, under which titles to millions on millions of acres of the public domain have been acquired by occupation and cultivation. The outlet is a part of the territory acquired by the Louisiana purchase, which the highest tribunal in the land says "was acquired by the general government as the representative and trustee of the people of the United States, and it must therefore be held in that character for their common and equal benefit."

This being the law, by what right could the settlers on a small fraction of this purchase be charged with the cost of a gift made by the government to the Cherokees, when the larger portion has been disposed of to settlers without price? In dealing with this question congress should not allow sentiment in favor of the Cherokees to influence them. The rights of the poor people of this country seeking homes in this new land should be considered in preference to a mawkish sentimentality in favor of a people who are rich now both in lands and money.

There are, according to the census, 25,357 Cherokees, and the lands of their home reservation contain 5,031,353 acres. This would give to each family of five, 1,000 acres, and this thousand acres would be of the most fertile land on this continent, situated in a delightful climate, and large areas of it underlaid with coal and other minerals, or covered with forests of walnut and oak. In addition to this landed property there is deposited in the United States treasury to their credit and bearing interest, the following sums:

National fund	$1,398,949
School fund	813,858
Orphan fund	359,679
Asylum fund	64,147
Total	$2,636,633

To this people, rich in lands and money and possessing more cattle and horses per capita than any other people in the Union, a proposition has already been made in congress to donate $7,000,000 for their rights in the strip, and compel the settlers thereon to pay it back.

Under the homestead laws applicable to Oklahoma no person owning 160 acres of land can make a homestead entry. Homestead settlers must under the law be absolutely poor men and to tax them $200 each to reimburse the richest government on earth, for a donation made to the richest people under that government, would seem to be such extreme folly that no congress would entertain the proposition; but they have, and to prevent it becoming a law every homeseeker must be on his guard and everywhere insist that the strip shall be opened to free homesteads for landless millions.

KANSAS SUGAR.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 30.—According to statements on file in the government laboratory in this city, there has been manufactured at the sorghum works at Medicine Lodge, Topeka and Fort Scott during the month of September 200,000 pounds of sugar entitled to the bounty of 2 cents a pound awarded by the general government. From accurate estimates, it is ascertained that the output of the state of Kansas will slightly exceed 500,000 pounds. The beet sugar output of Nebraska will double that of the sorghum sugar output of Kansas. The factory at Norfolk, Neb., as well as that at Grand Island will make this season 600,000 pounds of sugar graded at 99 per cent sucrose. All beet sugar is refined into the best granulated sugar at Lehigh, Utah, where a beet sugar factory is in operation. It is estimated that the yield will reach 600,000 pounds. It is now believed by the officials that the output of sorghum sugar in Kansas and of beet sugar in Nebraska, Utah and California will reach fully 1,270,000 pounds during the present season.

Look out for counterfeits!—Buy the genuine Salvation Oil, the great pain cure. 25 cents.

Miss Emma R. cured an attack of incipient consumption with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

AN EXPRESS ROBBERY.

UTICA, N.Y., Sept. 30.—Special American Express train No. 31, due here at 3:10 a. m. today, was robbed between here and Little Falls. The robber brought the train to a stand still a mile east of this city by applying the air break by means of the valve in the car, and then escaped in the darkness. The agent in charge of the car was named Moore. As the train was stopped here but briefly, only a part of the story was secured. It seems that the robber bored through the front door of the car, got the fastening open and surprised Moore while at work. He covered Moore with a revolver, and then sorting over the packages took those that were valuable. It is not known how much was taken. One package of $5,000 was concealed by Moore and was therefore saved.

FAILURES FOR THE QUARTER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The business failures of the United States, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency for the quarter ending Sept. 30, are in number 2,754, as against 2,196 failures for the same quarter of 1890. The liabilities for the 1891 quarter amount to over $44,000,000, as against $35,500,000 in 1890, showing an increase for 1891 of 558 failures and nearly $9,000,000 in liabilities for the quarter. In the nine months of the year 1891 just closed the failures in the United States numbered 8,828, with liabilities of $126,000,000, as against 7,581 failures and $100,000,000 of liabilities for the three corresponding quarters of 1890.

A SCARCITY OF THRESHERS.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 30.—The demand for threshers continues throughout the northwest and the Great Northern and Northern Pacific traffic departments are daily in receipt of appeals for help from all along their lines.

ALLIANCE MATTERS.

A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED FOR THE SUB-TREASURY SCHEME.

A Plan to Obviate the Necessity of the Federal Government's Going Into the Loan Business.

The Money to be Furnished by the National Treasury but to be Loaned Out by the Several States.

Two More Wheat Circulars Issued From St. Paul—Ignatius Donnelly Advises the Farmers to Hold Grain for Higher Prices—The Alliance Organ of Minnesota Renews Its Former Advice on the Subject—Notes.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

WEATHER BUREAU, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 30, 1891.

Forecast for Wichita and vicinity—Occasional light showers but generally fair and warm followed by cooler Friday.

The highest temperature was 78°; the lowest 58° and the mean 68°, with cloudy weather and occasional sprinkles of rain in the afternoon, brisk south winds and falling barometer.

For the past three years the average temperature for the month of September has been 68°, and for the 30th day 61°.

FRED L. JOHNSON, Observer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Forecast until 9 p. m. Thursday.

For Kansas—Local rain, brisk and high southerly winds shifting to northerly.

For Missouri—Local rains but fair during the greater portion of the day in eastern portion, cooler Friday, southern winds.

ANOTHER FINANCIAL SCHEME.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 30.—Thomas M. Norwood, ex-United States senator from Georgia, by invitation of the legislature to address them on the Alliance sub-treasury plan, spoke here tonight on the general question of the finances and currency of the United States. He advanced a plan for banking that is new. He contends that the accelerated accumulation of capital in a few eastern states and in the hands of a few persons is destructive to the west and south and will finally destroy the eastern states. It produces congestion in one part of our political body and paralysis in the other parts.

His plan is, in brief, for congress to direct the secretary of the treasury to prepare a sufficient number of legal tender notes of convenient denominations, which, added to the existing currency, will give $30, $40 or $50 per capita. These notes are to be receivable for all debts and dues, except duties on imports. They are to be redeemed by the United States government on presentation at the treasury or at sub-treasuries established at convenient cities. The treasurer shall hold at least 25 per cent. of the issue in coin—gold and silver—to redeem the notes, that being enough, and as much as the banks now hold for redemption purposes. The percentage of coin, however, can be regulated by experience. He proposes to readjust and measurably equalize the circulation of the currency in this way:

Each state on demand shall receive legal tenders to an amount which, added to its existing circulation will make the amount per capita decided on by congress. The banking capital in each state is to be the standard for ascertaining its circulation, unless a better way can be devised. This ratable amount of circulation he proposes shall be used by each state according as the people of the state shall determine—that is, it may be used in banking or be let by the state, acting through a bureau of finance, to individuals on such securities as a prudent bank now takes for loans. His plan is for each state to hold a percentage of this currency to meet squeezes and scoops by Wall street, foster banking with a part and lend the remainder to individuals and corporations. Each state shall first fix by law a reasonable rate of interest—not above 5 per cent.—and by law name the securities on which the bureau of finance shall lend the percentage value to be lent and the time. Land shall be one of the securities and each state shall lend on its own products; for instance, wheat and corn being the chief products of Kansas and Iowa, they should lend only on those products. Thus all the natural resources of the state will be developed and its wealth increased, to the benefit of every citizen.

Mr. Norwood took Georgia and Kansas to illustrate what can be done under the financial system he proposes. In regard to Kansas, he said that Kansas could lend to her citizens at 3, 4 or 5 per cent., and that they could lift the present mortgage debt of $235,000,000, due mainly to the east, and at the same time put in trust money enough in the state treasury to relieve them from state taxation. He contends that as all money that can be borrowed is in the eastern states it is practically useless to the south and west. Under the system he advocates the money and security are in the same state—are neighbors—and will exchange and the interest will go to the benefit of both lender and borrower and all the people in the state, whereas now the interest paid, as a rule, goes east.

He contends that the present banking system is a monopoly, because it is based on but one class of securities—government bonds; second, that it is monarchical, being fashioned on the plan of the Bank of England during the first century of its existence, and, third, that our banking system is not based on money or coin but on paper credit. The whole system rests on the government's credit; whereas, his proposed system would rest on coin in the treasury sufficient to meet all the demands of foreign commerce and domestic trade.

Mr. Norwood's substitute for the Alliance sub-treasury plan avoids federal action. Each state lends to the farmers on land and on its own especial products at low interest. Thus, he says, he establishes an equality for all and shows favoritism to none. He contends that his plan obviates every objection hitherto made to the Alliance sub-treasury plan and gives the farmers sure relief, as the allotment of currency he proposes not only equalizes it, but, if lent by the states as states, the volume of currency thus distributed will remain permanent in each state, because the state being the lender and the principal being lent to its citizens, it must return to the state with interest as the principal falls due.

WHEAT CIRCULARS.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 30.—Two more "hold-your-wheat" circulars are out. The first is from Ignatius Donnelly, president of the Minnesota Alliance, who urges the farmers to hold their wheat for thirty days longer. In it he says: "I think that every intelligent man in Minnesota knows that wheat is selling far below its actual value, but the Alliance, as an organization, has not taken the responsibility of giving any advice upon the subject, believing it to be outside its functions to do so and a hazardous experiment to make in any official way. But it is very clear that if not a bushel of wheat were sold during the next thirty days that the wheat pits of Chicago, New York and London would be full of 'dead bears,' and the farmers would get for their wheat crop what it is really worth. Sell potatoes, barley, rye, anything else—stand off your creditors for a time; keep on ploughing, but do not sell any wheat for a month and see what will be the result. I do not say to you that wheat will go to $1.50 or $2.00 a bushel, nor do I ask you to hold your crop till next spring, nor do I speak in behalf of the State Farmers' Alliance, but in my individual capacity I express my belief that the farmers are being robbed of one-fourth of the value of their product, and they should totally stop all sales of wheat for a time, and then let it out slowly, so as to not break down the market."

The State, the Alliance organ, will come out on Friday, with a circular. The contents of the circular are much the same as that of the last one. This one simply takes up the wheat situation where the other left off. The crops of the ten years from 1880 to 1890 are taken as a basis for computation and the circular holds that there is danger of exporting too much wheat. During the ten years in question, it is claimed, we raised 4,497,000,000 bushels of wheat. Of this amount 1,268,000,000 were exported and 3,229,000,000 bushels were consumed at home. The average population during these ten years was 56,000,000 people. We have now 64,000,000 people, and will consume 369,000,000 bushels, leaving for export 143,000,000 bushels. In other words, we have raised 62,000,000 bushels more than the average of these ten years; but we consume 49,000,000 bushels more, leaving only 16,000,000 bushels more for export. The circular continues:

"We have now exported 50,000,000 bushels of the new crop and have 93,000,000 bushels to spare. We export at the rate of 6,000,000 bushels per week and our surplus will be exhausted if we keep this up till Christmas. If we sell our wheat to Europe cheap we will have extraordinary high wheat prices here with a moderate boom, or we will have moderately high prices with an extraordinary boom if we hold wheat for high prices now. If we succeed in raising the price of cereals to the point the situation justifies the boom in business will be unprecedented and the workingman will have the benefit of it like every one else."

A FATAL COLLISION.

AKRON, O., Sept. 30.—Freight train No. 8 on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio collided with a section of passenger train No. 2 near Kent, Wednesday morning. The train was running as a sixth section of east-bound train No. 4. The freight crew claim that they saw no flag on the engine of the fifth section to intimate that another train was to follow. The passenger train was occupied almost entirely by members of the Olin family, going to their reunion in Bennington, Vt.

The following persons were killed: W. H. Maxwell, foreman of engines; Fireman Clayton Glass and Mrs. Dawey, of Richland, Mich.

Following are the injured: S. G. Allen and Rebecca Clark, Bangor, Mich.; Caroline Reed, Richland, Mich.; Anna M. Johnson, Muskegon, Mich.; Leodona Van Keurow and Miss Van Keurow, McDonald, Mich.; George C. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, Montague, Mich.; F. M. Caldwell, Burlington, Ind.; Miss Ellis Friend, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Edward M. Moody, Shelby, O.; H. R. Hanning, Bangor, Mich.; Charles McKinsley, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Alice M. Sedwick, Parma, N. Y.; Mrs. Nellie Stanfield, Galesburg, Mich.; Mrs. B. A. Buell, Shelby, Mich.; Mrs. Edith Sates, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. Thomas Richards and daughter, Muskegon, Mich.; J. A. Merrill, Charlotte, Mich.; R. G. Rummock, Battle Creek, Mich.

Instructions were issued to the division superintendents cautioning them to take extra care in handling this excursion train, to avert the possibility of accident. The crew of the freight train were instructed not to leave Ravenna until they had received orders. Notwithstanding this, and in violation of these instructions, they pulled out of Ravenna against the last section of train No. 4, which was the excursion train. The engineer of freight train N. 8 had twenty-two hours' rest before leaving Meadville, and the balance of the crew twenty-five hours' rest.

Several of the wounded, it is feared, will not survive their injuries. The cost of the wreck to the railroad company will be something enormous. Coroner Bushall spent the day looking into the cause of the accident and empaneling a jury, and tomorrow holds an inquest. When the crash came the passengers were buried in a promiscuous pile of seats and timbers. A stove overturned and the timbers took fire, the flames bursting out in an instant. The shrieks of those wedged in close to the burning timber summoned those not injured to that part of the wreck and a score of men were soon cutting through the debris.

Mrs. Sedgwick, with both legs broken, lay close to the redhot stove, pushing against it with all her might to keep it from crushing and burning her little daughter. The mother's clothing was burned off and one side of her body was roasted. Close to her lay Laura Van Auken, a frail girl of 11, who was doing a like service for her mother, who lay almost under the stove, with her arms broken. Breaking into the car from the rear, the men brought water and drenched the wood work, thus checking the fire. In half an hour more the men lifted out the women and children, many of them with legs and arms broken.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 30.—Charters of new Kansas corporations have been filed with the secretary of state as follows:

The Alliance Produce company of Topeka; capital stock $50,000. Directors—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, P. H. Lathrop, Oberlin, L. T. Yount, Topeka, B. F. Foster, Topeka, S. W. Coombs, Topeka, M. E. Wells, Smith Center, G. H. Fish, Wellington, C. O. White, Halstead, M. A. Calhoun, Garden City, L. L. Hopkins, New York City, G. G. McConnell, Menoken, J. C. Purvis, Horton, J. C. Anxers, Topeka.

The West Edna Town company of Labette county; capital stock $10,000. Directors—L. Powell, C. H. Mozzy, J. O. Marks and Marion H. Marks, all of Edna, Kan.

The Council Grove Gun club. The directors are E. L. Saffer, G. W. Ank, J. H. Eeckley, R. I. Raney, J. W. Logan.

The Mayfield Town company of Mayfield, Kan.; capital stock $1475. Directors—G. L. Hutchinson, Samuel Sweeney, M. W. Kirkpatrick, A. J. Sweeney and E. A. Hutchinson.

The Kansas Mining, Smelting and Refining company of Topeka; capital stock $1,000,000. Directors—J. B. Springer, Chicago; Alfred Scott, R. E. Wells, J. G. Egan, Clare Young all of Topeka.

The First Society of State Spiritualists of Delphos; the trustees are Jay Blancard, Lydia Riley, Ira Packard, H. H. Blair Owen Riley, and I. N. Richardson.

The Tenney Land company of Kansas City, Kan.; capital stock $100,000. Directors—W. E. Tenney, F. C. Tenney, John E. Bolis, James M. Wallace.

The Farmers' Grain and Live Stock company of Haddam, Washington county; capital stock $5000. Directors—Frank Larabee J. H. Snitten, O. B. Curl, Dan Boswell, O. S. Canfield, W. D. Skinner, J. B. Corry all of Haddam.

TURF WINNERS.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Sept. 30.—Allerton gave an exhibition mile today to beat 2:14. He made it in 2:10¾.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—Latonia winners: Insolence, prince of Darkness, Fauvette, Pallora, The Queen, Great Hopes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Garfield Park winners: Zeke Hardy, Lena Frey, Chimes, Ormie, Carlsbad, Aristocrat.

GRAVESEND, L. I., Sept. 30.—This was the last day of the Brooklyn jockey club fall meeting. Winners: Kingston, Raceland, Charade, Port Chester, Bengal, Willie L.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 30.—A big crowd was here today to witness Nancy Hanks in her effort to lower her record. She made the mile without a skip or a break in 2:09 flat, thus knocking a quarter off the record. In the 2:22 class, trot, purse $1,000, Tosa won; Zambia second; best time 2:19¾. Three-year-old trot—Lady Wilton won, Faustina second; best time 2:14¾. Faustina's mile in 2:14¾ is the fastest ever made in a race by any 3-year-old except Oakwell.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

BUFFALO, Sept. 30.—The National Civil Service Reform league today re-elected George William Curtis president. William D. Foulke of Indianapolis, editor of the Civil Service Chronicle, in his speech, took strong ground against the secret executive session of the United States senate.

BASE BALL.

LEAGUE.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 30.—Pittsburg: Runs 1, base hits 3, errors 1. Cincinnati: Runs 2, base hits 6, errors 1. Pitchers, Maul and Rhines.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 30.—Cleveland: Runs 12, base hits 12, errors 2. Chicago: Runs 5, base hits 10, errors 6. Pitchers, Young and Gumbert.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 30.—First game—Brooklyn: Runs 7, base hits 10, errors 2. Philadelphia: Runs 6, base hits 10, errors 1. Pitchers, Thornton and Carruthers. Second game—Brooklyn: Runs 9, base hits 8, errors 2. Philadelphia: Runs 4, base hits 8, errors 1. Pitchers, Levitt and King.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—Boston: First game—Runs 16, base hits 16, errors 3. New York: Runs 5, base hits 13, errors 6. Pitchers, Nichols and Welsh. Second game—Boston: Runs 5, base hits 8, errors 3. New York: Runs 3, base hits 10, errors 1. Pitchers, Staley and Ganzel. Boston by winning today's games now leads in the championship race.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 30.—Milwaukee: Runs 10, base hits 12, errors 2. Louisville: Runs 4, base hits 6, errors 5. Pitchers, Davies and Meekin.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—First game—Athletics: Runs 11, base hits 12, errors 1. Boston: Runs 6, base hits 9, errors 8. Pitchers, Weyhing and O'Brien. Second game—Athletics: Runs 0, base hits 4, errors 0. Boston: Runs 5, base hits 7, errors 2. Pitchers, Haddock and Chamberlain.

PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Pensions have been allowed to the following:

KANSAS.

Frederick Hurd, George B. Colton, Jonathan K. Snyder, Elbridge M. Cox, Henry Adams, John H. Freeby, Robert F. Couk, Jacob Swartz, Godfrey Barnum, Joseph N. Baker, George W. Markley, Elbert M. Saxton, William H. Osborn, Milton D. Creviston, Phileman Baker, Isaac N. Marshall, Richard H. Bartlett, Samuel T. Butcher, Albert M. Crazy, Harvey C. Stewart, William P. Briggs, Artemus W. Dole, Robert McConnell, Luman T. Williams, Isaac P. Redden, Alexander L. Gordon, Simeon Baughn, Thomas H. Cope, Willis White, Benjamin Benson, William C. Simmons, Ole Peterson, John C. Williams, Harrison Matthews, Joseph G. Strean, Alpheus Turner, Henry Cline, Samuel W. Taylor, David G. Brown, Isaac Demmitt, Daniel Dobbins, William W. Carnahan, William Warner, Harvey Dozer, Philip M. Garrison, Milton Gregory, John W. Tucker, George Marks, William Spotts, Adam C. Mizuer, Norman H. Kile, Charles T. Boyce, Stephen K. Payne, John Abbott, Vivaldo Talcott, John P. Ham, John T. Turner, Eleanor Swindler.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

William H. Curtis, Michael H. Culver, Edward V. Howell, John Taylor, Caroline M. Green.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

William J. Cameron, Michael Etheridge, Martin Ames, John Dodson, Calvin Seward, Peter Tomlinson, Thomas C. Duggan, Anderson Fisher.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The directors of the Missouri Pacific formally passed the usual dividend today. The effect of the passing of the dividend was a sharp decline in that stock on 'change today. The price gradually fell 9¾ per cent., but before the close recovered most of the loss, closing only ¾ per cent. under yesterday's. The general list was only temporarily affected by the decline in Missouri Pacific, and weakened only slightly.

George Gould said this afternoon that the new branch of the Iron Mountain connecting the Missouri Pacific with New Orleans, so that grain can be shipped from that port by way of the Missouri Pacific, would be completed and the cars running on Jan. 1, 1892. Mr. Gould said that vessels carrying cotton required grain for ballast, and would therefore carry it very cheap.

THE CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—The markets all started strong and higher on the board of trade this morning, but, with equal unanimity, ended with a reaction which left them lower than the closing figures of yesterday. In wheat a great deal of the bull feeling of yesterday was carried over; but perhaps the most potent feature in the higher opening was the issuance of the third Farmers' Alliance "hold-your-wheat" circular. The selling was pretty free after the first half hour, Ream letting go a big slice of yesterday's purchases, while the New Yorkers also had free selling orders on the market. The weakness continued during the last hour, and on free selling by Ream and others, the market closed easy at the bottom figures of the day.

"QUEER" COLLECTORS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—In obedience to orders from Washington the secret service operatives stationed here began a tour of all the large business houses of the city today for the purpose of taking possession of any counterfeit money which they may have had passed upon them. The result at the first place visited was rather startling, as showing the extent to which merchants are victimized by the passers of counterfeit money. When the errand of the officers was made known the manager brought out a canvas sack filled with counterfeit bills, half dollars, fifty-cent pieces, quarters and dimes. There were several thousand pieces in the lot, and the bogus money weighed about ten pounds. The manager stated that the coin was the result of the accumulations of years.

FOREST RESERVATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A committee of the American Forestry association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science presented the president today a memorial relating to various forest reservations to be proclaimed by the president under the act of March 3, 1891. The committee submitted detailed information regarding the following reservations: The Tulare reservation in California, the Pecos river in New Mexico, the Pike's Peak in Colorado, the Flathead and Marias in Montana, and the Minnesota National park, which they strongly urged the president to create and provide for its proper protection.

COLORED BAPTISTS.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 30.—The Baptist General association, composed of negro churches of the western states and territories, met in its eighteenth annual session in the Second Baptist church here today. The committee on nominations made its report, which was adopted. The following were the officers selected: Moderator, Rev. J. F. Thomas, Chicago; assistant moderator, Rev. Henry Robinson, Kansas City, Mo.; recording secretary, Charles Stewart, Chicago; corresponding secretary, Rev. J. L. Conron, St. Louis; treasurer, Rev. H. Hillman, Springfield, Ills., and W. P. T. Jones is chairman of the executive board. The business of the association will be transacted tomorrow.

THE CHICAGO RAILWAYS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—The general passenger agents of all the roads terminating in Chicago held a meeting today. The object was to discuss rates and arrangements for the world's fair. An agreement was drawn up and signed by the representatives of every one of the twenty railroads for the organization of a body to be known as the Columbian Passenger committee. A committee was appointed to perfect a plan of organization and to submit a set of rules and by-laws at the next meeting.

The report is revived here today that E. T. Jeffrey will be president and general manager of the Rio Grande railroad.

THE NEW PARTY.

MONTREAL, Sept. 30.—General Master Workman Powderly, speaking of the coming presidential election, said that the Knights of Labor and the Farmers' Alliance will hold a congress in Washington, Feb. 1, 1892, and that at this gathering a third candidate would be chosen.

NEGRO RIOTERS.

MARIANNA, Ark., Sept. 30.—The vicious negro rioters who have been creating so much trouble in Lee county, Ark., are coming to grief. Three of them were arrested today, and more arrests are expected tomorrow. The prisoners confess to killing Overseer Miller.

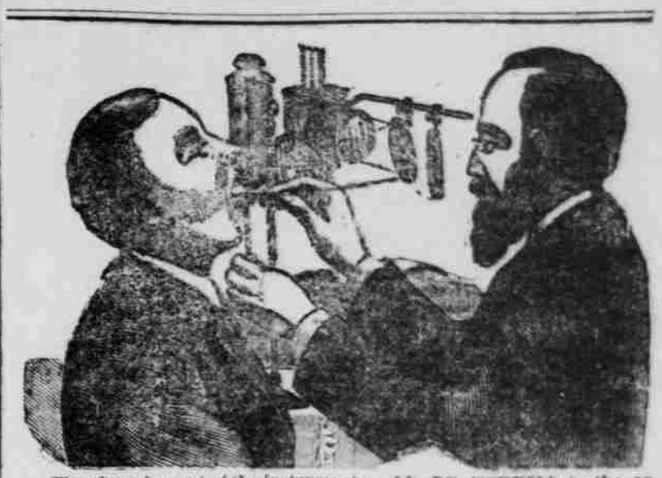
THE FAIR

Opens Monday and it would not be fair to us if, when you are needing Books and Stationery, and in fact everything kept in a first class Stationery Store, if you did not call on us.

We call your attention especially to our complete line of School Books and Supplies.

WICHITA BOOK CO. W. H. H. TROUPE Mgr

118 EAST DOUGLAS AVENUE.



The above is a cut of the instrument used by DR. TERRILL in the examination for Catarrh and all Nose and Throat diseases. It enables the Doctor to show his patient the condition of the affected parts, and if needing treatment explaining its necessity. The Doctor will guarantee a cure in every case of Catarrh he treats.

Dr. Terrill has just returned from Chicago, where he has been taking a course in the Post Graduate School, and also a special course in Electricity, this being the second course of the kind the doctor has taken within the last two years. The doctor is the only physician in the Southwest who has taken these special courses in Electricity, and is consequently the only one familiar with its latest scientific application.

DISEASES OF WOMEN—Dr. Terrill, has made diseases of Women a specialty for the past twenty years, and wishes to state that he has all the late instruments, Batteries, Electrodes, and appliances, etc. for their successful treatment, including Fibroid Tumors, Lacerations, Displacements, Inflammation, Prolapsus, Ulcerations, Leucorrhea, Diseases of the Ovaries, Painful, Irregular or Profuse Menstruation, etc.

NERVOUS DISEASES—The doctor has a new, twenty-eight inch, four plate, Static Battery, the best made, by the use of which, Lost Power in either sex, and all weakness is quickly and permanently restored. He has the finest fifty cell galvanic and faradic, cabinet Battery in the West, which he successfully uses in curing all Nervous diseases, Paralysis, Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Weakness, etc.

He has also the new Caldwell Battery, called the Anesthetic Battery, for the painless relief of pain. With this Battery the doctor will cure headache or relieve any pain in the minutest form of charge.

The doctor has also the Anglo-American Cautery Battery for the treatment of all Nose and Throat diseases, and for all diseases where cauterizing is required.

SKIN DISEASES—All kinds cured where others have failed.

PILES, FISTULA—And all rectal diseases cured. No knife, no pain. A cure guaranteed.

URETHRAL STRICTURE quickly and permanently cured by Electrolysis. No cutting, no pain, no money until cured.

CHRONIC DISEASES—All Chronic diseases successfully treated.

SYPHILIS—That dreadful disease of mankind quickly and permanently cured by the new treatment without the poisonous drugs of days gone by.

Medicine sent to all parts of the country. Consultation free. Send for question blank.

Patients from a distance will be cared for at a private hospital.

114 North Main Street. Over Hyde and Humble's Book Store.

F. S. DENNIS,

THE OLD RELIABLE

CITY SCAVENGER.

Is ready on short notice to clean Privy Vaults and Cesspools, also to remove from the city dead horses and cattle, dead hogs and dogs, sheep and goats, or anything that will make a stench. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Persons wanting this kind of work can drop a card in Scavenger box N. E. Cor. Central avenue and Main st.; N. E. Cor. Douglas and Main, or call at residence 128 N. Waco Avenue. Telephone 330.

THE RAINMAKER.

GOODLAND, Kan., Sept. 30.—Frank Melbourne, the Australian rainmaker, who has been waiting here for four days for dry weather, so as to test his rainmaking power in the dryest part of Kansas, began his operations today. The indications now are for dry weather. A southwest wind is blowing at the rate of thirty five miles an hour and the barometer indicates fair weather. Under his contract Melbourne has four days in which to bring down rain. No rain fell today.

A NICARAGUA CONCESSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A syndicate of capitalists from Kansas has just obtained from the government of Nicaragua a concession for a railroad to Matigalpa and beyond, about 120 miles in length. They receive nearly 2,000,000 acres of land.

BLAZING LUMBER.

ELLIS JUNCTION, Wis., Sept. 30.—Bird & Wells' saw mill and lumber yards at Wausaukee burned today. Loss $100,000.

SNOW.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 30.—Reports from Assiniboine, N. W. T., say that snow fell there this morning.

Pretty Ways