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The Wichita Eagle

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WICHITA KANSAS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1891.

WHOLE NO. 2310.

BITTING BROS.



You won't quite realize what a Fall Overcoat ought to be until you know just what we are selling in this line for \$10. It may be true that there's nothing in this world which is absolutely perfect, but it's equally true that these coats simply cannot be improved upon. When you buy one of them, you get more for less money than was ever before offered you in this city. It seems superfluous to say that they will please you, for you can't look at them without liking them. We have them in Olive, Brown, Tan, Drab, Blue, in fact any shade you may want; single and double breasted, short box coats and long coats; have a heavy gray Ulster thoroughly water proof, just the thing for stockmen and persons exposed to rough weather. Youths, Boys and Children's Overcoats from \$1.00 up to the noblest in the land. Give us a call and we will certainly save you money on an Overcoat.

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"No Castle Gardens in Ours." - M. J. O.

Silk hats having our trade mark, or others, ironed free of charge. YOU MANS Celebrated New York Derby Hats just in. STETSON'S Stiff and Soft Felt Hats. Latest Styles.

ARE YOU IN IT. Swell things in Blue Neckwear. See South Window. "JOE" The Hatter and Haberdasher. 140 N. Main, Wichita.

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Underwear, All kinds, all weights, all prices. DAVIS & FOUTS 146 N. MAIN STREET.

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Swab & Glosser, Tailors. Largest Tailoring Establishment in the State. 145 North Main St.

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We make specialty of such as Chronometers, Repeaters, Clocks, etc.; in fact if you have any job that is difficult or requires an expert and skillful workman, whether it be a watch, clock or some article of jewelry, it will be your interest to call on W. W. PEARCE, 403 E. Douglas Ave. Wichita, Kan., where you will find a competent workman of nearly twenty five years experience also a fine stock of watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware and spectacles.

Fair Week! Special Sale Every Day This Week. See our windows Hyde & Humble Sta Co. 114 North Main. Medical and Surgical Institute.

Hyde & Humble Sta Co. 114 North Main.

Medical and Surgical Institute.



DR. B. Y. BOYD. Innovation in the treatment of Disease \$5.00 PER MONTH. Catarrh and Throat, Eye and Ear diseases positively cured. PRIVATE DISEASES. Debility or Stirling Weakness in young or middle aged men. We guarantee a cure. Some symptoms are nervousness, confusion of ideas, defective memory, etc. Kidney and Urinary Troubles are rapidly cured by a treatment that has never failed. DR. B. Y. BOYD'S Medical and Surgical Institute, 155 North Main St. WICHITA, KANSAS

J. R. HOLLIDAY, WICHITA GROCERY Bulk Seeds a Specialty. All Goods Warranted Tel. 295. 217 East Dong 1

BRYAN BROTHERS, DANCING ACADEMY, GARFIELD HALL. Ladies and Gentlemen's classes Monday and Thursday evenings. Thorough instruction in all modern dances. In addition to those heretofore taught the new dances, Oxford, Minnie, La Comus, Carlton, Gaiety and others introduced. For terms call on or address BRYAN BROS.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. See our Farm List. We have the best bargains in farm lands to be found in Kansas. BLACKWELDER & BROOK 116 N. MAIN STREET.

Globe

Gents Underwear. \$3.00 Bankrupt stock on sale bought at auction 50c on the dollar. Foy striped all wool shirts and drawers worth 75c at 49 cents. Foy striped all wool shirts worth \$1.25 at 69 cents. Plain brown mix cotton shirts worth 49c at 25c. Plain grey rib cotton, shirts worth 49c, at 37c. Odd lot foy stripe wool shirts worth \$1.00, at 50c. Odd lot brown plain wool shirts worth \$1.25, at 69c. Plain grey wool shirts worth \$1.00, at 65c.

GLOBE, 150 N. MAIN ST. M. B. COHN, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday. Oct. 2, 3, 5, 6.

Five hundred pairs of Ladies Dongola Kid button shoes' opera and common sense lasts for \$2.32 WORTH \$3.50

You will want them when you see them. Special for these 4 days. The H. L. SHOBER CO. 312 East Douglas Ave. A. E. SHOBER, Manager

DO YOUR EYES NEED ATTENTION? Have them tested FREE BY A SKILLFUL OPTICIAN. Artistic Eyes, Opera Glasses, Optical Instruments of all kinds. SPECTACLE BAZAR, 143 N. Main St., Wichita.

THE MILITARY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN. SALINA, KANSAS.

Fourth year begins Sept. 9th. This school has a superb building, beautiful grounds, an experienced faculty. A commandant of the U.S.A. and aims to be the ideal boarding school of the West. Address: SCHOOL OF THE WEST, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

A SMITH, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER. Prices to suit the times. Shop and Office at the old Stand 348 North Main Street, residence 457 North Lawrence. d-77 1mo

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER. An Historical Survey of the Policy of the Government in Dealing With Its Savage Wards. A Recommendation That the Treatment of Indians as Belligerents in Case of War be Discontinued. The Governor of Alaska Discusses the Seal Industry—An Estimate of the Number Captured by Poachers During the Year—Ex-Governor Cheney of New Hampshire to Succeed Secretary Proctor—Notes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The annual report of the commissioner of Indian affairs has just been submitted to the secretary of the interior. The commissioner's report is in regard to the settled policy of the government in its dealings with the Indian, emphasizing comprehensiveness, definiteness of aim, clearness of outline, adaptation of means to ends, justice, firmness, humanity, radicalness, stability and time as essential elements of such a policy. He thinks that the greatest failure of the work—land in severity, with its accompanying dissolution of the tribal relation and the breaking up of the reservations; the destruction of the agency system; citizenship, and all that belongs thereto of manhood, independence, privilege and duty; education, which seeks to bring the rising generation of Indians into right relationship with the age in which they live and to put into their hands the tools by which they may gain for themselves food and clothing and build for themselves homes—will, if allowed to continue undisturbed a reasonable length of time, accomplish their beneficent ends. The report discusses at considerable length the political status of the Indians, tracing the evolution of the present policy of dealing with the Indians as wards of the government. During the whole course of our history, the Indians of this country have been treated as separate communities, sustaining exceptional relations to us; that they have been regarded as having relations directly with the general government alone, and not indirectly through the states or to the states; that the purpose of the government, as has been made more and more evident, is to change their status from that of wardship to that of citizenship; that during the transition period and until the completion of their citizenship, it is to be regarded as subject to the laws of the general government and under its care and guardianship; that the time has come for a declaration by congress to the effect that hereafter it will not recognize the Indians as competent to make war, but that in our dealings with them they should be treated, not as belligerents, but as subjects and dependents here, capable, of course, of insurrection, rioting or disturbance of the peace, but not of waging war; that the general government has the right to establish schools in which Indian children may be prepared for citizenship, and also to use what war forces may be necessary to secure to Indian children the benefit of these institutions.

Continuing, the commissioner says: "Even in cases where by taking notice of severity they are in process of becoming citizens, they are still in a state of quasi-dependence, because the general government has the power to alienate their lands, while by exempting them from taxation for the same period it practically excludes their children from the public schools. For these reasons it would seem that the government has not only the right, but is under obligations to make educational provisions for them and to secure to their children the benefits of those provisions. It is submitted that the time is at hand for the extension over the Indians of the protection and privileges of our courts. I venture also to suggest whether the time is not at hand for the passage of an enabling act whereby the five civilized tribes may form either a territorial or a state government and be represented on an equal footing with the other states of the Union by the highest authority of the actual political status of the Indian is necessary as a basis of a legitimate and satisfactory administrative of Indian affairs."

After giving an account of the progress made in the allotment of lands to the Indians, the commissioner says: "Land in severity has in it the promise and potency of great things, but only a promise and potency. In many cases it brings untoward results, and all it is liable to leave the Indians worse off than before." He further says: "I am not in receipt of information that the Indians are making any progress in the direction of civilization. It is sufficient time elapsed to enable me to judge of the practical results of the allotment policy. I have seen nothing during the year past that would lead me to change my views as to its ultimate success."

Regarding the reduction of the reservations, which has proceeded with great rapidity during the year, the report says: "While it is possible to push this work too rapidly, perhaps, I do not hesitate to say that the ultimate destruction of the entire reservation system is a matter of time. There is no place for it in our present condition of life. The millions of acres of Indian lands now lying absolutely unused are needed as honor or rapidly increasing population and must be so utilized."

The report discusses at length the subject of Indian education. The enrollment in Indian schools for the year ending June 30 has been 17,200, an increase over last year of 1,649. Regarding the contract school system, the commissioner recommends that the status quo be maintained for the present, but urges that the appropriation of public funds for sectarian education in the Indian schools be discontinued. THE SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT. WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Surgeon General Sutherland, in his annual report to the secretary of war upon the operations of his bureau during the year, says that an aggregate of \$100,000,000 was expended in the estimates for appropriations for the next fiscal year for the entire expenses of the medical department. Since the passage of the act of March 3, 1891, making the period for the renewal of artificial limbs three years instead of five, congress has failed to make the necessary appropriation to meet the increased expense, and the result will be a deficiency of \$31,650 for the present fiscal year on this account.

The report speaks of the efficiency of the hospital corps as shown during the Sioux campaign and urges the necessity of offering inducements to the enlisted men to enter its ranks, and suggests that 40 per cent be added to the pay of the privates of the corps. Good results are said to have followed the adoption of the new system to identify deserters based on a record of permanent marks and scars. As to the general health of the army, the report shows that during the year the number of men constantly sick, 42.71 per thousand, compares favorably with the average of 49 per thousand in the previous year. The report shows that a great improvement in the diet of the men has been made within the past year, so that complaints are infrequent of deficiencies due to local causes. Treating in detail of the subject of alcoholism, the report says: "One thing is certain: the prevalence of alcoholism in our troops. The colored soldier is seldom on the sick roll without cause. Every medical officer who refers to the canteen system of the army, with the exception of Captain R. P. Ball, temporarily at Fort Riley, Kan., but his remarks would have more value against the canteen system if they were based on a reputation for alcoholism, but as a matter of fact, it had just six cases of drunkenness during the year in its garrison of 600 men. Only thirteen cases had a letter record, while 108 had a worse, and the facts appear to argue in favor of the canteen, notwithstanding the views of Captain Ball. The surgeon general says that the canteen has relieved our military posts of one-third of the cases of alcoholism that formerly tended to the demoralization of the individual, the infraction of discipline, assaults, injuries and death. In conclusion it is strongly recommended that each post establish a systematic course of athletic exercises to improve the physique of the men."

Munson & Namara, 123 and 127 Main St.

GENERAL NEWS.

A RAILWAY RATE WAR IN PROSPECT. The Chicago Lines Fail to Receive the Usual Tonnage in Grain Shipments. The Business Outlook Reviewed by Henry Clews—Gold Coming to America in Large Amounts. Another Tenement House Disaster in New York—The Southern People Given Advice by a South Carolina Editor—The Necessity for Disappointing Prejudices—General Notes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Far from insuring stability of rates, the heavy grain movement from the west to the east is likely to bring about the demoralization of the traffic, on which they depend to a large extent for their business. While shipments of grain seem to be large by way of St. Louis, Duluth, New Orleans and Galveston, the movement by way of Chicago is lighter than it has been for years at this season. The traffic officials of the lines entering Chicago and even to make threats. These companies have been extremely conservative during the present year, ignoring the cut rates that have been adopted at times by some of their competitors, in the belief that such practices would be discontinued as soon as the busy season commenced. They now say that forbearance has ceased to be a virtue and that they cannot afford to stand by and let other roads absorb their share of the traffic, on which they depend to retrieve the losses of the year. Complaints are made that the Missouri Pacific is cutting grain rates from the Missouri river and that the Great Northern and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha are employing unfair means to divert traffic to their lines. The report is estimated that one or two Chicago lines have taken steps to meet this competition, and that in a few days will be engaged in a scramble for business. A. H. Rock, president of the Chicago and North Western, said today that the Chicago and Alton had undoubtedly cut the rate from Kansas City to Chicago to meet the rates of the Missouri Pacific and the Memphis line.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK. NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Henry Clews, in his weekly financial circular, says: "The solid facts are more in favor of improvement than ever. The largest and most important of the possibilities into a certainty. Plenty and profit are already in the grasp of the farmer. Debts will be paid, mortgages wiped out, and new enterprises started on a scale hitherto unknown; all of which means expansion of business and increased traffic for railroads. Not will the effect be restricted to the United States. In a measure the ripple started here will counteract the blight of short crops in Europe. The brunt of the calamity that is now being borne there; and yet the rise in American securities has already revived drooping spirits on the foreign bourses and helped restore confidence in the markets of Argentine and other speculations. Moreover, American property will enable larger purchases of foreign manufactures, in spite of higher tariffs. The war cloud which has so long threatened still remains, and seems darker than ever. At the same time, the situation is not likely to begin in the winter. Russia will not have completed her new armament for two years to come, and the relations between the two nations will remain too indefinite to calculate upon with certainty. Ultimately, war appears inevitable. At first it may injure American securities because they are not based on which to realize, but for just the same reason they will finally be the best to hold; therefore, no serious cause for depression should be feared for our stocks in event of a European struggle."

A TENEMENT HORROR. NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Three persons were burned to death early this morning in a fire in a tenement brick house at the corner of Hudson and Duane streets, and two others were very badly burned, one of them so seriously that his recovery is not expected. The dead were Mrs. Anna Murphy, 22 years old, of 205 Hudson street; Miss Katie Dunn, 22 years old, a dressmaker, who boarded with Mrs. Murphy; Josephine Ryan, 5 years old, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Murphy's niece, the daughter of Mrs. Murphy, who was 11 years old; and Mrs. Murphy's son by her first husband, the injuries to whom were not so serious. The fire broke out in the second story, where the half-dressed tenants had found refuge. The boys were taken to St. Vincent's hospital. Mrs. Tooley was terribly burned all over her body and cannot survive. Her brother John is not so badly burned, but it is feared he may be fatally injured by inhaling smoke. Mrs. Murphy was married to Frederick Murphy only one month ago. She was then the widow of Policeman Tooley. Nine families resided in the house, and each family had an average of three boarders. The fire broke out in an unoccupied wood house in the cellar, and the police said this morning that it was of incendiary origin. Later—John Tooley died at the hospital in great agony at 9 o'clock.

THE SEAL FISHERIES. WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Governor Knapp of Alaska, in his report to the secretary of the interior, devotes considerable space to the seal islands and the seal industry. The most serious difficulty in the matter, says the governor, is the illegitimate slaughter of females and their young in the open sea. There is no doubt that a most valuable industry and a fruitful source of national income is being destroyed. More than one hundred marine vessels hovered about the Bering sea during the season and a large number of skins were taken. The steamer Dunbar made a special trip to the northern Pacific during the latter part of June, and returned with nearly eighteen thousand seal skins, received from the British sealers. The steamer Dunbar made a special appointment. The governor estimates the number of seals illegitimately taken during a small part of the season at 90,000, worth about \$1,800,000. The governor suggests that the management of the schools should be made, as far as practicable, local, and that the industry should be non-partisan and non-sectarian. The governor, in conclusion, thinks that congress should appoint a special committee to look after Alaskan legislation and Alaskan interests.

PROCTOR'S SUCCESSOR. NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Ex-Governor P. R. Cheney of New Hampshire, who is at the Fitz Avenue hotel in this city, on his way to Washington, where, according to report, he will receive from President Harrison the appointment to the office of secretary of war to succeed Redfield Proctor of Vermont. The story goes that Governor Cheney was asked by Mr. Proctor, resigning, to receive the offer of the portfolio from President Harrison and held it under consideration. His decision was reached some weeks ago, it is said, and he then begged for time to put his personal affairs in order before assuming the duties of public office. This morning the ex-governor and Mrs. Cheney, who accompanied him, received a call from Mrs. Harrison, the wife of the president, who is stopping at the Gilsey house.

SORGHUM SUGAR. WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The secretary of agriculture has received a report from Dr. Wiley, a chemist of the department, from Medicine Lodge, Kan., announcing a successful run with the new machinery for sorghum sugar-making under the new school project developed in the chemical discussion last winter. He reports 150 pounds of first sugar per ton from sorghum cane and estimates of the molasses give about enough more to make over 200 pounds per ton. The alcohol process has been found, therefore, to answer in practice the favorable anticipations derived from the experiments in the laboratory. Dr. Wiley states in his report that there is scarcely any loss at all, a most important feature as regards economy of production. Secretary Rank feels justified in anticipating great possibilities for the future in sorghum sugar-making.

RECUMSEH TOPICS.

RECUMSEH, O. T., Oct. 2.—[Special.]—The nomadic tent has begun to disappear before the advance of pine lumber, and as the price of lumber (\$50 a thousand) goes down, the buildings go up, and the building site that was a solitude two weeks ago already has the first building promise of a city. The first religious services were held here last Sunday, on the public square, and was conducted by the Rev. William Myers of the Presbyterian church, assisted by Mr. William Davis, a missionary of the same church. At 10 o'clock the pastor of the church, assisted by Mr. Myers of the Presbyterian church, assisted by Mr. William Davis, a missionary of the same church. The people seemed to be familiar enough with it to recognize it, and a congregation of 1,000 assembled. The minister's presence was noted from the story of "The Woman of Samaria." The story—2,000 years old, yet ever new in its sublime truthfulness—foundered attention listeners as any church assembled that day under domes or cathedral roof. The click of the pocket chips never stopped in the gambler's teeth, the legends of the past were on the street, but the watchman stood upon the tower on this outpost of Israel, and the eternal struggle between virtue and evil, right and wrong was being here, as it is begun everywhere. Pitt boasted that "the British drum-beat greeted the rising sun around the world," but the invisible empire of the church voices a nobler sentiment in its "preach the Gospel to all nations."

Recumseh is an establish fact, and the lines of tent have begun to take form and move in their orbits. The great crowd of 8,000 people who were present at the opening has been reduced by the departure of many of them for food and many for their families, and the future of the city will be its own making. But all are hopeful that the city will be one of the finest of the great western states, and the western energy that is everywhere manifested will make it a city worthy of the rich country it is the capital of. In the Kikapoo reservation, the city is one that will support a large town, and especially the Kikapoo Indian country on the north. This land will be opened up to the westward of the finest body of land in the United States of the same area. I have heard of grass as high as a horse and rider, but I never saw it until I was in the Kikapoo reservation. It is a fact that there are great bodies of land in the Kikapoo country, comprising thousands of acres, in which a full grown steer is entering into the grass fifteen feet away from you. These prairies are separated by narrow belts of timber, and living springs of water flow from the hills at frequent intervals, forming brooks that flow into the Canadian river. The Kikapoo Indians are about as far removed from civilization as any in the country. Tonight we were camped on this reservation. Sealed around the campfire about 9 o'clock we heard a horse's hoofs coming down the road, and, wondering what rider would be abroad at such an hour, all looked expectantly into the black darkness outside, when an Indian rode into the light of our camp fire. He rode an Indian pony, whose mane and tail were tangled and matted with burrs, showing that he had ridden right through the wilderness. He had neither saddle nor bridle and his moccasined feet almost touched the ground. His long black hair streamed down his back, and as he rode into the light of the fire with a look of friendly inquiry on his swarthy face, it was a scene worthy of the change going on over here—the advancing civilization and the Indian looking on in dumb surprise. He greeted us with "How," and in a few minutes departed, with "Good-bye," and disappeared off into the darkness as if day and night were alike to him in that reservation. But barbarism must ever yield to civilization and the law of the west. The future of this reservation is a strong question here. The Kikapoo reservation comprises 200,448 acres, and the reservation of the Indian shows that the reservation of the South Canadian river, which is only the ordinary allotment of 160 acres of the free land on the reservation, but what it lacks in quantity it will make up in quality. The county of Pottawatomie is almost unknown in its possibilities. I considered it self-supporting from the start, and that covers a principle in political economy that means success for a people. Pottawatomie has three good towns in the Pottawatomie county—one at the county seat, one at Greifenstein's ranch, and one on the South Canadian river. The reservation territory occupy separate and distinct territory there should be no hatred rivalry between them, and I believe there will be none. The county seat at Pottawatomie, of course, make the most of the prestige that its position confers upon it. Mr. Greifenstein, at Barnard, will push the town as far as he can, and the town of Greifenstein can do, and if, as he claims, a great coal field underlies the territory, its future as the most westerly coal field is fixed. The town on the Canadian river, which is not yet laid out, but its proximity to the Cheyenne nation and the rich river bottoms of the south part of the county will afford it an excellent support. Although I consider the future of this county as equal to any in the United States, and the homestead policy that locates here can make no mistake. The soil is rich, the water abundant, fuel is plentiful, and the people hospitable and the future is full of hope and promise.

CHEYENNE ALLOTMENTS. Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle. EL PASO, O. T., Oct. 5.—There is a rumor afloat to the effect that the secretary of the interior proposes to use a contingent fund which can be used to finish the allotment of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian lands. The allottees are reticent, but a party here has received a letter from the department stating that the above is a fact. If it is the land can be opened to settlement by the middle of December. We will then witness the Pottawatomie settlement. One must bear in mind that the severe winter weather does not begin in this latitude until February. This winter will give settlers a chance to provide shelter for their families. There have been five rains here for the last two days and the wheat is standing about a foot and a half above ground. A syndicate consisting of capitalists from Minneapolis and St. Louis have just gained a deal for 140,000 acres of the best business land. The business land was sold way down on a basis of an agreement by the owners that the syndicate should have one night separate two-story brick blocks consisting of not less than two store rooms a each.

PROHIBITION AND HYPOCRISY. KANSAS CITY, Oct. 5.—In a sermon delivered yesterday in the People's church of Kansas City, Kan., on the subject: "The Obligation to Support Prohibition," the pastor, Dr. A. H. Tavis, said: "Let us stop this hypocrisy and declare ourselves in favor of high license." The statement of Rev. Mr. Tavis, aroused the citizens of that city to such a pitch that a mass meeting was held tonight and a law and order league organized for the enforcement of the existing laws.

KANSAS BICYCLE RACES. KANSAS CITY, Oct. 5.—Following is a summary of the wheel races at the annual grandstands, given by the bicycle club of Kansas City, Mo., on the 4th inst. in 7-44. Half mile for boys—Fred Hovey, Kansas City, won in 1:07. One mile for boys—Fred Hovey, Kansas City, won in 2:17. One mile for men—W. D. Gray, Haddon, Mo., won in 2:17. Two-mile, relay, in 10:15. E. Hovey, Kansas City, won in 2:17.