

THE WHEAT GROWERS.

Resolutions Adopted by the St. Louis Convention... A Somewhat Political Debate... Officers Elected.

St. Louis, Oct. 25.—When the Interstate Wheat Growers' Association met yesterday afternoon with Colonel Colman in the chair, Robert Lindblom, one of the most noted Board of Trade operators of Chicago, made a speech in which he gave the speculators' side of the question.

President Colman then addressed the convention from a free trade standpoint, denouncing the many farmers who were used by the present Administration and the protective policy and said that the only way to protect their interest was to adopt free trade.

The following resolutions were presented and adopted after a lively debate: Resolved, By the farmers of the States lying between the Mississippi and Missouri river valleys and of the States of Oregon, Washington and California in National convention assembled:—

First.—That we hereby memorialize our National Congress and the President of the United States and do most seriously petition them to make such reciprocity treaties with those foreign nations to whom we ship our surplus farm products as will cause the foreign nations to remove the customs duties from our farm products shipped abroad, thereby causing us to receive a higher price for our foreign farm surplus and thereby facing a higher price upon all that we sell abroad.

Second.—That we ask that such steps be taken by our National Congress as will destroy the present existing monopolies and trusts and prevent the formation of others.

Third.—And to the end that we may get our farm implements at a less price, that the present laws be repealed that place a duty upon farming implements or the raw material used in their manufacture.

Fourth.—That we are more deeply interested in the carrying out of the above resolutions than we are in the success of any political party.

In the afternoon resolutions were adopted recommending the building of joint stock elevators for their own use, asking Congress to pass an Inter-State law making it a felony for any man to sell or offer for sale any produce which he does not own at the time of offering for sale, and asking that Mr. Porter, superintendent of the census, collect complete statistics upon the "farm mortgage question."

Permanent officers were then selected as follows: President, Hon. Norman J. Colman, of Missouri, with the privilege of naming his own secretary; executive board, W. L. Scott and A. D. Noe, of Kentucky, N. J. Colman and U. S. Hall, of Missouri, E. H. Murphy and P. A. O'Dell, of Minnesota, D. B. Green and J. T. McCaffrey, of Illinois, Calvin Cole and George Gibson, of Oregon, Walter N. Allen and ex-Governor Robinson, of Kansas, J. A. Coates and D. A. Eppson, of Indiana, N. O. Walker, of Tennessee, and H. N. Sargent, of Ohio. The convention then adjourned sine die.

THE GREAT TRIAL.

The Cronin Trial Begun.—The State's Attorney yesterday opened the trial of the Cronin case. An immense crowd was present in the court room yesterday morning at the opening of the Cronin case. After the defendants were brought in the jury was called and State's Attorney Longenecker commenced his opening address.

He reviewed briefly the long continued sitting of venemen, which had resulted in the selection of the twelve men before him. He then defined the duties of jurors; defined the meaning of a presumption of innocence as applied to the trial of the case; and then told the jury that a presumption of innocence was not a matter to be weighed against evidence. It was, he said, a mere negative which stood in the way of conviction in the absence of evidence, but must not be allowed to weaken the force of the evidence given. Mr. Longenecker next took up and defined the meaning of a reasonable doubt as applied in such cases.

Judge Longenecker took up the facts which have already been made public in connection with the Cronin murder, and though no new facts were presented, those already known were related in chronological order and in such a way as to make a complete case of conspiracy.

"In this case," he said, "on the evening of May 4, Dr. Cronin was called away from home at seven p. m. and never afterwards seen by any one but his murderers. Conspiracy to blacken the character of Cronin immediately showed itself by telegrams tending to show that Cronin had left the country. Next the body was discovered in a catch-basin. Every act showed conspiracy to commit murder. Every act had a motive. We think we can show the motive in this case. Back of all is the Clan-na-Gael. We are not here to try that body, but to show the motive of this murder. We must go briefly into the history of this organization. Organized to help Ireland, many patriotic Irishmen joined it. Other men joined for political purposes; others for money to be made out of it. Funds were raised which were held sacred. The fund was embezzled. The crime was fixed on certain parties. Cronin demanded justice. Cronin was removed.

Judge Longenecker's statement of the case was lengthy and exhaustive and continued into the afternoon. At the close of the statement defendants waived making a statement and examination of witnesses was begun.

His Head Mashed.—Kansas City, Kan., Oct. 25.—Patrick Broderick, twenty-five years of age, met with a horrible death at King's packing house in Armourdale at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. While leaning over an elevator shaft the elevator descended, catching his head and mashing it into a shapeless mass, killing him instantly.

Found Guilty.—Charles McEivian has been found guilty of murder in the first degree for killing Christian Luca about three months ago. McEivian was burglarizing Luca's apartments, and on being discovered stabbed Luca to death.

FARMERS IN COUNCIL.

The Wheat Growers' Convention Assembled in St. Louis—Walter N. Allen's Address—Organization.

St. Louis, Oct. 24.—The wheat growers of the Mississippi valley assembled in convention at Central Turner Hall in this city yesterday afternoon to organize for future action.

Walter N. Allen, president of the Farmers' Federation, called the convention to order and made quite a long speech. He said it was the first meeting of the kind ever held on this continent. "We are not here," he said, "for the purpose of denouncing trusts and combines, but to meet the issue of new systems and conditions in trade. Realizing our individual feebleness and the great importance of unity of action as a class, we have been called together to consider the proposition to delegate to a power of our own creation, the executive right to market the products of our farms, and to take such measures as will afford present relief and future protection to the agricultural interests of the Mississippi valley. The farmer is the only producer who sends an over supply of his wares to market to be sold by some one else, and like the goods of the bankrupt at some one else's price; and when he dares complain of the sacrifice, the answer of the master is over production. Over production can not, in justice, be wealth for the nation and slavery for the producer. If farmers would organize like manufacturers to control production and regulate the output in the public market, they could, in common with all producers, set the price on their own products, irrespective of over production or the power of the Liverpool markets. The unavoidable tendency of the present established trade system is to bring the price down to the lowest limit at which a food supply can be produced under the most favorable conditions of soil, season and climate. Now, in order to avert impending ruin, we must reverse this order by substituting a new system, fixing the price of farm products at the cost of production on lands that produce only thirty fold.

"This will restore the natural law of exchange with equal and exact justice to all. In other words, the difference between the present trade structure and the system proposed is, the one tends to the minimum price that a food supply can be obtained without checking production, while the other seeks the maximum price that a food supply can be sold for without diminishing consumption. The power to establish the value of one bushel of American wheat and one barrel of mess pork can control the markets of the world. This power is to be found in the centralized agency of the fed rated farmers of the Mississippi valley, a company legally chartered with a capital stock of \$20,000,000, and, as your servant, this company awaits your bidding to enter upon the work of redemption."

Ex-Governor Charles Robinson, of Kansas, was made temporary chairman, and he addressed the convention, strongly urging unity of action and organization of the farmers throughout all the grain growing States.

Hon. Norman J. Colman, of Missouri, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, was made permanent chairman; Walter N. Allen, of Kansas, vice-president; Z. G. Wilson, of Minnesota, secretary, and J. P. Limesburner, of Kansas, assistant secretary.

Mr. Robert Lindblom, of Chicago, spoke briefly to the delegates, stating that he sympathized with them in their cause, which he thought was a good one.

MAJOR BURKE. Maurice Hart for Burke; they were pledged to various banks of this city, and when their fraudulent character was discovered they were returned to Hart, and he refunded the money he had borrowed upon them. Consequently Hart is \$70,000 out of pocket. In obedience to a mandatory order of court, calling for dispatches sent from the city to Major Burke, in London, since the bond investigation has been going on, J. Allyn, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city, was before the grand jury and it is understood submitted the dispatches specifically called for. It is believed, however, that they did not contain any thing of importance to the State.

THE M., K. & T. The Plan of Reorganization as Adopted by All Classes Interested.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—A meeting of representatives of all classes of security holders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad was held yesterday, when Frederick P. Ocott, Richard King, Henry Dodge, H. W. Poor and Col. W. G. Gale Hoyt were appointed a committee to reorganize the property, and a plan of reorganization which had already been endorsed by the executive committee of the board of directors was approved. The plan provides for the foreclosure of mortgages on the property and the formation of a new company, of which the committee will name the first board of directors. The holders of the present 7 per cent bonds and the underlying securities will be offered a new bond at par bearing 5 per cent interest. One coupon of 3 1/2 per cent will be paid in cash, another in 4 per cent bond and the balance in preferred stock. The 5 per cent bonds will receive 90 per cent of their face in new 4 per cent bonds and preferred stock for arrears of interest and the 6 per cent bonds will get dollar for dollar in new 4's, and arrears of interest will be paid with preferred stock.

Driven Off By Troops. WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 24.—The people of Kingfisher, Ok., are excited and the town is crowded with an unruly mob of railroad hands, driven there by United States troops. The survey of the Rock Island road, now being built to Fort Reno, crosses the dividing line between Oklahoma and the Indian reservation, about seven miles south of Kingfisher. A large gang of men have been grading and laying track, and Tuesday the west line of Oklahoma was reached. Here United States troops were congregated to prevent further progress. The railroaders proposed continuing their course, and it was only after some personal conflicts that the laborers were driven back by the soldiers.

INDIAN LANDS.

The Investigation of the Cherokee Question Leads to an Important Discovery as to the Powers of the President.

SAC FOX AGENCY, L. T., Oct. 24.—The visit of the Cherokee Commission to the Iowa and Kickapoo agencies is full of developments vital to the Cherokees, as not only the Strip, but even the entire tract of the Cherokees may be involved through the present negotiations. The Iowa, Kickapoo, Shawnee, Cheyenne and Arapahoes have no title to the lands they now occupy and the Government may throw open to settlement these lands, giving the Indians the alternative of taking their present reservations in severity or being removed.

During the recent visit of the Commission to the Iowas, these Indians were made to understand this and they expressed preference for removal to giving up their tribal relations. The Kickapoo and Cheyenne are of the same mind. By article 15 of the treaty of 1835 with the Cherokees, these tribes can be removed to the 7,000,000 acres now occupied by the Cherokees. The provisions of this article were not analyzed until recently by Commissioner Wilson and may lead to sensational results. It states that any Indians friendly to the Cherokees and adjacent tribes may be settled on unoccupied lands east of the ninety-sixth degree within the Cherokee country on such terms as may be agreed upon by any such tribes and the Cherokees, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Should any such tribe or band of Indians settling in that country abandon their tribal organization, they shall be incorporated into and ever after remain a part of the Cherokee Nation, on equal terms in every respect with the native citizens. Should they preserve their tribal organization they can be set apart on 100 acres of land each.

A further provision is that such tribes can not be settled east of the ninety-sixth degree within the Cherokee country without first, the consent of the Cherokee Council, unless the President of the United States, after a full hearing of the objections offered by the Council to such settlement, shall determine that the objections are insufficient, in which case he may authorize the settlement of such tribe east of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude.

REICHSTAG OPENED.

The German Emperor's Address to His Reichstag.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The Reichstag opened yesterday. Herr Von Boetticher read the Emperor's speech from the throne. The address says: "The active attention of the present Reichstag has been especially directed to the securing of peace abroad and at home, and the tasks of the forthcoming session will be in the same direction. When the Reichstag met in 1877 the foremost object was the consolidation of the defensive powers of the Fatherland. The Reichstag with patriotic appreciation of the situation, applied itself thereto. Your co-operation to this end will be again claimed. In order to develop the efficiency of the army and its readiness for action in accordance with whatever circumstances may arise, and thereby impart to the efforts of the Emperor and his exalted allies for the preservation of peace, the weight which is their due in the council of nations, a bill will be presented by amending the military law of May 2, 1874. It will provide for a fresh distribution of the army and is intended to readjust in the interest of the Empire the present organization of the army, the equality of organization which have arisen through strengthening the army and the displacement of troops from time to time. From this cause and the corresponding expansion of the naval power arises the additional expenditure set forth in the budget.

The financial statement to be submitted will present a not inconsiderable increase in the material contributions of the several States to the army compared with those of the current financial year. Nevertheless, these contributions will not greatly exceed the sums banded to the Federal States from the imperial revenue.

DELEGATES AT CHICAGO.

Not Tired of Their Trip—Banquet at the Grand Pacific.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The Pan-American delegates yesterday visited some of the Chicago's magnificent buildings. It was a succession of surprises and was concluded by a visit to the World's Fair headquarters, where handsomely bound souvenirs were presented them. The project of a direct line to South America via Tampa bay was discussed. They expressed the opinion that such would benefit alike Chicago, South America and South American States. In the afternoon a trip was taken to Dunham farm, thirty-three miles distant, where lunch was served. The tourists returned to the hotel at five p. m., where they found a telegram awaiting them from Secretary Blaine, saying he understood the delegates were weary of the trip and asking if they desired to return. The following reply was returned him: Hon. J. G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—We are utterly surprised that rumors you refer to. Our excursion has increased in interest with every step we have taken and the cordial hospitality which we have met is only equalled by the pleasure with which we have been received. In the evening a banquet, said to be the finest ever given in Chicago, was tendered the visitors at the Grand Pacific. The floral decorations were simply magnificent.

General C. W. Babcock Dead. LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 23.—News has been received here of the death of General C. W. Babcock at St. Louis, where a few days ago he had a surgical operation performed at one of the city hospitals. General Babcock was one of the earliest, most prominent and well-known settlers of Kansas. He was a brother of President Grant's private secretary. He was one of the most active Free State leaders under Governor Robinson's regime, was several times a member of the State Legislature and was for some years Adjutant-General of the State. He was born in Franklin County, Vermont, April 21, 1830.

A Railroad Collision. ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., Oct. 23.—A collision yesterday morning near Lynn land station on the Louisville and Nashville railroad between two passenger trains resulted in the death of one man and the serious injury of six or seven others. Van D. Heisen, of Milltown, Ky., was the most seriously injured, death resulting in a few hours. The others badly hurt were Rev. J. M. Bruce, of Gleason, right arm broken near shoulder; J. M. Wheeler, Washington, Ky., fractured arm and injured internally; Mrs. B. A. Green, dislocated shoulder; Elder W. F. Rogers, dislocated shoulder, and badly burned; Ed Jeffries and wife, of Green County, and four children were seriously injured.

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