



VOL XII NO 7

WICHITA, KANSAS, SUNDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 24, 1889.

WHOLE NO 1727

Munson & McNamara

123 to 127 N. Main Street.

Christmas Handkerchief Sale

Beginning Monday morning, at 8:30, special sale of Handkerchiefs.

Littleneed in telling you more about it. Its a hobby with us to have the biggest and best handkerchief sales, and tomorrow we begin it.

Untiring enterprise and unlimited resources enables us to put out unusually high values for a very little money. As usual everything in this sale is above criticism in style and excellence. We also give away this week some very handsome handkerchief boxes.

The highest novelties obtainable will be on display. Come and see.

Well, there is a short story on Dress Robes, 16.00 and \$18.00 patterns for \$9.75.

Trimmed hats to take a tangle, 25 per cent off and 150 to select from.

Come in the morning, if possible, afternoons the crowds are large.

MUNSON & McNAMARA.

We Do Not Handle Trash.

Or sell worthless, rotten, moth-eaten auction stuff at any price, or keep it in our store to deceive the people with. We do not make a great hue and cry over a cheap pair of suspenders for five cents, and then ask twenty dollars for a suit of clothes worth only ten. These and other similar schemes belong to a class of dealers who are constantly scheming to deceive the public and who have no business reputation to lose.

It is a well-known and thoroughly established fact that we handle the very best goods manufactured and cater to the best trade.

And those who want the best articles can buy them of us at less figures than they have to pay the aforesaid dealers for slop-made cheap trash.

WE SELL MORE

OVERCOATS!

THAN ANY OTHER TWO DEALERS IN THE STATE.

Because We Have the Best and Sell Them the Cheapest.

WE SELL MORE

SUITS for MEN, BOYS and CHILDREN

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE WEST.

Because we have earned a wide reputation for superiority in trim, fit and price of these goods.

WE HAVE GOT MORE

FINE IMPORTED UNDERWEAR

THAN ANY OTHER FOUR HOUSES IN THE STATE.

Too much for our own good. We have got to sell it and have marked it all down at a fearful sacrifice to unload it. We adopt no copied ways of letting people know our goods and prices. We go on our own hook as leaders should. BY GIVING GREAT BARGAINS we manage to keep our store thronged with customers.

COLE & JONES,

The One Price Clothiers,

208, 210 and 212 DOUGLAS AVENUE, WICHITA, KANSAS.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS

To Soothe the Savage Breast

And even so has our store charms to attract the lovers of Art, Beauty and Literature. Last evening, as usual, our store was crowded to its utmost by the elite of the city, admiring the largest, most varied and beautiful line of Holiday Goods ever exhibited in the state. We have chartered the Italian Band who will discourse sweet Strains of music to our friends every Saturday night through the season.

ROBINSON & CHAMPION,

'Emporium of Art and Beauty.'

Sedgwick Block, Wichita, Kan.

PHILADELPHIA STORE,

S. W. Cor. Douglas ave. and Market

Our great reduction sale still goes on.

We must have the space for the display of our Holiday Goods.

Great bargains in Black and Colored Silks at less than manufacturers' cost.

At 90c a yard, 22-inch Black Gros Grain Silk, well worth \$1.25

At 90c a yard, 20 pieces Colored Silks, all the leading shades, we cannot replace them at \$1.40

At \$1.25, 5 pieces Black Armure stripes and brocades, an entirely new weave, they are well worth \$2 a yard.

Black dress goods, the largest assortment in the city. Prices always low.

Mohair Brilliantines in blacks and colors, 40-inch, 40c a yard; regular prices 65c.

Half wool, 3-4 and double width Cashmeres, at 10, 12 1-2 and 15c; any of them are worth 25c.

Flannels reduced in price. Cotton flannels reduced in price. Domestic reduced in price, and our entire stock of Table Linens and housekeeping articles all share in the same reduction.

We have too much stock and need the space, and intend to reduce if low prices will do it.

We have sold a great many wraps during the past week. Jackets are nearly closed out, but very few on hand, but our stock of plush wraps, Newmarkets and Directoire is very complete, and we are going to sell them if cutting on prices will do it.

With every purchase of \$1, you get a chance in the \$1,000 Music Box. Call and see it.

A. KATZ

VICTORY!

Let it be Inscribed on the Blood Stained Banner of Truth.

A. A. POST

At 405 E. Douglas Avenue,

IS BOOMING

The salesmen are all kept so busy selling goods and giving away the presents that it is impossible to keep track of and write a list of the articles given away, and some do not want their names published; therefore, no more lists will be given. Two diamond studs, four gold watches and seven silver watches have already been drawn, besides a great many other articles such as silver cups, berry dishes, castors, knives, forks, spoons, clocks and jewelry of various kinds, and the beauty of it is the presents are given right on the spot without waiting until some future time to draw them.

A present is given with every cash sale of \$5 or more, and the great sale is rushing on.

There are gold and silver watches, diamonds, clocks, silverware and jewelry of all kinds yet to be given away, and the list of prizes given below of a few articles will show that goods are to be sold cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere:

Genuine Rogers' silver plated Knives \$1.75 per set.
Genuine Rogers' silver plated Forks \$1.75 per set.
Genuine Rogers' silver plated Tea Spoons \$1.25 per set.
Genuine Rogers' silver plated Table Spoons \$2.00 per set.
Eight Day Alarm Walnut Frame Clocks \$4.00 each. Other dealers sell the same clock for \$7.
Nickie Alarm Clock \$1.25 each. Other dealers sell the same for \$2.
Watches that other dealers sell for \$5, go for \$3; \$10 watches for \$7; \$20 watches for \$15; \$30 watches for \$20; \$50 watches for \$35; \$100 watches for \$70. Diamonds and Silverware at same reductions.

A few foolish ones will say this is only an advertising scheme and give it no attention, but the

WISE WILL COME

And great will be their reward. So if you want to be one of the lucky ones, come at once to 405 East Douglas ave. Wichita, Kansas, and see.

A. A. POST.

TRUE PROSPERITY.

THE RESULT OF VIGOROUS WORK AT RUNNYMEDE.

A Substantial Town Built Up in the Period of Eight Months.

Corner Stone Laying of the New Episcopal Church a Memorable Event in Its History.

A List of Business Men and Residents—A Bright Future Evidently in Store for the Rapidly Growing City—More English Capitalists Ready to Invest—Items from Cities of the Happy Valley

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle. RUNNYMEDE, Kan., Nov. 23.—Last Tuesday was quite a red letter day in the annals of Runnymede, as on that day the corner stone of the new church was laid by the Rev. Dr. Beatty, of Wellington. The church has been a long felt want amongst the colonists, and we are pleased to be able to report on its commencement, two years ago Mr. Furny together with his sister, Miss Furny, first started the idea of an Episcopal church at Runnymede, and thanks to their efforts, backed up by the other colonists, the church is now an established fact. About 3 p. m. the visitors commenced to arrive, and a few minutes later the proceedings were commenced by the Rev. Doctor. After a hymn had been sung by those present the preacher gave a short outline of the history of the Episcopal movement in the United States, and remarked that the church at Runnymede was the first church of the name of St. Patrick started in America. The reverend gentleman then proceeded to lay the stone, and the proceedings of such great importance to Runnymede came to a close by the singing of a hymn, during which a collection was made, which realized \$11.33. Among those present we noticed: Mr. Furny, Miss Furny, Miss G. Furny, Captain Percy Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Leton, Mrs. Macnamara, Washburn, Dr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Hobbin, and the following vestrymen, Messrs. Faulkner, Watmough, Leton, and Messrs. Pigott, Brellin, Newton, Stagers, M. Lobb, Myers, Nixon, Renshaw, W. Smith, Jones, Burt, Francis Delmas, Dr. Holmes.

The church will cost some \$1,300 and will be dedicated on December 19, by the Right Rev. Bishop Thomas, Bishop of Kansas, when it is hoped all the numerous friends of Runnymede will make an earnest endeavor to be present. During Tuesday a steeplechase was run on the Runnymede track over eight furlongs, one mile in extent. There were three entries. Mr. Magill's Archie, 175 pounds; Mr. Hobbins' White Cloud, 145 pounds; and Mr. McGregor's Daisy 140 pounds. All got away to a good start, but at the fourth jump Mr. McGregor came to grief, but soon remounted and commenced a stern chase, but Magill and Wale came down together to the last fence, when Wale's mount came to grief and deposited Mr. Wale to mother earth, while the remaining Magill, sailing in the easiest of winners, with McGregor some few lengths behind.

IMPROVEMENTS AT RUNNYMEDE. It has been something over eight months since our last visit to Runnymede and the English colony people, and we must say that the new improvements are beyond our sanguine expectations. Then it was merely a postoffice, together with a little blacksmith shop, and today it ranks way up in the good, solid, enterprising towns of western Kansas. Recently there has been erected an elegant three-story hotel building with all the modern improvements, and in fact will be one among the very best hotels in Kansas. The building is 75x140 feet with an ornamental porch in the front. The building will be ready for occupancy within ten or fifteen days, and when ready to be occupied by Dr. Fraser and Mr. Watmough in the drug business. The doctor is a number one physician and Mr. W. a whole souled business man. The new store building built by Mr. Tumley has been stocked and they are enjoying a splendid trade for some months.

Mr. Harvey Meyer, who has only been over from the country a few months, is engaged in the hardware business and is building up a fine trade. Mr. Pigott is running a first-class meat market and has the hearty support of the entire city and community. Mr. Fred Foyer is proprietor of the large red livery, feed and sale stable just across the street from the Runnymede Arms hotel. He informed us that he was compelled to build an addition to his barn to accommodate the trade. A large nursery has been planted adjoining the town by Messrs. Tumley & Wade. An art and photograph gallery is now under contract, to be operated by Hancock Bros. The coal yard and general freighting business is conducted by Messrs. Faulkner & Stewart. Mr. H. Blood Smyth, of Limerick, Ireland, is putting in a large public library, which is of vast interest to the entire colony. Mr. S. Litsey is proprietor of an extensive sawing house and all one has to do to see he is succeeding in business is to eat a meal at his place. Mr. R. W. Watmough, since coming to this country, has engaged in the dry goods and general merchandise business, and is today doing a business which almost any merchant might be proud of. Mr. W.'s success is largely due to his, although being an Englishman, still having the interest of American industries at heart. Among the many interested in stock raising whom it was our pleasure to meet were Messrs. L. N. Magill, G. W. Francis, R. H. Slack, S. Burt, H. G. Hobbins, W. M. Lobb, E. L. Dorrington and Grant Gordon, and Captain Wood, proprietor of the carriage and repair shops. The above named gentlemen are among

those who have built and are now doing an excellent business. Aside from the many new enterprises which are now arising to locate at this English city are the following: A milling company, creamery company, soda water manufactory, by Major Section, and last but not least a sugar plant.

MORE CAPITALISTS COMING.

Mr. F. G. S. Tumley is at present communicating with several English capitalists who are coming to this country soon, to visit the English colony at Runnymede and to investigate this and other large financial enterprises, and the writer's candid opinion is, there is no country that offers brighter inducements to capitalists than this rich country of ours; further we will say, no community or class of people are doing more to bring men of means, who by such means increase their capital, than are the people of Runnymede, of which Mr. Tumley is the medium through whom this valuable work is being done. The site of Runnymede is a most happy one, and of sufficient area to build a city of ten thousand, who can view from their own doorways thousands of acres of beautiful rich bottom lands lying on either side of the lasting stream of the Chickassia. Already a large number of trees of different varieties have been purchased and planted, and it is expected that will add to the beauty and comfort of her citizens. Among the late arrivals from the old country who have already or will be here in the future are stock farmers and ranching are Messrs. J. Newton and Denison, of Scarborough, Eng.; Messrs. H. Way, A. Pierce, J. Goodrich, J. McElaine, R. H. Smith, E. H. Smith, and others too numerous to mention on account of space, from all parts of the United Kingdom. The above boys have reaped a benefit by coming over before the advance in farm lands.

Your correspondent was entertained over night at the ranch of Mr. F. J. S. Tumley where music, supper and lunch are parts of his generous habits, and we hope to be present at the opening of the big hotel, as we have become pretty well acquainted with the place, and are somewhat stuck on their way of doing things.

JUBILEE SUPPER.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle. CHENEY, Kan., Nov. 23.—A jubilee supper was given by the scholars of the public school last night, at which all the delicacies of the season were furnished, together with plenty of fresh oysters on the side. The supper was given in the Witten brick building on the corner of Main and second, and was crowded to overflowing from the hour of 6 o'clock. Many times during the evening the room was so crowded that some could get in only by regular turn. The supper was given as above stated, and the proceeds are to be appropriated for some necessary fixtures in the school rooms.

It was an excellent supper and everybody had a good time, and a nice little profit of some \$20 or \$25 was the result.

After the supper a social hop was indulged in at Walsop opera house till the wee hours of the morning.

Messrs. Hock & Martin, grain dealers, are handling a great deal of new corn just now, for which they are paying 14 cents. Your correspondent was asked by almost every business man in Cheney upon the question of resubmission, and we feel safe in saying that nine out of ten are in favor of resubmission, and the question. Some are strong prohibitionists, but say if a number of the citizens want it, then why not resubmit?

ITEMS FROM GARDEN CITY.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle. GARDEN CITY, Kan., Nov. 23.—The farmers of Finney county, Kansas, are elated over the prospect of a flouring and feed mill at this place. R. T. F. Dodds, of Hastings, Mich., has contracted with the city council to erect a mill with a capacity of 100 barrels of flour and twenty-five tons of feed per day, with a 50,000 bushel elevator, mill to be completed by July 1, 1890.

There is also a prospect of the early completion of the Nickle Plate railroad to this place. Hon. D. M. Frost, of Dodge City, Kan., the newly appointed register of the United States land office at this place, has entered upon the duties of his office.

THE LAST CLAIM RELINQUISHED.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle. GULFPORT, Ok., Nov. 23.—At noon today the last contest against the townsite of Guthrie proper was relinquished, that of Edgar Jones. O. S. Rarick, James Huffmann, Volney Hoggart and I. C. Weaver withdrew their claims yesterday. The people are jubilant and property prices are stiffening. A bill will be framed at once providing for patents to lots through the mayor, and a committee will take this bill to congress next week to ask its immediate passage. They will carry a petition signed by every property owner in the city. It is believed that such a bill can be put through congress before January 1, in which event property holders will get title deeds to their lots early in January.

WORKING FOR IRRIGATION.

A Plan Being Formed for Bringing the Matter Before Congress.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 23.—Judge J. W. Gregory, of Garden City, was in consultation with Governor Humphrey yesterday, for the purpose of agreeing upon a plan for bringing the subject of irrigation in western Kansas before a next congress. It has been demonstrated that the rainfall in that section is inadequate, and without relief by irrigation agriculture can not be a success. A committee will be sent to lay the matter before congress. Judge Gregory said: "When once thoroughly developed our water supply will not only furnish us an absolutely ready and ample amount of water for irrigation, but will be the source of a vast deal of water-power for manufacturing purposes. The amount of land which can be irrigated and expect to see fully supplied with water from the underflow, which is the chief source of supply referred to, will be about 1,000,000 acres and possibly double that area in southwest Kansas. The same system will also reclaim millions of acres in Colorado, Northwest Texas, New Mexico, Western Nebraska, the Dakotas, Montana and elsewhere that would otherwise be forever without an adequate or reliable supply of water for purposes of irrigation. What Kansas has by the underflow is the vast watershed which underlies the Arkansas valley and the same is found under the Platte and other streams which is so near to the surface in the immediate river valley that it is easily and cheaply tapped by means of open fountains and run directly up upon the ground. This has been tried and works admirably."

WILL PREVENT THE MEETINGS.

DEBILIS, Nov. 23.—Arrangements have been in progress for several days for the holding of meetings in Kilkenny and Waterford tomorrow in memory of Allen Larkin and Gould, who were hanged for the killing of Policeman Brett in Manchester in 1867. The government today issued a proclamation forbidding the holding of the meetings. The project of the demonstration, however, announces that they will not abandon their plans and forces of police have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to disperse any gatherings at the places named.

FOSTER'S REASONS.

THE JUDGE STRONGLY IN FAVOR OF RESUBMISSION.

Morality and Commercial Prosperity Made to Suffer by Class Legislation.

The Saloon Recognized by Strict Regulations Preferable to a System That Ignores It.

Statistics Proving That Crime Is Not Diminished by Prohibitory Enactments—Republican Safety in Working for the Success of the Resubmission Movement—A Clear Statement from a Practical Standpoint.

Special dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 23.—The following letter was presented to Judge Foster on the 15th and today he makes the answer which succeeds it. To Hon. C. O. Foster, Topeka, Kan.: We, the undersigned Republicans and citizens of Topeka, fully believing that prohibition has been enacted in the best interests of our state and country, and that the time has arrived for the people of Kansas to seriously consider the advisability of a change of policy, intended a Resubmission Convention, and hereby, as a demonstration of our loyalty to the best interests of the republic, we have signed this letter, which contains our views touching prohibition and the step we now propose. Yours respectfully,

H. C. LINDSAY, J. ALLEN, FRANK HERALD, J. W. KASSELL, J. W. KASSELL, R. M. KELTIN, F. H. WILLIAMS, F. H. MARTIN, J. H. BERRY, MAX H. BERRY, AND OTHERS.

JUDGE FOSTER'S REPLY.

To A. L. Allen, H. C. Lindsay, Frank Herald and others: Gentlemen—Your complimentary address, accompanied with a request for my views on the present status of prohibition and resubmission came to hand. I have hesitated whether to comply or decline. There is a spirit of intolerance abroad toward all sentiment adverse to prohibition, and no one likes to draw on himself personal abuse or misrepresentation. If the fact were admitted that ninety-nine men out of every hundred are sincerely in favor of temperance, sobriety and good government, but honestly differ as to the means best adapted to that end, this subject like other questions of public policy might be discussed without bitterness or personalities. When we consider the tidal wave of literature, judicial, ecclesiastical and political, cast upon the country for many years past since peans of praise to the glory of prohibition, it would seem to be treason to investigate the real facts and see how much of truth, and how much of fiction there are in it. No one can sincerely deny the evil of intemperance, or admit that much said for the saloon except that its recognition with proper restraining legislation may be less harmful to the habits and morals of the people than a system that ignores it altogether.

After eight years of constant endeavor, aided by the most extraordinary legislation, it must be admitted that consistency in prohibition in Kansas has failed to accomplish what its friends promised and expected. The criminal courts and jails are still open and full of business and there is no decrease in the demand for police service, nor has the system established itself in the confidence of the people. We may admit that it has reduced to a greater or less extent the quality of liquors consumed in the state. We must further admit that in some localities the saloon has been driven out of existence.

When this has been said, substantially all has been said for prohibition in Kansas. The habit and appetite for intoxicating liquors are as great as ever they were. It has become forbidden fruit and thus stimulates the perversity of human nature to taste it. In the hotels, on the railway cars, in business places, the inevitable bottle is brought forth with some light jesting remark about prohibition. There is an air of insincerity and hypocrisy about the whole business that most disgust those who support it from a deep conviction of duty.

For a while the saloons all over the state disappeared as an ostensible business, and the traffic found its way into cellars and back rooms. The saloon proper gave way to the "joint" and the "restaurant," the bar tender was jostled off the stage by the "bootlegger." Of late the law falling into disrepute, the disguise has grown thinner and thinner. In many places the saloons are permitted to run on payment of a monthly stipend denominated fines, or forfeitures. The last election demonstrated the fact that the law has less support in the country than in the towns.

CRIME NOT DIMINISHED.

It has been iterated and reiterated that crime has been diminished. Let us examine this question and make comparison between Nebraska, a saloon state, and Kansas for five years past. In 1885 Kansas had a population of 1,268,562, with a prison population of 673, being one to every 1,865.

In 1885 Nebraska had a population of 749,645, with a prison population of 239, being one to every 2,890.

In 1888 Kansas had a prison population of 808, increase in three years 315. In the same year Nebraska had a prison population of 345, increase 96.

In 1890 Kansas has an estimated population of 1,500,000, with a prison population of 961, being one to every 1,560. In Nebraska the estimated population for 1890 is 1,200,000, with a prison population of 282, being one to every 3,190.

ITS EFFECTS ON COMMERCIAL AND

How has prohibition affected the various industries and municipalities of the state? All control in the traffic in liquors, and all revenue from that source, as also all control of its police force, have been taken away from the large cities, and taxation has largely increased. How has it affected the farmer, where does his profit come in? It has closed at least one market for his corn and his hogs; it has closed another, for the juice of the apple contains the poison of alcohol and comes under the ban of the law—apple sauce, however, is still on the free list. How has it affected the state at large? It has turned aside a class of hardy and in-

dustrious people with brawn and muscle, who till the soil and develop the wealth of the state, and given instead an army of soft handed non-producers who live by looking after the habits and morals of their neighbors. It has brought forth a brood of special class legislation bristling with pains and penalties, fines and imprisonment. And above all, it aims a blow at the natural liberty of the citizen and debases his manhood. No good citizen of any spirit can pass the ordeal of procuring a pint of liquor at a drug store for medicinal purposes without feeling humiliated and degraded. Fine on a law that treats the citizen as a malefactor and unworthy of trust and confidence. The true theory of our government is to accord to every person the greatest manner of personal liberty, holding him accountable for the abuse of that liberty. It may well be questioned if it is the true theory of any government to restrain, humiliate and hedge in with penalties, ninety-nine good citizens in order to remove temptation from one detached member. The good physician applies his remedies to the sore, and not the well flesh. What reason have we to hope that the result of legislative prohibition in Kansas will be other than the same failure it has proven whenever tried in this country for the past fifty years? Morality by act of the legislature backed up by an insincere code will not be accepted by a free people as the sincere, pure article. But some one asks are you in favor of restoring the saloon? Other things being equal I would say no. But if every other consideration is to be sacrificed I say, with proper legislation, yes. It is not worth while here to discuss the question whether there is a mid-point between prohibition on the one hand and the saloon on the other, and yet it may be worthy of consideration. Is there of necessity a bond of union between the manufacture and sale of liquors for general purposes, and a place where it shall be sold by the dram as beverage?

Our prohibition friends must not assume that they have a monopoly of all the intelligence and morality in the land. "Dost thou think because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?" At least thirty-six states of the union recognize the saloon as a legitimate business, and it would be presumptuous to assume that the people of all those states would suffer in morals, on comparison with our prohibition advocates.

The localities where prohibition suffered most in the late elections in the New England states, was at the seats of learning and great educational institutions, and as to material prosperity, we need not go far over the eastern or western border of our state to find cities that have far outstripped us in wealth, commercial importance and municipal greatness.

THE PROPER COURSE. In my opinion a very proper course for Republicans who favor resubmission is to work for it through their own party. To do this it is right to organize within the party such members as hold similar views on the subject to work for its success. It matters but little whether it comes through a constitutional convention, or by a direct vote on this question alone.

Whether you should go as far as your opponents have frequently done and threaten to do, I, a vote for no man who holds views contrary to their own, is a matter for you to decide, considering the importance of the matter involved. It must be kept in mind that prohibition is no more a tenet of Republican faith than is your religious belief, or the place of your birth or the color of your hair. It has been repeatedly rejected by the national Republican party. The people of the state must be permitted to decide their own policy in this, and all other matters, and any party that seeks to stifle the voice of the people will be speedily consigned to oblivion.

Unless I very much misread the signs of the times, it is rapidly becoming a case of the politicians against the people, and in that event the politician will receive a repetition of the lessons of 1880. You can place the most unbounded faith on the ultimate verdict of the people, and I predict that verdict when rendered will consign that curious and disreputable brood of class legislation called the Murray law, the Metropolitan Police law, the grand jury law, and the jury commission law et cetera, to the junk room of the historical society. Sincerely yours, C. O. FOSTER.

THREE TO ONE.

Poll of the Sentiment at Marion on the Resubmission Question.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle. MARION, Kan., Nov. 23.—Your correspondent made a thorough canvass of Marion today on the resubmission question among the business element of this place, "taking them just as they came," and the following is the result. From the standpoint of prohibition town the result is surprising.

W. W. Case, Elgin hotel, for resubmission. F. Lewis, postmaster, against resubmission. Paul Jones, for constitutional convention. C. E. Butterfield, marshal, for resubmission. R. Schneider, dry goods, for resubmission. Joseph Beck, jeweler, for resubmission. Lem Hiddle, book store, against both. T. W. Brown, against both. John Moriarty, auctioneer, for resubmission. Charles Richards, lunch counter, for resubmission. W. McEliden, for resubmission. Joseph Thomas, lumber dealer, for constitutional convention. J. Robinson, meat dealer, for resubmission. William Shoneman, shoemaker, for resubmission. L. E. Perry, grocer, for resubmission. W. M. Baker, painter, for resubmission. Henry Selbert, hardware, for resubmission. S. N. Pierce, miller, for resubmission. L. W. Davis, cashier, non-committal. M. O. H. Hinge, editor Kansas, for resubmission. Dr. Rogers, ex-representative, for resubmission. Dr. Hoggart, for resubmission. J. H. Caldwell, for resubmission. H. H. Hobbins, music dealer, for constitutional convention. J. H. Sawyer, druggist, for resubmission. L. Strom, harness dealer, for resubmission. Geo. S. Towne, stone cutter, for constitutional convention. J. E. Knepp, grocer, against resubmission. J. M. Ridenour, clerk, against resubmission. C. F. Blocker, clerk of courts, for resubmission. O. L. Clark, deputy county clerk, for resubmission. Brown Corby, accountant, against resubmission. J. W. Moore, county treasurer, against resubmission. W. F. Hock, deputy county treasurer, against resubmission.

(Continued on second page.)