Wichita Eagle.

Kansas Historical Society

VOL. XII, NO 86. WICHITA, KANSAS, TUESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 25, 1890. WHOLE NO. 1796.

Munson & McNamara.

123 to 127 N. Main Street.

19TH DAY!

Twenty beaded silk wraps at $1 48 each.

Fifteen black jersey jackets, for street wear, at $2 25 each. It is a wonder how they make these wraps and jackets so cheap. The finer goods are expected the last of the week.

We told you yesterday there was music in the folds of the new dress goods; and sure enough, there was rapid music at the dress goods counter yesterday.

Munson & McNamara.

COLE & JONES

ARE

SHATTERING PRICES

WITH GREAT EFFECT!

The Slaughter is beyond the Power of a Detailed Description. Thousands of Dollars worth of Mens', Boys' and Children's Clothing must be Sold before March 15.

The Bargains offered are Seized with Wolf Like Voracity by all Classes of Humanity. You never saw so many Great Inducements. Come and see the Goods.

All Children's Overcoats at One-Half Former Price!

$5 overcoats going at $3 50
$12 and $14 overcoats going at $8.
$15 overcoats going at $10.
$18 overcoats going at $12.
$20 Chinchilla overcoats going at $11.
The above will give you a slight idea of the immense cut we have made on our overcoats.

We are now in the Midst of the

GREATEST SUIT SALE

Ever inaugurated on this continet, having selected out a desirable lot of Worsted, Cassimere and Cheviot Suits, worth all the way from $20 to $30, have placed them on a separate table and will give you choice for $15.

Dispatch is the Soul of Business. Do not Linger! Do not Tarry! Be Quick! Buy Now! Bargains Await You!

COLE & JONES,

The One Price Clothiers,

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

OUR CASE!

Dry goods are bought and sold usually for the profit there is in the transaction. And the "ARCADE" does not intend to convey the idea that we sell our goods for cost or less than cost, but there are some instances where it pays to lose a little money rather than to keep goods on hand from one season to another.

We are invoicing this week and will from day to day put on our counters all the small lots remaining unsold at less than the goods are worth.

If you can buy at the "Arcade" an article for 48 cents why pay 50 cents?

If the "Arcade" is cutting cutting prices down to a fine point why not take advantage of all the little cuts?

No schemes at the "Arcade."

No dodges resorted to in order to get you in to the store, hoping to sell you other goods at a good price. The "Arcade" proposes to do business with open hands and consequently have marked all our goods in plain figures and no two prices made to any person. A child can buy as well as a man.

The "Arcade" is the most reliable store in Wichita for correct low prices on dry goods.

P. S. Accordian plaiting free of charge.

MADAME RUSSELL.

ARCADE

Fox and Son.

GLORIOSSO SILKS,

At 49c.

Tuesday, Feb. 25th.

SOMETHING NEW,

100 Pieces New Dress Goods.

Ginghams 6 1-2 cents.

Prints 5 cents.

FOX & SON.

STOP IN AND SEE IT.

Fresh roasted and crushed coffee a specialty Mail and telephone orders atten ded to. State agent wanto C. I. FULLER, 202 Douglas Ave., Wichita Kansas.

CALLED HIM DOWN.

Mr. Chandler Gets After the Senator from Florida.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Senator Chandler, rising to a question of privilege, called attention to the fact that the senator from Florida (Mr. Call), in the debate last Thursday, had uttered words personally offensive to him (which he had not then heard), and had followed up that breach of order by changing and adding to the official report of his remarks a paragraph still more offensive. He (Mr. Chandler) deemed it his duty, before replying to the assault made upon him to bring the senator's conduct before the senate for such action as might be thought just and suitable for such a transgression. He therefore offered a preamble and resolutions stating that the senator from Florida had charged him, in debate, with personal responsibility of the outrage of women and the murdering of children, and the destruction of the happiness of households in the south by men who were his (Chandler's) emissaries, and the senator had, in addition, inserted a paragraph he had not spoken. The resolution condemns such action as a breach of privilege, for which the senator (Mr. Call) is censured and orders the words so inserted and paragraph so added to be stricken from the report in the Congressional Record.

Mr. Call defended his course in the matter, asserting he had, in the debate, expressed substantially the same idea as was expressed in the additional paragraph. He had simply changed the phraseology as he had the right to do; and, therefore, the statement made by the senator from New Hampshire was not true.

Mr. Chandler repelled the assertion that anything which he had stated was not true. He decided to have the decision of the senate on the question presented. He sent the original of the objectionable paragraph by a page to Mr. Call and asked whether that was in his writing. Mr. Call said that this was an extraordinary performance on the part of the senator from New Hampshire and he repeated his assertion that he had in debate, clearly and distinctly charged that senator with the responsibility for the death of Saunders and for the other iniquities committed in the south. The report, when it came to him, was not, he said, a full and accurate report of his remarks; and he was authorized by the committee on rules to correct and transpose; and he had done no more than that.

At 2 o'clock the Blair educational bill came up as the unfinished business, and Mr. Faulkner addressed the senate in opposition to it. Three questions, he said, presented themselves at the threshold which would have to be answered in the affirmative by those who supported the bill. These were: First, is the bill sanctioned by the provisions of the federal constitution; second, are its provisions which affect the distribution of money between the states and between districts; third, is it the part of wisdom and of practical statesmanship for the national government to embark on this boundless sea of unrestrained and unlimited legislation.

He took the negative of these three propositions and went on to argue in support of his views of the question, quoting largely from the debates in the federal convention, from the decisions of judges and the writings of recognized public men and statesmen.

Mr. Coke obtained the floor. Mr. Blair said he would furnish the Record certain tables in refutation of some statements made by Mr. Faulkner.

Mr. Platt said he did not desire to insist that the discussion should go on today. He was willing that the senate should indulge the senator from Texas so he might make his speech tomorrow. But the educational bill had held its place as unfinished business since February 3, and he should insist after today that the bill when taken up should be discussed and its consideration continued during every available hour that the senate would sit until the vote was reached. The bill ought not to block the work of the important business that was now on the calendar.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

WATCHING THE SHEETZ CASE.

LIBERTY, Mo., Feb. 24.—This morning the grand jury convened. The widespread interest in the case of James L. Sheetz, the slayer of Lewton, whose case it was known would receive the grand jury's consideration served to draw into the dingy but capacious court room a large crowd of people. Judge Sandusky's charge bore with much weight upon the unlicensed sale of liquor and alluded to the Lathrop crusading. If the grand jury, the judge said, would perform their duties, examples of lawless enforcement of the law would be impossible. He closed with charging the jury that in the finding of indictments neither fear nor favor be shown. This was as near as the judge approached the Sheetz matter. It is not probable the grand jury will return an indictment against Sheetz today as other cases, the defendants in whom are in jail, claim precedence under the statutes. Tomorrow such action will probably be taken.

CHICAGO GETS IT.

THE WORLD'S FAIR LOCATED AT THE LAKE CITY.

The Successful Candidate Well in the Lead From the Very First.

Eight Ballots Necessary to Decide the Question—Three More than a Majority for Chicago.

St. Louis' Supporters Desert Her for New York but the West Clings Together on the Final Struggle—Rumors of a St. Louis-Washington Combination Defeat a Recess—Eighth Vote in Full.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—A great crowd of people packed the galleries of the house and obstructed the corridors at noon today to witness the deciding struggle between the adherents of the cities of New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Washington, upon the result of which depended the location of the world's fair of 1892. A host of representative men were to be seen in the reserved galleries.

Representative O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, opened the proceedings by presenting John E. Reyburn, the successor of the late Representative Kelley, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Reyburn took his place before the bar and was sworn in by the speaker.

The clerk read the special order of the house prescribing the method of voting upon the site for the fair, requiring some one place to have a majority of the votes cast.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, wished to know if there would be an opportunity afforded to pass upon the question as to whether there should be a fair before selecting the site.

The speaker replied that under the special order this opportunity could not be had and immediately directed the clerk to call the roll.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

There was some applause as the first few responses were made, which was promptly checked by the speaker. The vote resulted: Chicago 115, New York 72, St. Louis 61, Washington 56, Cumberland Gap 1, (Mr. Skinner).

The absentees were Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, Coleman, Hall, Kerr, Sanford, Seney and Sweeney. Mr. Candler, of Massachusetts, chairman of the special committee on the fair, did not vote. Messrs. Anderson, Perkins, Peters and Turner, of Kansas, voted for Chicago. Messrs. Bland, Dockery, Niedringhouse, Wilson and Tarsney voted for St. Louis. Speaker Reed voted for New York.

The speaker announced that the total number of votes cast was 305, and 153 was a majority. During the call many members kept tally for themselves, so it happened that when Mr. Mason's name was called he shouted out, "60," meaning the total number of votes cast for Chicago up to that point, but corrected himself immediately to "Chicago," to the amusement of the house. The Chicago people were jubilant upon the announcement of the vote but were restrained from expressing their feelings openly by reason of the speaker's caution to the house to refrain from any demonstration. During the recapitulation of the names there were signs of consultation among the leaders and the Chicago and Washington people looked with suspicion upon Mr. Dockery, of Missouri when he approached Mr. Amos Cummings, of New York, and held a whispered conversation with him for a moment.

The second ballot was taken and resulted as follows: Chicago 121, New York 83, St. Louis 59, Washington 46. This showed gains of six and eleven for Chicago and New York respectively and losses of two and ten for St. Louis and Washington respectively. The single scattering vote also disappeared. The total vote was 309, of which 155 is a majority.

As soon as the result had been announced, without affording an opportunity for discussion, the speaker stated that no city had received a majority of all vote cast, and accordingly directed the clerk to again call the roll. So the reading clerk again began to call. There was a good deal of ill suppressed excitement visible, which was hardly justified by the result, although the New York and Chicago people professed their satisfaction. The official announcement was: Total vote, 306; necessary to a choice, 154; Chicago, 127; New York, 92; St. Louis, 53; Washington, 34. As compared with the second ballot it showed a gain for Chicago of six, for New York of nine, and losses to St. Louis and Washington of three and twelve, respectively.

The clerk had no chance to rest, for, ignoring the appeals of certain members who had been at luncheon to be allowed to record their ballots, (a practice forbidden by the new rules), the speaker again directed the roll to be called.

CHICAGO STEADILY GAINING.

This was the fourth ballot and it resulted in the casting of the same total vote, 306. The details were: Chicago 134, New York 95, St. Louis 48, Washington 29, the Chicago men being elated at the result, for they had gained seven votes as against a gain of only three for New York while St. Louis Louis lost five (the beginning of the end in their case) and Washington five.

Even without waiting for a recapitulation of the votes, the reading clerk, showing signs of weariness, began the monotonous roll call once more. As the roll progressed, the Chicago men began for the first time to show symptoms of uneasiness and Mason and Springer, who were doing the larger part of the whipping in, redoubled their efforts, hurrying pages into the restaurant and committee rooms after absent members and routing others from the lobbies and cloak rooms. Mr. Flower was keeping tally for the New Yorkers and greeted every accession with a smile. Mr. Hitt was doing the same thing for the Chicagoans, and he appeared to be the least anxious of the little knot of earnest whisperers in his vicinity. Mr. Martin, of Texas, was consulting with his colleague, Mr. Mills, as to whether he would be justified in changing his vote from St. Louis to New York, and his hoarse whisper with the other conversations disturbed the proceedings to such an extent that the speaker was compelled to suspend the roll call to obtain order. Finally Mr. Martin changed for the losing side.

The fifth ballot showed a total vote of 312 and the apprehension of the Chicagoans were justified in a measure, for New York gained fifteen votes while Chicago added but six to her column. St. Louis meanwhile fell off ten votes and Washington five.

DESERTING FROM ST. LOUIS.

All was excitement as the roll call began. It was apparent that the southern members who had steadfastly supported St. Louis up to this point were beginning to break away and were going over to New York. Consequently the expectations of the New Yorkers were at the highest point and they polled their full strength, but gained only six votes while Chicago gained nine and St. Louis and Washington kept up their steady retrogression, the former losing ten and the latter five votes. The total vote was 312, of which Chicago received 148, New York 116, St. Louis 28 and Washington 19.

The New York people were discomfited at their small gain and began to realize that they could do more. The desertion of Mr. Wade, of Missouri, from St. Louis to Chicago, added to their alarm; the reading of the vote was demanded, not to verify it but to secure time in consultation. Heads were together all over the house and the result was shown just as the roll call was begun by Mr. Wilson rising and moving a recess till tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

AFRAID OF A RECESS.

There was a shout of disapproval and derision from the Chicago forces, and when the speaker attempted to put the question several Chicagoans were on their feet with points of order, alleging that the motion came too late, that the roll call had begun. The speaker, however, declared that he recognized Mr. Wilson before the first name was called and put the question without waiting for the announcement of the viva voce vote. Mr. Wilson demanded the yeas and nays and they were ordered. There was much excitement on the floor at this point. Mr. Flower, of New York, was hurrying about from one man to another pointing at the clock (which indicated the hour of 4:30) and urging a recess. A rumor ran over the western side of the hall, where Chicago was in force, that it was the purpose of the New Yorkers to arrange over night for a transfer of their strength and that of St. Louis to Washington, and the fact that Mr. Wilson (in charge of Washington's interest) was leading the movement tended to add currency to the rumor. It such was the purpose, however, it failed signally, for on the yea and nay vote the west clauniishly rallied together and the house refused to take a recess by a vote of yeas 158, nays 174.

THE WEST WELL UNITED.

The Chicagoans were in feverish impatience fearing some dilatory tactics that would lose them the advantage they held. Mr. Mason rushed forward exclaiming, "call the roll, call the roll." New York's backbone was broken, however, and there was little further opposition. The clerk again took up his list and began the call. The result was 311 votes divided as follows: Chicago 154, New York 112, St. Louis 27, Washington 17. A majority would be 156 and Chicago had 154, just two votes short. There was an agony of expectation when Mr. Mason dragged Mr. Reyburn, the new member, forward. He said he wished to change his vote from New York to Chicago and did so. He was greeted with applause and evidently expected to lead a stampede for Chicago, but he was disappointed. Nobody followed his example and Chicago's total stood at 155, one less than a majority. The New York forces were retiring in good order and contesting every inch of the ground. So another roll call was necessary. It was the eighth and last, for Chicago achieved her victory and out of the 307 voted received 157, three more than a majority; New York had 107, St. Louis 25 and Washington 18.

THE EIGHTH IN DETAIL.

Following is the result of the eighth ballot in detail:

Chicago—Abbott, Adams, Alderson, Allen (Mich.), Allen (Miss.), Anderson (Kan.), Atkinson, Bartine, Barwig, Bayne, Belknap, Booth, Boutelle, Brewer, Brickner, Brookshire, Brower, T. M. Browne, J. B. Brown, Bullock, Burrows, Burton, Butterworth, Bynum, Caldwell, Cannon, Carter, Caswell, Cheatham, Chipman, Clarke (Wis.), Clunie, Cogswell, Coleman, Comstock, Conger, Connell, Cooper (Ind.), Cooper (O.), Craig, Crain, Culbertson, (Tex.) Culbertson (Pa.), Cutcheon, Dalzell, Darlington, Davidson, Dolliver, Dorsey, Bunnell, Evans, Ewart, Finley, Fithian, Flick, Forman, Funston, Gear, Gest, Gifford, Greenhalge, Grosvenor, Grout, Hall, Hansborough, Haugen, Hare, Haynes, Hays, Henderson, (Ill.), Henderson, (Ia.), Hermann, Hill, Hitt, Holman, Hopkins, Houk, Kelley, Kennedy, Kerr, (Ia.), Lacey, La Follette, Lane, Lenham, Lawler, Laws, Lind, Martin, (Ind.), Mason, McClellan, McCord, McCormick, McCreary, McKenna, McKinley, Milliken, Morey, Morgan, Moseim, Morrow, O'Neil (Mass.), Osborne, Outhwaite, Owens (Ind.), Owens (O.), Harrett, Payson, Pendleton, Perkins, Peters, Pickler, Post, Pugsley, Ray, Reed (Ia.), Reyburn, Rife, Rockwell, Rowell, Sawyer, Scranton, Scull, Seney, Shively, Smith (Ill.), Smith (W. Va.), Smyser, Snider, Spooner, Springer, Stephenson, Struble, Sweeney, Taylor (Ill.), Taylor (Tenn.), E. B. Taylor, J. D. Taylor, Thomas, Thompson, Townsend (Col.), Townsend (Pa.), Turner (Kan.), Turpin, Vandever, Van Schaik, Walker (Mass.), Wallace (Mass.), Watson, Wheeler (Mich.), Whiting, Wickham, Wike, Williams (O.), Wheeler (Ky.), Wilson (Wash.), Yoder —157.

New York—Andrew, Baker, Bankhead, Barnes, Beckwith, Belden, Bergen, Bingham, Blanchard, Blount, Boatner, Breckinridge (Ark.), Browne (Va.), Brunnell, Buchanan (N. J.), Buchanan (Va.), Bucklew, Bunn, Campbell, Candler (Ga.), Carlton, Cate, Clancey, Clarke (Ala.), Clements, Covert, Cowles, Crisp, Cummings, De Lano, Dibble, Dingley, Dunphy, Edmunds, Elliott, Farquhar, Fitch, Flower, Fowler, Geissenhainer, Grimes, Harmer, Henderson (N. C.), Herbert, Kerr (Pa.), Ketcham, Knapp, Lare, Lansing, Lehbach, Lester (Go.), Lodge, Magner, Maish, Martin (Tex.), McAdoo, McCarthy, McClammy, McMillin, McRae, Miles, Moffat, Moore (N. H.), Moore (Tex.), Mutchler, O'Neill (Pa.), Payne, Peel, Pennington, Perry, Pierce, Price, Quackenbush, Quinn, Raines, Reilly, Richardson, Robertson, Rogers, Rowland, Russell, Sanford, Sawyer, Sherman, Simonds, Spinola, Stahlnecker, Stivers, Tracey, Tillman, Tucker, Turner (Ga.), Turner (N. Y.), Venable, Wallace, Washington, Wheeler (Ala.), Wilcox, Wiley, Watterson, Wise, Wright, Yardley, and Speaker Reed—167.

St. Louis—Bland, Breckinridge (Ky.), Caruth, Catchings, Cochran, Dockery, Ellis, Enloe, Frank, Goodnight, Hatch, Heard, Kinsey, Mansur, Mills, Montgomery, Niedringhaus, Norton, O'Neall, (Ind.) Stockdale, Stone, (Ky.) Stone, (Mo.); Tarsney, Walker, (Mo.); Wilson, (Mo.);—28.

Washington.—Bowden, Brown, (Va.); Compton, DeHaven, Gibson, Hemphill, Hooker, Lee, Lester, (Va.); McComas, O'Ferrall, Rusk, Skinner, Stewart, (Ga.); Stewart, (Tex.); Stockbridge, Stump, Wilson, (W. Va.).—18.

The changes on the 8th and last ballot were: Abbott from St. Louis to Chicago, Catchings from Chicago to St. Louis, Hare from St. Louis to Chicago, Hemphill from New York to Washington, Reilly from Washington to New York, Skinner from New York to Washington, Wallace, of Massachusetts, from New York to Chicago.

In addition the following members voted who dropped out in the preceding vote, or had not voted at all: Allen, of Mississippi, Forman and Wike, for Chicago; Cochran from St. Louis and O'Neill, of Indiana, for Washington.

The following named members who had voted previously dropped out: Anderson, of Mississippi; Cheadle, Oates, of the Chicago people; Carlisle and Wike, of St. Louis; Stewart, of Vermont, and Morse, of the New York party.

The result was greeted with tremendous applause by the Chicago adherents. They shouted and cheered, while Lawler waved his handkerchief around his head and shook hands with everybody within reach.

The house adjourned at 6 o'clock in the midst of the uproar.

SUGAR'S SHOWING.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE INSPECTOR.

Southern Kansas the Home of the Highly Productive Sorghum Plant.

A Most Encouraging Report Claimed for the Year's Work and Future Possibilities.

An Oklahoma Claimholder Forced to Sign a Relinquishment at the Muzzle of Six Revolvers—Grand Lodge A. O. U. W. in Session at Winfield—State and Territorial Gossip.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 24.—State Sugar Inspector Kellogg has presented to the state agricultural department his annual report regarding the sugar industry, which has developed so rapidly during the past few years. His report is of the most encouraging nature as to the future. He says that there can be no longer any doubt as to the practicability of the manufacture of sugar from Kansas sorghum.

"In the dry and undeveloped portions of the state, where corn, wheat and other cereals are a partial or total failure sorghum will always flourish," says Inspector Kellogg, and continuing he says: "The southern tier of counties in the state as far west as the west line of Barber county, is at the present time the cream of the sugar district. Sorghum with a good sugar content has been cultivated for ten consecutive years without a single failure in Rice county, though some miles west of this it has frequently been damaged and of little value for making sugar. The possibilities for the successful culture of the sugar belt have opened a new field of inquiry, and it will take at least one or two seasons before the sugar district can be clearly defined. Vast tracts of land in the western part of the state are lying idle, which are undoubtedly richer for agricultural purposes than in the eastern portion, and in time may produce the richest cane; but for the present in the light of past experience it is a hazardous undertaking to establish a plant west of the ninety-ninth meridian, unless supplied with a never failing system of irrigation."

ITEMS FROM RUNNYMEDE.

Special Correspondence to the Daily Eagle.

RUNNYMEDE, Kan., Feb. 22.—We have experienced quite a change in the weather here this week, the beginning of the week being quite warm and mild, whereas Thursday and Friday we have had hard frosts and some snow.

A great many of the colony have been away during the week on various business trips. Mr. Turnly returned from Kansas City on Sunday and left for Wichita on Tuesday on railroad business. The railroad is now, we hear, almost an assured fact, and some tall rustling is being done down here and everyone is on the qui vive of excitement, and already new buildings are being put up by men who had no belief in the railroad, but now seeing it is coming are putting forth every effort to participate in the coming boom.

R. W. Watmough and D. Pigott drove down to Caldwell last Monday, the former gentleman having insurance business down there. They returned on Sunday evening with a large number of furs purchased in the territory.

The hotel has been quite lively the last two or three days. Messrs. Brady and Wright, of the Mutual Life Insurance company, arrived on Monday and have been spending the week here. On Thursday our old friend, Mr. T. H. Farmer, came dame down and on that evening Mr. Brady was announced to give a lecture which took place in the hotel before a large assembly, Mr. Farmer being in the chair. The subject chosen by the lecturer was "Figure Heads," and very interesting it proved, the gentleman describing the different forms of figure-heads in a very amusing and instructive manner. Following Mr. Brady's lecture we were treated to a short but pithy address by Mr. Farmer on "Prohibition." The gentleman's remarks were slightly curtailed on account of the lateness of the hour, but were nevertheless very interesting. We hear that Mr. Farmer intends leaving the New York Life and contemplates entering the church as an evangelist minister. We are certain he will, as a preacher, be an unqualified success, as his means of oratory are of the most lively description.

The new rectory has been commenced and we are informed will be ready in a few weeks.

The large granary is now nearing completion and will have a holding capacity of 18,000 bushels of corn.

A paper is being talked of down here.

A contract has been closed today for two new dwelling houses.

Yesterday was another red letter day in Runnymede, the event being the marriage of Miss S. D. Turnly, daughter of John Turnly, D. L., of Drummasole, county Antrim, to Percy A. E. Wood, son of Col. Wood of the Indian army. Owing to bereavements in the bride's family the wedding was very quiet. The right reverend bishop of Kansas was to have officiated at the ceremony, but at the last moment was unable to attend. In his absence the Rev. Dr. Beatty of Wellington tied the nuptial knot. Mr. Francis Turnly, brother of the bride, gave her away. The bride wore a dress of grey gobelin cloth, with panels of grey and gold brocade, with a bonnet of gold and grey feathers to match and carried a bouquet of white flowers.

After the ceremony the newly married couple departed in a hurry for Danville, where they take the cars for the east. We hear they will be away about ten days on their honeymoon. We wish them all possible happiness. The presents were too numerous to mention, many of which were very costly.

GRAND LODGE, A. O. U. W.

WINFIELD, Kan., Feb. 24.—The grand lodge of Kansas, A. O. U. W., convened here today and will hold a three day's session. They were taken in carriages and shown the city this afternoon. There was work in the grand lodge in Manning's opera house this evening. Grand Master A. P. Riddle and other prominent officers were attendance. There are about 400 delegates in the city. A reception will be given Tuesday evening at the Grand opera house.

The opening session of the grand lodge of Kansas, A. O. U. W., commenced in Manning's opera house, in this city, this evening. Officers present: Past grand master, J. E. Riggs; grand master workman, A. P. Riddle; grand recorder, E. M. Forde; grand receiver, Dr. J. E. Hibben; grand guide, Dr. A. W. McKinney; grand watchman, John N. Lincoln. After conferring the grand lodge degree on the delegates, the secret work was exemplified by the celebrated McPherson "crew." About 600 delegates are present.

KINGFISHER'S CELEBRATION.

Special Correspondence to the Daily Eagle.

KINGFISHER, Ok., Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was observed here by our people. More hatchets were sold by our hardware merchants than all put together before.

The G. A. R. boys prepared for a grand time at their "bean bake" which will take place at G. A. R. hall. Comrades Wyatt and Christie, deputy United States marshals, hoisted a large silk G. A. R. flag over the G. A. R. hall today and the occasion was witnessed by fully 1,000 admiring spectators. Comrade Wyatt made a short talk and was cheered to the echo. Mr. Wyatt is very popular among all the people here and especially the old soldiers.

The recent cold snap is almost forgotten since the warm and bright days that followed it has again made the grass look green.

FROM WESTERN KANSAS.

A Physician Who Starved to Death in a Box Car.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 24.—Several months ago the dead body of a man was found in a freight or in the Allegheny Valley Railroad yards in Pittsburg. Papers in the dead man's pockets led the police to believe that name was C. H. Miller, that he was a physician and that his home was in western Kansas. Word came from there that a Dr. C. H. Miller had lived there for a month some time ago but nobody knew where he had gone. There was no mark of violence on the body. It has now been discovered that the body found was that of Dr. Charles H. Miller. He was not murdered but those who knew him say he was a victim of starvation. He was graduated for a doctor but turned his attention to literature for which he had some talent. He was unable to earn his living as a writer and attempted to practice medicine, but with no success. He drifted to the west and a short time before the body was found in the freight car at Pittsburg wrote to a friend at Lykins that he would starve in the west and would try to work his way east. Nothing more was heard of him until yesterday, when this friend discovered that the man found dead in the freight car was Charles H. Miller. The friend believes he got into the car to steal a ride, that the door was locked and that he starved to death before it was opened again.

ANXIOUS TO SELL THE STRIP.

VINITA, I. T., Feb. 24.—A mass meeting was held in this city yesterday and attended by representative men from all parts of the Cherokee nation to consider the strip question. Speeches were made by many prominent Cherokees, all of whom insisted on a sale of the strip. The meeting was enthusiastic throughout and closed by unanimously passing a resolution favoring an immediate sale, with an emphatic proviso, however, that a fair price be received for the same. The Cherokees, generally speaking, feel assured that should they surrender the strip the government will allow them to retain this portion of their territory unmolested.

STRONG ARGUMENT FOR GOVERNMENT.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Feb. 24.—The lack of any government is causing many acts of terror, and today the United States marshals arrested six men for conspiracy. One Ed. Hockyard, had begun a contest against Charles Wright for a beautiful claim on Skelton creek. On Saturday night six masked men appeared at Wright's claim and at the point of a revolver compelled him to sign a relinquishment and leave the country. Wright, however, wants the claim and made complaint before the United States commissioner, who issued the warrants.

WILL PREPARE TO MOVE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 24.—Edward M. Hewins, of Cedarville, Kan., president of the Cherokee Live Stock association, is in the city. In regard to the president's proclamation ordering the cattle off the strip by October 1, he said: "We are doing nothing whatever, but shall, at our next meeting in Caldwell, in March, take necessary steps toward the removal of the cattle by October 1, in compliance with the president's order. Where we will ship our cattle, I am sure I do not know but I suppose in all directions.

SUED FOR PERSONAL EFFECTS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 24.—In the United States circuit court today B. G. Chandler, of Wisconsin, administrator of the estate of M. L. Beasley, deceased, entered proceedings against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, the Las Vegas Hot Springs company and Edward Wilder as secretary and treasurer of the company, for personal effects of Miss Beasley, valued at $6,350 and for $6,500 damage. Defendants are charged with having kept the plaintiff from possession of a gold certificate for $5,000, $250 in cash, furs worth $500 and jewelry worth $300.

REFUSED BY THE ALLIANCE.

ATCHISON, Kan., Feb. 24.—Ex-Governor G. W. Glick and W. H. Smith have been denied admittance to the Farmers' alliance on the ground that they are residents of a city. One is a Democrat and the other is a Republican, and both have farms in the state. According to the rules of the alliance no one who is the owner of bank stock or the resident of a city can be admitted to membership in the alliance. The order is increasing largely in numbers, a branch having been formed every night last week.

SALINA'S FIRST WHITE WOMAN DEAD.

SALINA, Kan., Feb. 24.—Mrs. Mary Morrison, an old landmark of Salina, died yesterday, aged 79. She came here in 1859, being the first white woman here. She was a cousin of confederate General Joe Shelby, but was herself an enthusiastic unionist. She was the mother of Mrs. Colonel D. R. Wagstaff, of this city.

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: English wheats are rather firmer. The sales of English wheats during the past week were at 29s 9d, against 29s 5d during the corresponding week last year. Flour is steady though the demand is small. Foreign wheats are firm at a general fractional advance. Corn is falling under, continued heavy shipments from America. The average decline is 6d. Barley is 6d higher. Oats are 3d higher. At today's market English wheats were held. California on the spot was firm. Flour was lower. American corn was weak. Barley and oats were steady.

CHILDREN BURNT TO DEATH.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 24.—Yesterday afternoon while three children of Hunt Read, aged 6, 4 and 2 years, were playing in their home, the house, by some inexplicable means, caught fire and the children were burned to death. The skeleton of the youngest child was found clasped in the arms of the oldest.

CHAMBERLAIN DENOUNCES THE DEAL.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter to the Times, denounces the new compact of the Gladstonians for the purchase of Parnellite votes by the abandonment of the principle of undenominational education in favor of the Catholics.