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THE KANSAS CITY

VOL. 14. NO. 3. KANSAS CITY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1893.

RECEIVERS ARE IN CHARGE.

COLLAPSE OF THE LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY.

The Application Made by Eastern Bondholders to Judge Caldwell at St. Paul—Liabilities Placed at 9 Millions—Cause of the Action.

The Lombard Investment company is in the hands of receivers appointed by United States Circuit Judge Henry C. Caldwell at St. Paul. The receivers were appointed on application of the New York Security and Trust company, Maria H. Hotchkiss and George Barnham. The New York Security and Trust company is trustee for two series of debenture bonds issued by the Lombard company of Missouri and amounting to $200,000. Maria Hotchkiss is the owner of loans guaranteed by the Lombard company amounting to $150,000 and George Barnham holds $90,000 worth of the company's stock.

The receivers named by Judge Caldwell are Charles S. Fairchild of New York, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; M. B. Whitney of Westfield, Mass., president of the company, and Attorney S. B. Ladd, Attorney Frank Hagerman and H. E. Mooney of this city. Mr. Mooney is second vice president of the company. The three receivers appointed from this city took charge of the Lombard offices in the Exchange building this morning and held a conference which was participated in by E. R. Crutcher, third vice president, and ex-President J. L. Lombard, who claims now to have no connection with the company. A copy of the complaint by virtue of which the receivers were appointed in St. Paul was filed in the United States circuit court in this city this morning. The plan which will be followed by the receivers in carrying out the instructions of the court with reference to the company's affairs will be for Receivers Whitney and Fairchild to look after matters in the East while Receivers Ladd, Hagerman and Mooney will take charge of affairs in the West.

The receivers will also administer the affairs of the Alliance Trust company, City Real Estate company, Investors' company and Valley Loan and Trust company, which were auxiliaries of the Lombard Investment company, and were only organized to acquire title by foreclosure to property on which the present concern had lent money and guaranteed the payment to the investors.

CAUSE OF THE RECEIVERSHIP.

The bill of complaint sets forth as reasons for placing the company in the hands of receivers that during the last few months the mortgagers have failed to pay their interest and principal and that the company has been compelled to pay out to investors, whose loans were guaranteed, more than $20,000 a month in excess of the amount received. It is claimed that the business of the Missouri company would ordinarily yield a sufficient income to meet all demands but that on account of business depression the market value of securities and the credit of the company had been impaired and it is argued that the interests of investors and stockholders would be best subserved by judicious handling of the assets by receivers acting under instructions from the court. It is stated in the complaint that including taxes, interest and general expenses the company would have to pay a total of $345,926 between now and January 1, while to meet this liability only $52,143 in cash would be available.

The liabilities of the company are placed at 9 millions of dollars and the officers of the company say the assets will reach the same figure. The company holds mortgages which it has guaranteed principally on property in the West and South amounting to 33 millions of dollars. The last statement of the company, issued last February, places the first mortgages held by the company at nearly 5 millions of dollars. The second mortgages are given at $45,000, stocks and bonds at about 2 million dollars, real estate at $235,000 and interest advanced to investors at more than ½ million dollars. The value of real estate and other property acquired by the Valley Loan and Trust company is said to be $1,376,632, with liabilities of $800,000. The assets of the Alliance Trust company are placed at nearly 3 millions of dollars, with liabilities of $1,800,000, while the City Real Estate company is credited with assets slightly in excess of 1 million dollars and liabilities at half that amount.

THE STEAL OF LEWIS AND RUSSELL.

The amount of business transacted by the company and its auxiliaries was enormous. For the last two years its collections have been slow and in many cases fell off entirely. A year ago it was discovered that Montgomery H. Lewis and H. W. Lee Russell, two of the company's trusted employees, had embezzled about $120,000. An investigation of the company's affairs was instigated by Eastern stockholders and rumors were then rife of its early collapse. J. L. Lombard, who was president at the time, was deposed after a long and bitter fight with the Eastern stockholders and M. B. Whitney was elected in his place. Of late rumors have been again current of the probable suspension of the company and the application for the appointment of receivers was a surprise to few.

The company was organized under the laws of Kansas in January, 1882. In August, 1890, this company was merged into the Lombard Investment company of Missouri with a capital of 4 million dollars. B. Lombard, jr., was the original president of the company and J. L. Lombard was vice president. The latter was elected president in 1892 and was deposed in April, 1893. He claimed to have sold his stock to a syndicate of which Receiver H. E. Mooney was a member. The company received money from Eastern investors and lent it on real estate in the West and South at 6 per cent interest. These loans and interest were guaranteed to the investors. The company had also issued debenture bonds amounting to 5 million of dollars.

A STATEMENT FROM MR. FAIRCHILD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—President Charles S. Fairchild of the New York Security and Trust company made the following statement to-day regarding the Lombard Investment company of Kansas City: "My appointment by Judge Caldwell as one of the company's receivers is probably owing to the fact that the company of which I am head is trustee of from $200,000 to $300,000 of the Lombard company's bonds.

"The company has not been paying dividends for [illegible] years, but up to the present

BUTCHERS GO BACK TO WORK.

Armour Employees Withdraw the Demand That the Schedule Be Signed.

The strike of 150 beef butchers at the Armour Packing company's plant, inaugurated yesterday afternoon, as told in THE STAR, was short lived. The butchers, after discussing the situation, decided to withdraw their demand and return to work, and this morning at 7 o'clock every man was at his post, and the scene at the killing beds up in the top story of the new beef plant was a busy one.

The strike, if such it could be called, was caused by the company refusing to sign a scale of wages similar to the one that has been in force for the past three years, and was not a demand for any increase in wages. Superintendent Tourtelotte had given the butchers assurance that he had no desire or intention to reduce the wages in the future, but the company's officers could not see the necessity of entering into a contract. The company had for years employed thousands of men, and all questions as to wages had been satisfactorily adjusted, yet no written contract with the men had ever been signed.

The butchers' scale is considered fairly good, yet the depression in the packing business has necessitated working on short time. The indications now point to a large increase in the business and the employment of the men on full time. Last week the butchers worked ten hours each day, and with the exception of the time lost yesterday they will probably work full time this week.

MELLOS WILL NOT WAIT.

Rio to Be Bombarded at Once if Surrender Be Not Made.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A large banking house in this city received an important cable message from its agent at the Brazilian capital this morning. It brings what is considered most trustworthy information as to the state of affairs at Rio. The agent says that Admiral de Mellos, commander-in-chief of the rebel forces in the bay of Rio de Janeiro, sent an officer and a boat's crew ashore to-day bearing a white flag. The officer was allowed to land in Rio and was conducted to the presence of the general in command of the government forces at Rio. To this officer the emissary of Admiral de Mellos presented a letter which contained the ultimatum of the rebel admiral.

Admiral de Mellos, in this ultimatum, declared that he was determined, unless the city of Rio de Janeiro should promptly surrender to the vessels under his command, to proceed to bombard Rio in a manner compared with which all his former efforts in that direction may be considered as child's play. Admiral de Mellos is understood to have given the authorities of Rio but a few hours in which to come to a decision, and to have announced that an unconditional surrender, promptly made, are the only terms which he would accept. In default of this the bombardment would begin immediately after the receipt of a refusal to comply with his demands.

There is no doubting that the rebel admiral is in earnest and that unless the city surrenders promptly it will be bombarded by about thirty vessels of all descriptions from the large war vessel down to the tugboat upon which small guns have been mounted by the rebel forces. It is understood that the rebel admiral will station his fleet around Rio and at a given signal open a fire upon it from all quarters, with all the guns at his command, and a scene of wholesale destruction of property and terrible loss of life is sure to follow. It is reported that these facts have been communicated to the representatives of the powers at Rio and that the latter are doing their utmost to dissuade the rebels from bombarding the city. Up to the time this dispatch was sent, however, the report says the powers and the captains of the foreign war vessels present had been unable in any way to change the determination of the rebel commander.

A state of complete panic and dismay prevails at Rio. The streets are crowded with people carrying as much as possible of their worldly goods upon their backs, others leaving their belongings and all doing their utmost to fly into the interior before the bombardment begins; for it is anticipated that if the city does not surrender to-day the rebel admiral will carry out his threat and reduce it to ruins, and the merchants and others are closing up their business, packing their goods in cellars and then doing their utmost to escape from the city before the rebel shells commence falling about their ears. The utmost consternation exists on all sides and the strongest pressure possible is being brought to bear on the authorities of the city in order to induce them to surrender and thus save their property from destruction.

It is now admitted that the fire of the forts as a means of defense against the rebel ships is useless, and Rio will have to depend upon the military force in the city proper to defend it against the rebel attack. But all the efforts of the already demoralized troops will be of little or no avail against the terrible bombardment to which Rio will be subjected to-day unless the city surrenders. In fact, field artillery can do nothing against the heavy guns of the war ships which can station themselves out of range of the field guns and shower shells upon every portion of the unfortunate city. In addition, provisions at Rio are almost exhausted and the question of ultimate surrender had been weighed and discussed before the ultimatum of the rebel admiral was received.

While Rio de Janeiro is on the verge of surrender, three rebel war ships, the Aquidaban, Primeiro Marco and Republica, have succeeded in reaching the port of Santos, and, after threatening to bombard that port, succeeded in landing a strong body of marines and as this dispatch was sent the rebels were making an attempt to capture Santos by assault. The government force at Santos made a desperate resistance to the landing of the rebels and some sharp fighting was taking place. The result of the engagement at Santos is not known, but it is believed that the rebels will eventually succeed in capturing that place.

ASSESSOR PETTY FOR MAYOR.

The County Division of the Push Threatens a Flank Movement.

The breach between the county "push" and the wire pullers of the city hall machine is constantly growing broader and deeper. In retaliation for the threat of the city hall crowd to capture the best places on the county ticket next fall, the court house tax eaters now propose a flank movement. They are talking of County Assessor George N. Petty for mayor and are making a determined effort to build up a boom for him. His supporters argue that he would have the support of every mos-

HOT TIMES IN THE HOUSE.

A FURIOUS STRUGGLE PRECIPITATED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

Measures Are Taken to End the Filibustering Against the Tucker Bill and the Republicans Come to the Front With Unimpaired Spirit—Exciting Scenes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The decree of King Caucus dominated all personal considerations in the house to-day, and the Democratic majority acted as a unit in ending the filibustering fight that had blocked all legislation in the lower chamber for a week.

When the house met the benches were crowded with resolute Democrats. The committee on rules had held a meeting over the protest of the Republican members, ex-Speaker Reed and Mr. Burrows, and had decided to report, if necessary, a rule that would disarm the filibustering Republicans. The caucus had resolved that the Democrats should sit in continuous session until the bill repealing the federal election laws should be reported.

As soon as the journal had been read Mr. Loud of California asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to know how many ounces of silver had been purchased under the Sherman law in July and August, and also what amount of silver had been offered for sale during these months, and, if the government had not purchased the 4½ million ounces required by law, to know under what authority the Secretary had acted. Mr. Fitch objected and thereupon the struggle began.

Mr. Burrows moved to dispense with the call of committees for reports, and immediately General Catchings, from the committee on rules, presented his report, which provided that no other business should be in order until the reports of committees had been received. Mr. Burrows attempted a flank movement by raising the point of order that the report was not in order because no proposition of that kind had ever been sent to the committee for action. A parliamentary duel then followed between Mr. Burrows on the one side, supported by Mr. Reed, and the speaker on the other. The members crowded the area in front of the speaker's desk and the galleries listened intently. But the subtle blade of the Michigan leader went down before the broadsword of the Georgia speaker. The speaker overruled the point of order, pointing out that the committee on rules could originate orders of business for the house just as the committee on appropriations could originate appropriations. The decision was received with loud Democratic applause. Mr. Burrows promptly appealed against the decision of the chair, and Mr. Fitch of New York as promptly moved to lay that motion on the table. Mr. Burrows sought to increase the parliamentary tangle by moving, pending Mr. Fitch's motion, that the house take a recess for one hour. Mr. Catchings raised the point of order that, pending action on a report from the committee on rules, only one motion was in order. Mr. Burrows was allowed to make an argument against the point raised by Mr. Catchings, during which the speaker instructed the clerk to read the order.

"I object," shouted Mr. Reed, again and again, standing in the aisle, his big frame shaking like an enraged lion. But the speaker only pounded the desk with his gavel and ordered the clerk to proceed. The hot blood of partisanship was coursing through the veins of the house and the confusion grew worse.

"Nothing can be gained by ordering the clerk to read a report when he has no right to do it," cried Mr. Reed defiantly. He then went on impassionately to inveigh against the action of the speaker.

"The speaker decided that the report of the committee on rules was receivable, by a ruling," he said, raising his voice impressively, "which is the most surprising ever made in legislative history. [Democratic jeers.] Oh, you have got to force your action," he continued, turning fiercely on the Democratic majority.

"We're ready," a chorus of voices shouted back.

"The speaker decided contrary to the decisions of all other speakers," he went on.

"Which speaker?" inquired Mr. Fitch.

"He decided," Mr. Reed continued, not deigning to reply, "that the committee can originate legislation."

The fight continued all afternoon, the Republicans stubbornly contesting every step, but the Democrats were able by hard work to muster a bare quorum and carry their point. At 4:15 it was apparent that the end of the fight would be that the federal elections bill would be reported, despite the desperate dilatory tactics of the opposition.

VOORHEES SPOKE SHARPLY.

An Incident Which Preceded the Daily Debate on the Repeal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—In the senate this morning Mr. Morgan of Alabama, in presenting a petition from certain citizens of Alabama in favor of the repeal of the Sherman silver act, said it was one of those petitions sent out from New York and that he regarded it as a mandate from New York bankers and not from the people of Alabama.

At 1:20 p. m. Mr. Voorhees moved that the repeal bill be taken up. Before action was taken upon the motion, Mr. Platt (Rep.) of Connecticut was recognized. He was about to make a statement respecting his proposed amendment to the rules, when Mr. Voorhees said sharply that the senator from Connecticut had not appealed to him for the floor and that he was on the floor. While he had every desire to oblige the senator from Connecticut, he had arranged with Mr. George of Mississippi to speak this morning and that senator was ready to go on with his speech.

"If the senator would be a little kinder in his manner of treating other senators," was as far as Mr. Platt got. Mr. Voorhees said he was on the floor and that Mr. Platt had not asked him to yield. This Mr. Platt finally did and when Mr. Voorhees's assent had been given Mr. Platt said that he had given notice yesterday that he intended this morning to offer an amendment to the rules providing for the previous question, but as Mr. George had given notice that he would proceed at the conclusion of the morning business he had assured that senator that he would not stand in the way of his speaking at an early hour. He would not, therefore, present the amendment to-day, but would do so at some future time.

The repeal bill was then taken up and Mr.

pean nations as a [illegible] stopping the purchase at once.

Mr. Squire of Washington submitted a substitute for the repeal bill in the senate yesterday. It provides that silver bullion may be deposited at any mint to be coined into dollars at the present weight and fineness (to be legal tender) for the benefit of the owner, but there shall be paid the owner only the number of dollars representing the commercial value of the bullion deposited, the difference, if any, to be retained by the government as seigniorage. The coinage shall not exceed 4 million dollars per month, and when the gross amount shall have reached 200 million, coinage of silver dollars shall cease.

NAMED BY THE PRESIDENT.

An Indiana Man Appointed Deputy Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the senate:

Joseph W. Nichol of Indiana to be deputy second comptroller of the treasury.

William H. Bracken of Indiana to be collector of internal revenue for the Sixth district of Indiana.

William Lee Chambers of Alabama to be land commissioner in Samoa under the general act signed at Berlin June 14, 1889, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States, Germany and Great Britain, vice E. J. Ormsbee, resigned.

Postmasters—Beauregard Ross at Cameron, Mo.; Samuel Lowry at Plattsburg, Mo., and Kate E. Kidd at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

CLOTURE STRICT AND COMPLETE.

The Rule Which the House May Find It Necessary to Adopt.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The committee on rules of the house is preparing to report, if it finds it to be necessary, a rule which provides that, upon its adoption, the clerk shall call the roll of committees and, pending that, no motion shall be entertained. The rule is in the nature of a strict cloture, intended to prevent filibustering against the report of the federal elections bill, as, under its provisions, no motion is admissible while the committees are called to make their reports, not even a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Sayer's Sinking Fund Repeal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—In view of the present condition of the United States treasury and the certainty of a reduction of duties on imports and the fact that there has already been applied more than 990 million dollars in excess of the requirements of the sinking fund, Mr. Sayers of Texas has introduced a bill to repeal the laws for the creation and maintenance of the sinking fund for the liquidation of the public debt. His bill calls for repeal with the proviso that it shall not be construed as modifying or repealing the law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to apply at any time the surplus moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. The bill will go to the ways and means committee.

New Fourth Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Fourth class postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

In Kansas—At Garland, Bourbon county, John F. Miller; at Hedgewood, Norton county, William Dobbie; at Ludell, Rawlins county, John H. Constable, and at West Philadelphia, Anderson county, Ancil F. Hatton, vice Thomas Kirkpatrick, removed.

In Missouri—At Crum, Cape Girardeau county, James A. Barks; at Hatfield, Harrison county, Samuel A. Crawford, vice George Reid, removed, and at Leora, Stoddard county, John W. Wilson.

Delegate Flynn to the Front.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma introduced a resolution in the house yesterday demanding a statement from the Secretary of War to congress on what grounds soldiers were permitted to shoot down settlers without being held to account. He denounced the method of opening the Cherokee strip and declared that the scenes which had occurred were a blot upon Western civilization. The resolution was killed by objections.

Bankruptcy Bill Favorably Reported.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The sub judiciary committee of the house will make a favorable report on the Torrey bankruptcy bill and has fixed next Thursday for a further consideration of it before the full judiciary committee. This is the same bill that passed the senate during the last congress and was defeated in the house owing to the filibustering of Mr. Kilgore of Texas.

HELP FROM UNITED WORKMEN.

The Order Will Send Aid to the Farmers of Western Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 20.—The state authorities having failed in their scheme to collect seed grain for the farmers of Western Kansas, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, a fraternal organization, largely represented in the state, has taken hold of the project and will endeavor to furnish the needed aid to members of the organization at least and to others if a surplus of seed be collected. E. E. Murphy of Leavenworth, grand master of the order in Kansas, has issued a circular to all subordinate lodges, setting forth the needs of the suffering brethren and expressing a desire to raise the required amount of seed without applying to other grand jurisdictions. At this date information has been received from fourteen subordinate lodges in the district where aid is required, showing that members of the order belonging to these lodges need 5,500 bushels to put in their crop. Seven other lodges are yet to be heard from. In every case the request is for a loan, not for a gift outright. Grand Master Murphy appeals to all members of the order in the state to respond to the extent of their ability, directing them to send contributions to E. M. Forde, grand recorder at Emporia. Mr. Murphy was in Topeka to-day and made arrangements with the state board of railroad commissioners for assistance in shipping contributions to destination.

NO SACRILEGE FOR HIM.

President Bonney Refuses the Free Thinkers the Use of the Art Institute.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—President Bonney, chief of the World's Fair Congress auxilliary, has refused to allow the International Congress of Free Thinkers the use of the Art institute, the now famous structure in which the parliament of religions is being held. Mr. Bonney says he will not sanction the use of the hall by any body likely to criticise the church or drag the name of the Creator in the mire. The free thinkers have secured another hall, however, and will meet October 1.

For the first time a speaker in the parliament of religions was interrupted to-day by those in the audience who took exception to what he was saying. Mohammed Webb, the English convert [illegible] a storm by attempting to [illegible]. The audience

TO BE KNOWN AS SAN[TA FE]

THE PEOPLE OF KIRK CHAN[GE THE] NAME OF THEIR TOWN

A Possibility That the Election W[ill Not Be] Sustained—The Ponca Townsite [Com]pany Has a Home at Last—G[en]eral News From the Strip.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kas., Sept. 20.—[The] county seat of K county, in the [Cherokee] strip, held an election yesterday [and] and changed the name of the town [to Santa] Fe. Colonel B. Bowman of Gar[...] was elected mayor. That the electi[on] is a matter of much doubt, as the la[w ...] that three weeks' notice must be g[iven by] petition sent to the Governor of Ok[lahoma to] hold a special election. Kirk is p[...] although the water question is still [a serious] matter.

The Ponca townsite company ha[s] arranged with four holders of quarte[r sections] for a townsite, and the holders of [cer]tificates are flocking there to be pre[sent at the] drawing Thursday noon. The co[mpany put] surveyors to work this morning [laying the] town off in lots. It will give every [holder of] a certificate a lot, and then have en[ough lots] to sell and pay for the land, besides [...] parks and a large public square. E[...] about Ponca has half a dozen claim[s].

The townsite secured by Ed. Hew[...] predicament. He had a number o[f men] in his employ run from the Osag[e ...] six miles away, and settle on all th[e] quarter sections about Cross. To-d[ay a tele]gram was received here from Secre[tary] Smith, stating that the claims of all [who] made the run from the Osage count[ry ...] south side of the Chilocco reservati[on will] not be considered valid. This will [...] the claims of a large number of clai[mants who] were given permission by Lieutenant [...] commanding troops here, to go th[rough the] Chilocco reservation and make the [run from] the south side. These people have [...] the choicest claims not more than [... miles] from this city, their accessibility ma[king them] valuable.

The line at the land office at Perry [...] up to between 9,000 and 10,000. [...] divided into companies of one hund[red ...] all of whom are given numbers that [...] leave the line. The control of affair[s is in the] hands of United States deputy mars[hals, who] are openly accused of accepting br[ibes to ad]vance men in line and allow them to [...] of those who are poorer. The b[usiness of] filing has progressed very slowly o[n account] of the dust and incompleteness of [the] office.

NO IMPROVEMENT AT PERRY.

Affairs at Perry are still in a very [...] state. Politicians from Guthrie a[nd Okla]homa City are struggling to gain an [...] in the town, which will be used to [...] vantage when the time comes to [...] permanent capital. The Guthrie fe[...] aire to retard the town, fearing that [it will be] a rival of Guthrie. Both of the [...] towns have emissaries in all of the n[...] endeavoring to work up a sentiment [...] of their respective towns.

Building operations in Perry [are] greatly retarded by the bad weathe[r ...] numbers of boomers are being drive[n from their] claims by the lack of water and feed [for their] horses. The country is so dry that [...] not, with the poor facilities at their [command,] dig deep enough for water on the [...] The prairies are burned bare by pr[airie fires] and none of the settlers took in eno[ugh] feed to last them more than a coupl[e ...] Many men have lost their horses fr[om starva]tion and, deserting their claims an[d ...] have walked into the towns looking [...]

The water supply is a very serious [matter] in the strip just now. In places the [...] good. Willow Springs has plenty [of] water. So has Kildare and Kirk. [...] none, and every bit consumed is [hauled in] tank cars. There is none at Ponca. [...] in some places on claims is not fi[t ...] Wells in many part of the strip yiel[d nothing] but gypsum and alkali water. Sout[h ...] is a clear, cold stream at certain s[easons of] the year, in which flows water satu[rated with] sulphate of magnesia. All of these w[aters are] strongly cathartic, and their consu[mption is] making the people very sick.

Everyone is praying for rain. [...] have clouded up at intervals for two [...] not a drop of water has fallen.

Jacob Sorenson, a young man f[rom] Saginaw, Mich., cut his throat from [ear to ear] yesterday, at Perry. He got a lot [...] afternoon and dreamed of the m[oney he] would make out of it, but it was con[tested by] several men before night. He had sp[ent every] cent he had on earth to get out here [...] in the race. He was sick and discou[raged ...] could stand it, but when his lot was [...] he was ready to quit.

STILL NO RAIN IN THE ST[RIP.]

The Situation of the Unfortunate [...] Growing Worse Day by Da[y.]

POND CREEK, Sept. 20.—The rai[n the] people in the Cherokee strip have b[een pray]ing for for several days has not yet [come, and] the situation at Enid, Wild Horse, [...] and the other places along the Ro[ck Island] line is little changed. The dust beco[mes worse] and more terrible and the suffering [more in]tense. There is not such a scarcity [of food] now, for the freight cars that fill [the side] tracks at all stations are being unl[oaded and] the provisions, such as they are, ca[n be ob]tained in small quantities at high pr[ices. It is the] scarcity of water is the most dang[er] that threatens the people of the stri[p. Un]less rain comes soon, there [will be] many deaths. The lack of water an[d ...] facilities makes a bath impossibl[e and the] people are probably the dirtiest lot [ever] got together. No one can keep clea[n and] the pride of cleanliness loses its ef[fect. A] man at Enid who allowed men to w[ash their] hands and faces at five cents apiece [is do]ing a lively business, the alkali wa[ter ...] reasonably fit for washing and costing [...] a barrel.

Men interested in the railway town[s ...] and Pond Creek, as against the g[overnment] towns by the same names, are distrib[uting cir]culars like the following:

The Rock Island RAILROAD Will Maintain Thei[r] Free[...]