debts; that no advantage was to be gained by the people from the system of reciprocity as at present, but regard as essential to our welfare freer commercial intercourse with those nations which buy the products of our farms; that coal, iron ore, wool, salt, lumber, binding twine and cotton ties should be placed upon the free list; that the tariff on the necessaries of life should be greatly reduced and the luxuries should be made to bear the heaviest burden.

By Missouri—Urging the improvement of the Mississippi and other western navigable rivers, and favoring the construction of a ship canal to connect the Mississippi river with the great lakes.

By Minnesota—Favoring bi-metalism and the free coinage of gold and silver, and the maintenance of a parity between gold and silver money; the holding of an international monetary convention; the construction of a ship canal to connect the great lakes with the Atlantic ocean, and a single tax on land values.

By Mississippi—To abolish ticket brokers and scalpers, and to force the railroads to redeem unused portions of tickets.

By Michigan—Hailing with delight the renewal of a friendly spirit between the north and the south and the commercial union between the south and the west.

By Kansas—Favoring the issuing by the government of legal tender treasury notes, based only on a silver reserve, sufficient in amount to carry on the increased business of the country. Speaker Elder, of the Kansas house of representatives, offered a resolution strongly commending the conduct of the affairs of the agricultural department by Secretary Rusk.

By Ohio—Favoring the establishment in each state a of secret ballot law.

By Tennessee—Favoring the construction of a ship canal between the Mississippi river and the great lakes.

Hon. C. F. Crisp, of Georgia, a guest of the congress, was invited to deliver an address. He chose for his subject "Taxation," and, in a speech characteristic of himself, held the attention of the congress for over an hour. His remarks were devoted principally to a criticism of a protective tariff.

Ex-Governor Gear, of Iowa, also responded to an invitation to address the congress. He chose for his subject "Markets for Western Products." He favored more complete railway facilities, the improvement of water ways and the extension of reciprocity treaties.

A recess was then taken until this evening, when the following program was carried out.

Congressman Breckinridge, of Arkansas, delivered an address on "Taxation." He spoke principally in criticism of the protective tariff.

Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis, had chosen the topic "Transportation," but he devoted his remarks to answering Mr. Breckinridge.

Mr. E. Scheppe, of the associated wholesale grocers of St. Louis, spoke on interstate commerce.

Tomorrow the congress will get down to business.

### A ROTTEN PARLIAMENT.

NEW YORK, April 15.—A correspondent of the Herald, who is himself a member of the English parliament, cables as follows concerning that body: "I never remember a parliament in connection with which so many dreadful personal scandals have occurred as that now sitting. Within a few months we have had an exposure which ruined Parnell; a minor member of the ministry has escaped by the skin of his teeth, and now warrants are out against an Irish Conservative and an English Liberal on charges of an infamous character. What is England coming to? Where are its morals gone? Fortunately it is not necessary to condemn a nation for the crimes of a few, but the increasing number of great scandals reveals a state of affairs which must inspire one with very unpleasant reflections. The Irish conservative is Edward de Cobain, a nonentity in the house of commons, where he was not often seen and but little known. He is one of the extremest sect of Orangemen, son of a Wesleyan minister, was educated at Belfast Mercantile academy, and was formerly grand master of the Orange Institution of Belfast. He is now deputy grand master for Ireland. He represents East Belfast in parliament, but will never again be seen in the house of commons. He is charged with one of the most abominable crimes, and before warrants were issued for his arrest abundance of evidence was obtained proving that he had carried on his vile practices over a long series of years. Remembering that similar crimes were traced some time ago to very influential circles in Dublin, it is not surprising that the Catholic and Home Rule party are disposed to make the most of the new exposure.

The Liberal member, Capt. Verney, is charged with having been guilty of a conspiracy to lure English girls to the continent for felonious purposes. He, too, has disappeared from the house and is not likely to be seen again. He is a retired captain in the royal navy, and served in the Crimea and the Indian mutiny. He is chairman of the quarter sessions, a member of the London county council, and in politics is a Gladstonean Home Ruler. So far as the political balance goes neither party can crow over the other, but the disgraceful scandals cannot fail to make a deep impression on the public mind. De Cobain officially describes himself in the Parliamentary Guide as a man with strong democratic sympathies. The democracy will presently show people of his description that their sympathies are not with members of parliament who think they can set the laws of God and man at defiance without suffering for it, and there will be an explosion which may tend to purify the air and improve the debased moral tone prevalent in many sections of English society.

### KANSAS MINES.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 15.—The Hon. John T. Stewart, state mine inspector, has completed his report of the lead and zinc product of Kansas for 1890. The showing in total number of pounds and in money value is somewhat less than for the two years previous.

During the last three months of 1890 nearly 3,000 tons of zinc ore have been sold, partly from the Kansas district, and shipped abroad and smelted at the works in Europe. Arrangements are now being made for extensive smelting plants in the immediate vicinity of the mines. There were produced from the Galena and Empire City mines last year 43,550,888 pounds of zinc ore valued at $200,842, and 8,447,927 pounds of lead ore valued at $493,510.

In his report Mr. Stewart says that the year 1890 had been paradoxical. It has been both the worst and the best year of ore production in the history of Galena. On account of the low price of both lead and zinc ore until the close of the year, many of the large companies shut down their production as much as possible. The cause of this is the development of new territory, there being more than three times the area developed at the close of the year than there was at the beginning. The gradual increase in the consumption of both ores, particularly zinc, has caused a corresponding increase in the demand, and the outlook for 1891 shows a continued increase in the consumption and demand for both these ores. On this account the prices of ores were considerably higher at the close than at the beginning of the year, and the indications are that the out put from the Galena and Empire City districts will be doubled this year.

The commissioner's report upon the coal output is complete. Practically four counties produce the Kansas coal—Crawford, Cherokee, Osage and Leavenworth, in the order named. These four counties put out in the year 1889, 93½ per cent of the coal mined in Kansas.

As compared with other years the output for 1890 shows a steady increase. The product for the five years from 1885 to 1889 inclusive, is as follows: 1885, 36,001,472 bushels; 1886, 34,750,000 bushels; 1887, 39,851,983 bushels; 1888, 42,500,000 bushels; 1889, 58,819,149 bushels.

### OBITUARY.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The remains of Gen. Francis Spinola were taken to Jersey City this morning by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, where they will be interred. No services of any kind were performed before leaving.

LONDON, April 15.—Edward Green, member of parliament for the northwest division of Suffolk, died today.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Mrs. Halford, the wife of Private Secretary E. W. Halford, died this morning at 8 o'clock.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., April 15.—The wife of ex-Congressman Candler, of Massachusetts died this morning.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

## PRESIDENT HARRISON'S SWING AROUND THE CIRCLE.

### The Chief of the Census Bureau on the Question of Kansas Farm Mortgages.

### Ex-Governor Crawford's Vigorous Reply to the Parties Engaged in Attacking the Credit of Kansas.

### The Lady Managers of the World's Fair Still Quarreling—The Growth of the Foreign Cattle Trade of the United States—A Race Conflict in North Carolina—The Brazilian Republic—General Notes.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 15.—When the presidential train reached here at 8:30 this morning fully 3,000 people were assembled at the station. The reception committee numbered fifty, and was composed of leading citizens and representative colored men. The party was joined here by Mr. and Mrs. Carter Harrison, the president's brother and sister-in-law, from Nashville. The streets of the city were crowded, surrounding towns liberally contributing to the throng. The gaily decorated electric cars, three in number, rapidly conveyed the party to the incline at the foot of historic Lookout mountain.

The party remained a few minutes on Lookout mountain. The day was especially desirable for a grand view. The president and party after returning were driven over the city and then to the grand stand, where a general reception was held. The president was introduced by Hon. Henry Clay Evans and spoke for fifteen minutes. His speech wgs greeted with tremendous applause. He was followed by Secretaries Proctor and Wanamaker. The train left for Atlanta at 11:20.

### A DEFENSE OF KANSAS.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The recently published interview with ex-Governor Samuel J. Crawford, of Kansas, in which he replies to the statements of certain Kansas Alliance leaders now in the east, has caused considerable comment and called forth numerous letters of inquiry. Among the letters received was one from a gentleman in Boston, who said:

"I have read your recently published interview concerning Kansas and Kansas mortgages, and I thank you sincerely for it. Quite a number of persons in this city have invested all their surplus money in such mortgages, and many of them are uneasy lest they lose what they have so invested. We have heard so many conflicting reports about the poverty of the people of Kansas, their enormous indebtedness, the drouth and failure of crops, and the Alliance legislature trying to pass laws to prevent the collection of debts, that one hardly knows what to believe. I hold a mortgage of $950 on a farm said to be worth $5,000, and am therefore personally interested. If I am not tresspassing too much upon your time, I should be pleased to have you write and let me know the exact facts about the condition of Kansas, and whether the farmers generally are in favor of repudiating their debts."

In reply to this Governor Crawford, under date of April 14, wrote as follows:

"Your letter relative to Kansas mortgages reached me this morning. In reply permit me to say, as I said substantially in the interview referred to, that you and others who have invested in Kansas mortgages have nothing whatever to fear on account of such investments. Every Kansas mortgage, with isolated exceptions, is secured by a tract of land worth, at the time the mortgage was executed, at least twice as much as it called for. Having resided in Kansas for thirty-two years, I know something of the quality and value of Kansas lands, and I say, without the slightest hesitation, that your mortgage, and all other Kansas mortgages, unless fraud was practiced in securing them, are just as good and safe as government bonds. The great majority of Kansas farmers commenced life in that state with little else than the naked prairie, and hence they found it necessary as well as advantageous to borrow money. But at least nine-tenths of the money so borrowed was invested in stock or substantial improvements which the farmers now have as the fruits of such investments. Kansas, mind you, is larger in area than all New England, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland combined, and hence it has taken a great deal of money and labor to bring it up to its present position among the agricultural states of the union.

"Two years ago the aggregate yield of corn (one crop) exceeded 250,000,000 bushels. Last year the corn was cut short by reason of the drouth, but the wheat in quality and quantity was above the average, while this year the prospect for corn, wheat and other agricultural products is all that any person could desire. Throughout the state the ground was never in better condition for cultivation. We have had an abundance of snow and rainfall during the winter and spring, and the farmers are actively at work preparing for the cultivation of a larger acreage of corn and wheat combined than ever before. The wheat crop is already assured, and the yield is estimated at 65,000,000 bushels, while that of corn will not, in all probability, fall short of 250,000,000 bushels. This, added to the large herds of cattle and the great number of horses, mules, etc., which every farmer will ship to market during the year, will place the state in the front rank, with products for the market worth at least $80,000,000.

"Then with such a grand prospect, why should the holders of Kansas mortgages be uneasy? There is no good reason for it; but there may be a cause behind the scenes which they do not understand. Alliance vagaries, the gloomy forebodings of the croaker and the malicious threats of repudiation by disreputable agitators and demogogues in Kansas, are magnified and held up before the people of the east by speculators who know the value of Kansas mortgages and are anxious to get them at a heavy discount. A few days ago a gentleman of your city who held a Kansas mortgage for $1400 was so frightened by false reports about Kansas and the purposes of the Alliance that he sold his mortgage for $400; and the same thing to a greater or less degree, as I am informed, is going on in New York and Pennsylvania. The members of the Alliance, generally speaking, are practical farmers, and just as honest and honorable in their dealings as any other class of citizens. They would spurn the thought of not paying their debts or an insinuation that they are in favor of repudiation. No doubt some of the leaders and agitators, who are not farmers, properly speaking, and who never succeeded in any legitimate business or profession, would hail repudiation with as much delight as they do the drouth or hot winds, because that is essential to their political success. But not so with the real farmers or any other respectable class of people in Kansas.

"Our people are aware of the fact that the bulk of the money invested in Kansas mortgages belonged to farmers, mechanics, manufactory employes, clerks, teachers and the estates of deceased persons in Pennsylvania, New York and New England, and on that account, if for no other reason, every honorable man in Kansas will sooner or later fulfill his business obligations. But there are other reasons, the first and foremost of which is that the people of Kansas do not believe in repudiation. They have been too often tested in the scale of justice and humanity to deserve even an imputation of that kind. Besides, as already stated, there is behind every Kansas mortgage a tract of land worth, generally speaking, double the face value of such mortgage as security for its payment. I trust, therefore, that you and your friends, and others who have invested in securities, will make no sacrifices on account of the false reports put in circulation by schemers, croakers, agitators, demagogues and political mountebanks for selfish purposes."

### FARM MORTGAGES.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Some time ago Superintendent Porter, of the census bureau, received from S. McLallan, editor of the Advocate, a Farmers' Alliance paper published at Topeka, Kan., a letter criticizing the work of the bureau in its farm mortgage investigation, alleging, among other things, that it was being conducted for party purposes. In reply to this letter, the superintendent has written Mr. McLallin as follows:

"There is no evidence, nor is it a fact, that the census office has conducted the mortgage investigation for partisan purposes. The desire has simply been to ascertain the truth, and, as far as possible, the whole truth in regard to the recorded indebtedness of the people of the United States. The insinuations against the integrity of the census office expressed in your letter are entirely without foundation or plausibility. It would be foolish to claim that the amount of existing mortgage indebtedness can be ascertained without error, whatever the plan may be. It is simply a question of choosing the method that can be practically employed with the least degree of error, and it is expected that the plan adopted by the census office will be regarded as such a one when it is fully understood and its results are known.

"In the efforts of the Kansas Alliance to ascertain the amount of existing mortgage indebtedness, I understand that second mortgages given for the security of interest and commissions have been taken as principal, instead of being converted into an addition to the rate of interest, as they should be. If this mistake has been made, another large element of error and exaggeration has been added to the errors mentioned. What these errors of investigation are doing for you will appear in Lyon county, where the census office made a special investigation and ascertained the amount unpaid upon every uncancelled mortgage recorded during the ten years from 1880 to 1890, a period including all of the mortgages in force. At the present time the census office is completing the collection of facts in regard to farm and home ownership in Kansas and neighboring states and needs the co-operation of the farmers, at whose request the investigation has been undertaken."

### THE WORLD'S FAIR.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The war between the executive committee of the lady managers of the world's fair and Secretary Phoebe Cousins, was brought to a climax this afternoon. The committee held an executive session today, and decided to summon Miss Cousins to appear before it at 3 o'clock. A sub-committee was appointed to apprise her of this action. She was accordingly notified that she must appear and answer the charges against her. Miss Consins said she would do neither. Miss Cousins was notified that final action would be taken by the executive committee at 4:30 p. m.

Miss Cousins made no further response, and promptly at 4:30, on motion of Mrs. Reed, seconded by Mrs. French, a resolution was adopted removing Miss Cousins from the office of secretary. Profound regret was expressed on all sides at the unfortunate contest. The struggle has been waged under the surface for weeks, and it appears to be the outgrowth of the aggressive opposition of Miss Cousins to the centralization of authority in the hands of the executive commitee, of which Mrs. Palmer is chairman. The fear is quite generally expressed that the feud may entirely disrupt the board of lady managers.

### BREAD AND BEEF.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The bureau of statistics reports that the exports of breadstuffs from the United States during the month of March last was $12,382,130, against $15,778,229 during the same month of the corresponding year. The exports of beef, hog and dairy products aggregated $12,304,153, against $19,565,653 during the same month of 1890.

By June 1, the secretary of agriculture expects to have the meat products inspection law in full force. On what scale this beneficial provision is to be carried out is shown in the order recently given for the manufacture of 300 microscopes. The department is making every possible effort to get the law in operation by June 1, inspired by the already excellent effects for the inspection of live cattle. In the first three months of 1891, the number of live cattle exported to Europe from the United States was 85,182, against 72,090 in January, February and March 1890. Great Britain took 82,326, an increase of 11,559; Germany took 2,258, an increase of 1,352.

In the nine months ending March 31, 1891, the number of cattle shipped to Europe from the United States was 253,168, an increase of 44,616 head, or more than 17 per cent. This increase of exports in cattle is one of the signs which has sent the price of cattle on the hoof up 1½ cents a pound. This increase is one of the fruits of the inspection and of the vigorous work of the department in stamping out contagious diseases. Today pleuro-pneumonia does not exist among the herds in the United States. The farmers of Scotland and the north of England have learned this, and they are clamoring that they shall be allowed to receive American stock cattle on their farms for fattening instead of the Irish-bred cattle, which have pleuro-pneumonia. Under present regulations United States cattle must be slaughtered within ten days after being landed in Great Britain and that restricts the market. The department indulges in the hope that the enforcement of rigid inspection on this side will soon break down the barriers on the other side of the water. The good work of dealing with contagion has not been limited to pleuro-pneumonia. The Texas fever, under the regulations of the department, has ceased to be dreaded by cattlemen and insurance companies. Several years ago the insurance rate on exports was from 8 to 10 per cent, so as to cover loss by Texas fever. The efforts of the department to prevent the shipment of infected cattle have reduced the rates to 2½ and 3 per cent, which means a saving to the cattlemen of about $4.50 a head.

### A RACE CONFLICT.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 15.—Great excitement prevails in this city between the white and negro population, which originated over the murder of Macea, an Italian, presumably by a negro named Brandsam, and which led to an attempt to lynch the prisoner Sunday night. The streets were packed last night with excited people. The African M. E. church was filled all night with angry negroes, seemingly determined on mischief. A detachment from the militia was sent to guard the church and were fired upon by men in the cupola. This so incensed the militia that they riddled the church and wounded several person on the inside. Never in the history of the city has such excitement prevailed. Crowds of men have abandoned their business and joined the mob. The whites have abandoned the lynching, and now it is a contest between white and negro domination. Grave fears are expressed for the safety of the city.

The Irish made Bull's, but only the American proprietors make Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

The excellence of Salvation Oil is attested by its rapid sale. Price 25 cents a bottle.

### MONETARY DISTURBANCE.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Assistant Treasurer Whelpley has received a telegram from Boston to the effect that Boston bankers fear a "monetary disturbance" if the share of Massacusetts' direct tax is paid in silver certificates. The bankers say that Maine's direct tax, amounting to $337,000, was paid in this currency, and they fear that the $700,000 to which Massachusetts is entitled will also be paid in that money. They express a preference for gold notes. Assistant Treasurer Whelpley replied that the amount due Massachusetts would be paid in the currency most convenient to the government, and the sub-treasury at Boston will be so directed.

### CONVICTED OF MURDER.

OSCEOLA, Kan., April 15.—William Perkins was convicted of murder in the second degree this morning, and was sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. His victim was Henry Collins.

### WEATHER BULLETIN.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE,
WICHITA, KAN., April 15, 1891.

The highest temperature was 71°, the lowest 45°, and the mean 58°.

Local forecast for Wichita and vicinity—Fair weather, warmer.

Last year on April 15 the maximum temperature was 52°, minimum 45°, mean 48.

Two years ago the corresponding temperatures were 71°, 42°, 56°.

B. L. WALDRON, Observer.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 9 p. m.—Forecast until 9 p. m., Thursday.

For Kansas—Light rain, winds shifting to westerly, lower temperature.

For Missouri—Fair, southeasterly winds, stationery temperature.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure billious and nervous ills.

### PUT ON YOUR WHITE ROBES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 15.—Prof. C. A. I. Totten, of Yale, says that a mathematical calculation, founded on Bibical maths, proves beyond peradventure that the Messiah will come again before the year 1900.

"Some papers have published," Prof. Totten said, "that I predict the end of the world within this century. This is an error. I don't think that the end will come for a million years, and I have not made any prophecy about it at all. My remarks were neither comprehended or apprehended. But here is what I do declare, not prophesy, for the prophecy is already told in the Bible, in the parables of the laborers in the vineyard and the virgins with their lamps. A generation in its true Bibical sense is three score and ten, seventy years; and so the fifty-seven generations traced through the geneologies in the Old Testament equal 3990 years. Hence the fifty-eighth generation began with the 3991st year of the world. The hours mentioned in the vineyard parable are each 153 years. So, multiplying by twelve hours we have 1836, which added to 3991 equals 5827 years of the world, and the completion of the vineyard parable. Then, as the work is naturally concluded at sundown, the parable of the virgins their lamps properly follow, and this parable, according to the text, represents one generation, seventy years, which added to 5827 makes 5897.

"Now this 5897 A. M. (year of the world) corresponds to March, 1899. Why? For these reasons: Cæsar pushed the beginning of the old Hebrew year from the autumn equinox (in September) ahead to March. England pushed the year ahead from March to January, and Pope Exigus must have taken the beginning of 4001 for 4000 in computing the birth of Christ. We thus gained six months, plus three months, plus one year, which equals one and three-fourths years. Deduct from this 5897 and we have 5895¼, the time at which the bridegroom will come and will find some of the virgins with their lamps untrimmed. The 5895¼ year since the birth of Adam will see the bridegroom, who, of course, is none other than Christ himself.

"Now, what is 5895¼ A. M. in our A. D. years? Herod ordered all the innocents of 2 years and younger to be put to death, and, in a short time after that, the eclipse of the moon took place. It took place in the year 3998, according to Josephus, and Herod died in that year. Now, Herod limited his order to children of 2 years, because about two years before the Magi informed him of the birth of the Savior. So Christ was born two years before the eclipse and the death of Herod—two years before 3998, that is, 3996.

"So you subtract 3996 (birth of Christ) from 5895¼ A. M. to find the A. D. year, and you leave 1899¼ A. D., or in March, 1899, the bridegroom will come and will awaken the foolish virgins."

### EVIDENCE FROM THE GRAVE.

CHICAGO, April 15.—A curious story of the preservation of records in a tomb has been developed here in connection with the discovery of the inheritance of a fortune. Mrs. Sidney Hendricks, of this city, has been notified that she has fallen heir to $2,000,000 from the estate of an uncle long since deceased. Isaac Phillis, from whom the estate descends, was born May 2, 1769, at Easton, Mass. He went south in 1813, engaged in the slave trade and accumulated an enormous fortune. Of this he deposited the cash in the Manhattan bank, of New York City, and invested the remainder in land at Long Branch, in Holeston, S. C., and in houses and lots in Baltimore. The cash now in the Manhattan bank aggregates $5,000,000. He died in 1834, his wife and only child having previously died. In 1871 the heirs began to search for facts to establish their right to the property.

On an application to the courts to compel the Manhattan bank to disclose all of the facts relative to the deposit with that institution, the court held that the heirs must first furnish exact information as to the time and place of Isaac Phillips' death. This they were unable to do and the matter dropped. They next thing was to get an authentic record of his birth. It was finally discovered that the family Bible of good old Baptist Deacon Phillips, Isaac's father, had descended to Isaac's brother, Jacob, and that it had been buried in the coffin with Jacob's daughter, Susanna, on June 4, 1866, in the Washington street cemetery at Easton. Permission was obtained from the selectmen a few days ago to open the grave. The family Bible was found, somewhat decayed, but with the record still perfectly legible and furnishing the missing link. The fortune is estimated at $6,000,000, of which Mrs. Hendricks is heir to one-third, the other heir being her two brothers, William T. Carroll, a manufacturer of patented articles, at Worcester, Mass., and Daniel W. Carroll, a machinist of Canton, Mass.

### GUTHRIE NOTES.

GUTHRIE, OK., April 15.—[Special.]—The organization of the new council took place last night. N. M. Carter was elected president. The gentlemen comprising the new council are representative men, and have the entire confidence of the community.

During the absence of W. P. Thompson Major Crozier plays the role of an editor. The major is strong physically and intellectually and his articles are read with interest.

The vote on separate schools in Logan county stood 1,147 in favor of separate schools and 245 against. This settles the question of mixed schools in Logan county.

The Board of Trade met last night and voted $500 towards bridging the Cimarron, on condition that the county commissioners would vote the same amount.

The northwest quarter of section 16, township 16, range 2, has been leased by the Board of Trade for a fair ground.

A letter to Col. Ross states that the Sac and Fox Indians have received $250,000 due them from the government. Col. Emery states that it will require three months to survey the lands of the Sac and Fox Indians. Two surveying parties have already started out, headed by Allotting Agents Veeder B. Payne and Walker, and it is not unlikely the third under the direction of Col. Emery may be required.

There is general dissatisfaction with the appointments of the department of the interior with respect to the allotting agents. Oklahoma has been practically ignored, and his royal nibs, the president, thinks that the new states have no rights that the administration is bound to respect. That every political hanger-on should receive recognition before the worthy in these new states and territories is not admitted by the people.

The hotel de Hixson has eight boarders, five for larceny, two for murder, and one for attempt to murder. Sheriff Hixson will build at once near the jail, in order to have the prisoners under his eyes.

Particulars of the escape of Skaggs, the man who escaped from custody on his way to the Ohio penitentiary are as follows: Previous to leaving the jail at Wichita Skaggs tore up a sheet and wraped it around his ankle to chlarge it. The leg irons were put on and he was shackled to Thomas. He had on a pair of gauntlet gloves and the handcuffs were put on over the gloves. About 2 o'clock a. m., as the train pulled out of a little town in Missouri, he pulled off both boots and gloves, thus relieving himself of leg irons and shackles. He then jumped through the window and bade farewell to guard, "pen" and all. Nothing has yet been heard of him.

### THE IRISH-AMERICAN LEAGUE.

CHICAGO, April 15.—President John Fitzgerald and Secretary Sutton, of the Irish National League of America, arrived last evening from the meeting in Cincinnati of the executive council and left for the west. In the course of an interview on the situation Mr. Fitzgerald said: "The people are of course at liberty to receive the Parnell envoys in any way they desire and the envoys are equally at liberty to act as they deem best while in America. The National league, however, can take no action on the matter. The delegations of envoys are now in this country representing both parties in Ireland. We are anxious to do everything in our power to aid the Irish cause, but officially we cannot act in this immediate question. What we all desire is harmony, and to accomplish this, and in answer to Mr. O'Kelly's statement before the council, we have offered our services toward a compromise. We are hopeful that such a result may be brought about, and feel certain that Mr. Parnell at least will agree to a compromise. On what basis it may be made it would be impossible for us to surmise, since we have as yet no direct communication from Ireland. When the matter is settled one way or the other, there will, you may be assured, be no lack of money from America. This country will never be half-hearted in its support of the Irish cause."

### BASE BALL.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore.....0 0 0 2 2 2 0 0 0—14
Athletics.....0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0— 4
Base hits—Baltimore, 14; Athletics, 5.
Errors—Baltimore, 3; Athletics, 3.
Batteries—Cunningham and Townsend, Chamberlain and Milligan.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville.....0 1 1 0 1 0 2 *— 5
Cincinnati.....1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0— 4
Base hits—Louisville, 10; Cincinnati, 6.
Errors—Louisville, 3; Cincinnati, 6.
Batteries—Doran and Cook, Dwyer and Vaughn.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis.....0 2 0 0 2 8 0 1 0—13
Columbus.....1 1 0 1 3 0 0 0 0— 6
Base hits—St. Louis, 12; Columbus, 15.
Errors—St. Louis, 2; Columbus, 3.
Batteries—Griffith and Boyle, Knell and Dowie.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington.....1 0 0 3 2 0 0 0—7
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2
Base hits—Washington, 6; Boston, 5.
Errors—Washington, 1; Boston, 3.
Batteries—Daley and Murphy, Keene and Hart.

### PRATT WATER WORKS.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

PRATT, Kan., April 15.—The election yesterday on the bonding of the city of Pratt, Kan., for $10,000, for the extension of the city water works, resulted in favor of the bonds, by twenty-five votes.

### AN OVERDOSE OF OPIUM.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 15.—William Patrick, a well known farmer of Shawnee county, Kan., died in this city last night from an overdose of opium. Yesterday he was not feeling well and called on some local physician, whose name he would not give, and was given opium. About 6 o'clock last night he took a dose and died about 10 o'clock. He was a well informed man and had traveled extensively in all parts of the world. His son, John Douglass Patrick, is a painter of considerable reputation.

### THE COKE STRIKE.

SCOTTDALE, April 15.—The many breaks in the ranks of the strikers is having a most disheartening effect on the men. Officials report a steady run of applications and coke shipments, though small, are growing. The officers of the Frick company are greatly worried tonight at the report that the Tenth regiment will be withdrawn Saturday or Monday. They predict certain trouble if the militia leaves.

### THE AMERICAN HOG.

BERLIN, April 15.—The North German Gazette prints the regulations adopted in America for the administration of the new cattle inspection law and says that they prove that earnest endeavors have been made to take measures which, if conscientiously carried out, can enable importing countries to consider the advisability of repealing or at least modifying the laws prohibiting the importation of American pork.

### RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—In spite of the peaceful utterances of government officials in Europe and in Russia, everyone knows that Russia is making extensive preparations for war, and that her rivals are equally active. Enormous sums have been spent in the construction of strategical railways for the transportation of large bodies of troops to the Austro-German frontier.

### MISSING.

CHICAGO, April 15.—On Friday last John K. Fish, son of General Solicitor Fish, of the St. Paul railway, came down town with his room-mate and parted with him, saying he was going to see his father. Since that time nothing has been seen or heard of him by any of his friends. He had been suffering with the grip and for a few days before his disappearance and was very much depressed.

### DISAPPOINTED AMBITION.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 15.—Dr. Arthur Vokes, a prominent physician of this city, committed suicide last night by taking morphine. His life's ambition was to discover a cure for Bright's disease, in which he thought he had succeeded until a few days ago. The disappointment appears to have been more than he could bear.

### THE CHILIAN WAR.

PARIS, April 15.—Dispatches from Chili state that a desperate battle, resulting in a victory for the insurgents was fought at San Francisco de Silva, the capital of the province of Copiapo. Only meager details are given. It is stated that 3,000 of President Balmaceda's troops were killed.

### A HOTEL SOLD.

SALINA, Kan., April 15.—The National hotel, the largest and finest hotel in the city, was sold today to Mr. B. Hammond, of Little Rock, Ark. The consideration was $75,000.

**Rad for the Bone.**

"By Jove!" said the museum man, turning pale.

"What's the matter, Rupert?" asked his wife.

"I forgot to send the dog faced boy any supper, and he is locked up in the same cage with the ossified man."—New York Sun.

**Fatal Delusion.**

Editor—Grubber has been with us a dozen years or more, but I'm afraid we shall have to let him go.

Business Manager—What's the matter with Grubber?

Editor—He has got to thinking we can't run this paper without him.—Chicago Tribune.

**A Tip.**

Mr. Maiferst—Truckman, do you agree to pay for all the furniture you break?

Truckman—Certainly, sir.

Mr. Maiferst—Then if you must break anything be kind enough to give the preference to this old table.—Puck.

**Too Young Altogether.**

"I have just heard that our family doctor is dead, and think of it, he was little more than thirty years old."

"So! I confess I couldn't have much confidence in a physician who dies as young as that."—Fliegende Blatter.

**A Dull Issue.**

Mr. Suburb (hastily swallowing his breakfast near train time)—Any news in the paper this morning?

Mrs. Suburb—No; not a single mark down sale of any kind.—Good News.

**Profit in Variety.**

Clara—I don't see how that De Peyster girl manages to dress so cheaply.

Maud—Easy enough. Every time she gets a new gown she changes her dressmaker.—Cloak Review.

**Must Have Been in Mischief.**

Mrs. Hicks—Mary, where is Dicky?

Mary—Out in the back yard, mum.

Mrs. Hicks—Go out and see what he is doing and tell him to stop it.

DRS. TERRILL & PURDY.

DR. J. H. TERRILL.

DISEASES OF WOMEN—Dr. Terrill has made diseases of women a specialty for the past twenty years and wishes to state that he has all the late Instruments, Batteries, Electrodes, etc., for their successful treatment, including Fibroid Tumors, Displacements, Enlargements, Prolapsus, Ulcerations, Leucorrhœa, Diseases of the Ovaries, Painful Irregular or Profuse Menstruation, Etc. Dr. Terrill has recently spent several months in the large hospitals of the east in the special study of electricity and is the only physician in the southwest thoroughly familiar with its scientific application.

NERVOUS DISEASES—Dr. Terrill wishes to call the attention of those suffering from Nervous Diseases' Paralysis, Nervous Prostration, etc., to the wonderful curative effects to be derived from electricity when scientifically applied and desires to state that he makes the application of electricity in Nervous Diseases a special feature of his practice. The Dr. has the finest fifty cell diamond carbon battery ever seen in the west, and all the appliances especially adapted to treatment of Lost Manhood or Seminal Weakness which he quickly and permanently cures by the aid of electricity.

CATARRH—Every case of Catarrh is curable if properly treated. Dr. Terrill uses Holley's new treatment.

SKIN DISEASES—Of all kinds cured when others have failed.

PILES, FISTULA, and all rectal diseases cured. No knife, no pain. A cure guaranteed.

URETHRAL STRICTURE quickly and permanently cured by electrolysis. No cutting, no pain, no money until cured.

CHRONIC DISEASES—Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, all throat and lung troubles, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Bowels, Heart and Liver, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Brights Disease, Bladder, Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Blood Poison and Private diseases.

SYPHILIS—That dread disease of mankind quickly and permanently cured by the new treatment without the poisonous drugs of days gone by. Medicines sent to all parts of the country. Consultation free. Send for question blank.

DR. K. F. PURDY.

SURGEON, AND OCULIST—Gives special attention to diseases of the Eye, including the scientific adjustment of glasses to correct imperfect vision.

CATARACT removed and sight restored to many who have long been totally blind.

CROSSEYES straightened in many cases without operation.

GRANULATED LIDS and all forms of Sore Eyes quickly cured. Artificial eyes inserted.

GLASSES—Only those who have had special training should attempt to fit glasses lest they do the patient more harm than good. Many cases of nervousness, irritability, insomnia, headache, vertigo and seeming stupidity in children are due to defective vision and are removed at once by the application of proper glasses.

AS A GENERAL SURGEON Dr. Purdy has no superior in the southwest.

Below is given a partial list of the diseases treated with special success:

Deformities of all kinds, Club Foot, Curvature of the Spine, Hip Joint Disease, White Swelling, Varicose Veins, Hare Lip and Skin Eruptions.

HYDROCELE AND VARICOCELE—A cure guaranteed in every case. No cutting.

Abdominal Surgery, Ovarian Tumors, Tumors of the Womb, Lacerations, etc.

☞ Facial blemishes, Superfluous Hair, moles, warts and other defects removed painlessly and without leaving a scar.

Dr. Purdy will visit any part of the southwest in consultation or to perform surgical operations. Correspondence Solicited.

158 North Main St. Cor. First, • WICHITA, KAN.

**An Old Story.**

Few people recognize the full extent of any natural defect with which they may be afflicted. A young man on a Chicago and Northwestern train a day or two ago was possessed of a most pronounced and decided lisp. He was talking in an animated manner to a companion, and his peculiar speech could not fail to attract much notice. An acquaintance with him said: "What in the world makes you lisp so? I don't believe there is any use in it."

"Why, do you think I listhp much?" replied the afflicted. "I didn't thupose I listhped unlesth I thaid thugar, thoft-thoap or thome thuch thing."—Arkansas Traveler.

**Off the Scent.**

Wife — Gracious, how your clothes smell of tobacco smoke!

Husband—You must be wrong, my dear.

Wife—Why, haven't you been smoking?

Husband—Yes. But it was one of the cigars you gave me.—Clothier and Furnisher.

**Justified Grief.**

A kind hearted lady found a youngster crying against a wall on Race street yesterday. "What's the matter, bubby?" she asked, and bubby answered: "How would you like to wear your long legged brother's pants cut down so the bag of the knees came out at your ankle."—Philadelphia Record.

**Chance for an Enterprising Architect.**

M. de Calinaux is back from a trip to Italy. Apropos of Pompeii somebody asks him:

"How did the place impress you?"

"How did it impress me? Oh, fine! But great heavens, what a mass of repairs there will have to be!"—Paris Figaro.

**A Bad Aim.**

"How did the cough mixture work that I gave you?"

"Badly. I spilled it all over the bedclothes."

"How did you come to do that?"

"I didn't notice that they were hanging out on the line."—Puck.

**Heightening Her Color.**

Photographer (to young lady)—You look rather pale. Please think for a moment of the object of your affections—that will heighten your complexion a little.—Der Ulk

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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