WHAT TO SAY and HOW TO SAY IT } Are of Vital Importance in Newspaper Advertising

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

FORTUNE Knocks at the Door of Every Judicious Advertiser.

VOL. XVI, NO. 72. WICHITA KANSAS, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1892. WHOLE NO. 2428.

BITTING BROS.

We Hold Our Trade,

not by proclaiming that we are giving things away, but by never sacrificing the purchaser's interests in order to advance our own. We sell our clothing on the same principles that would govern you under similar circumstances and we let no customers leave our store without feeling that they have been a party to an honest, legitimate and fair transaction in which they were treated with absolute squareness; and right now, while our reduction sale is still going on, is the time to buy Clothing, Hats and Furnishings We have car loads of new goods on the way and need room for the same. Come and see us this week.

BITTING BROS,
One-Price Clothiers, Hatters, Furnishers
126 & 128 - Douglas Ave.

PAGE'S Hardware Store
For Best Quality at Lowest Prices.
Rubber and Leather Belting, Window Glass, Stoves.
518 East Douglas, Opposite the Carey

They Say They Never

Saw goods so low before. A regular panic yesterday, crowded all day long.

Those Shirts and Boys' Waists have come in and will be on sale today.

Gents Spring Neglige Shirts. Boys Spring Waist at wholesale prices. Come in and see them.

GLOBE
M. B. COHN,
150 NORTH MAIN ST

ONLY $2.00.
Don't Be Deceived

by the specious or unscrupulous representation of peddlers, I will sell you the best brand Rogers & Bro., Triple Plate Knives or Forks for $2.00 per half dozen.

Come in and see the guarantee the manufacturers have given on these goods.

W. W. PEARCE,
JEWELER,
403 E. Douglas Ave

REMEDIES and TREATMENT —FOR THE— Liquor and Opium Habit
Call on or address The Keeley Institute of Indian Territory, Oklahoma City, O. T.

It will pay you to know Swab & Glosser, Tailors, if you want nice fitting clothes. See their new Spring goods. 145 North Main Street.

COAL
Anthracite. McAllister. Walnut. Weir City. Canon City. Peidmont. Jenny Lind.
Yard 541 W. Douglas. Telepeone 192.
SCHWARTZ BROS.

C. A. WRIGHT. GEO. STARR MILLER
—IN THE—
GRASP OF OPPORTUNITY.
Now, present in Wichita, is the stable foundation of enduring fortunes. For real estate Bargains, see
WRIGHT & MILLER,
Phone 220. 107 N. Main St.

Don't Miss this Chance,

Annual Clearing sale,
Special sale on Fine Goods.
Ladies rnd Gents fine $6, 7, and $8, Shoes for $5.00:
All other goods sold at a larger reduction than ever before sold in the city.
All sizes, widths and styles,
This sale will last only a short time.
Take advantage of this great Clearing Sale before it is too late.

JNO. BRAITSCH

ROSE of CEYLON
The new Clear Havana Five Cent Cigar on sale at
FRED L. RICHT'S PHARMACY,
206 East Douglas.

DR. TERRILL,
SPECIALIST.

The above is the cut of the instrument used by Dr. Terrill in the examination for Catarrh and all Nose and Throat diseses. It enables the Doctor to show his patient the condition of the affected parts, and if needing treatment explaining its necessity. The Doctor will guarantee a cure in every case of Catarrh he treats. You can be treated at home, instruments and medicine furnished.

Dr. Terrill has just returned from Chicago, where he has been taking a course in the Post Graduate School, and also a special course in Electricity, this being the second course of the kind he doctor has taken within the last two years. The doctor is the only physician in the Southwest who has taken these special courses in Electricity, and is consequently the only one familiar with its latest scientific application.

DISEASES OF WOMEN—Dr. Terrill has made diseases of Women a specialty for the past twenty years, and has all the late instruments, Batteries, Electrical appliances etc. for their successful treatment, including Fibroid Tumors, Lacerations, Displacements, Enlargements, Prolapsus, Ulcerations Leucorrhea, Diseases of the Ovaries, Pain, Irregular or Profuse Menstruation, etc.

NERVOUS DISEASES—Dr. Terrill wishes to call the attention of those suffering from Nervous Diseases, Paralysis, Nervous Prostration, Seminal Weakness, etc., to the wonderful curative effects to be derived from Electricity when scientifically applied, and desires to state that he fully restores lost power and vigor in either sex, and positively guarantees a cure in the last mentioned disease.

The Doctor has the four different batteries used in medical treatment, viz: a Twenty-eight Inch Four Plate Static battery, also a Fifty Cell Cabinet Galvanic and Faradic Battery, also the Anglo-Actor Galvanic Battery and the Caldwell or Apollo Battery with which the Doctor will cure Head ache or any pain in five minutes free of charge These batteries are the very best manufactured.

To young and middle-aged men.

A SURE CURE. The awful effects of our vice which brings organic weakness, destroying both mind and body, with all the dreaded ills, permanently cured.

SKIN DISEASES—All kinds cured where others have failed.

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

RHEUMATISM—Positively cured by the aid of electricity.

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.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES successfully treated

SYPHILIS—That dreaded disease of mankind quickly and permanently cured by the new treatment without the use of mercury or iodide of potash.

Dr. Terrill's success is based upon facts. First—professional experience. Second—Every case is specially studied, thus starting right. Third—medicines are prepared in the laboratory exactly to suit each case.

Examination and consultation free.
Correspondence will receive prompt attention.
Twenty furnished rooms for the accommodation of patients from a distance, in office building.
155 North Main St. Wichita, Kan

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—The best Bargain in dwelling property, also the most desirably located, and cheapest prices of Rail Road Property in the City.

BLACKWELDER AND HOLBROOK
2ND FLOOR ROOM 202 SEDGWICK BLOCK.

The Wichita Medical and Surgical Institute,
AND EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY

The object of our Institute is to furnish Scientific Medical and Surgical treatment, board rooms and attendance to those afflicted with chronic, surgical, eye, ear, nervous diseases, etc., and is supplied with all the latest inventions in Electricity, Deformity Appliances, Instruments, Medicines, etc. We treat Deformities, Catarrh cured by the use of medicated vapors, home treatment furnished. In Diseases of Women our facilities are the best—our success second to none. The wonderful curative effects of Electricity is demonstrated daily in our institute, curing diseases of women, paralysis, nervous exhaustion, weak powers, stricture, etc. Our Eye and Ear Infirmary is in charge of a skilled oculist—we cure cataract, cross eyes, granulated lids, etc., glasses scientifically adjusted. Stricture, varicocele, hydrocele, piles, fistula, etc. cured without pain or cutting. We guarantee a cure in rupture or money refunded, no detention, no knife, no pain. Private, blood and skin diseases speedily and permanently cured. Send stamp for book to wish cuts, on private nervous and special diseases. Send for question blank. Consultation free. Call on or address,

DRS. PURDY & JORDAN.
135 N. Market St., Wichita, Kans

FOR SALE.

Two standard bred Patchen Wilkes Stallions, bred in the most fashionable blood lines. Also a number of well bred mares (old and young) in foal to the Jewett horses, at reasonable rates.

Mr. Jewett owns produce of several of these mares, which are being developed. In the past year 21 of the produce of Mr. Jewett's horses have secured records of 2:30 and better; 16 of these being owned by him.

For prices and further information address

JOHN T. HESSEL, Cheney, Kan.

The Great Four "C" Remedy.
(PHELPS' COUGH, COLD AND CROUP CURE.)
—THE ONLY KNOWN SPECIFIC FOR—
LA GRIPPE.
JUST THE SAME IN CHICAGO.

Testimony of the Traveling Agent Ill. Cent. R. R.

MR. R. R. PHELPS. Your Four C. Remedy is certainly a remarkable medicine. Too much cannot be said in its favor. My daughter suffered from an attack of La Grippe that nearly resulted in consumption, with ulceration of the throat. Less than one bottle effected a complete cure.
Jan. 24, 1892. GEO. E. HINES,
10 20th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Cough and Cold One Year Standing Cured.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, Jan. 5, 1892.
MR. R. R. PHELPS. We consider your Cough and Cold Cure a remarkable remedy. My wife and I, after suffering with a cough and cold for a year and trying various remedies without avail, tried almost against our [illegible] I to try your Four C Remedy. Its work was magical. Less than a bottle cured us both. DENNIS CUN[illegible]

Seven Year's Cough [illegible]

MR. PHELPS, of our city, [illegible] Chicago, aged 67 years, has this to say: "I have been troubled with a cough for the last seven years, destroying my rest, by night and day. One bottle Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure cured me. I most cheerfully recommend it to my friends."

An Elegant Medicine.

Henry Gough, executive man of Anglo Am. Packing House of Chicago, says: "Phelps' Four C Remedy is an elegant medicine. A few doses cured me of a severe attack of La Grippe and Cold.

Remember, each package sold must give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price, 50 cts, per bottle.

Notice to Druggists and the Public.

CONTRACT—Druggists are authorized to all cases to refund the purchase price where every Four C Remedy, Phelps' Cough Cold and Croup Cure, fails to give satisfaction. In Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, La Grippe, Coughs and Colds, no matter how long standing, or deep seated, it has a guarantee to all sufferers of immediate or long relief, not to a cure all but to give unbounded satisfaction. Give it a trial on the above conditions, it takes all the chances. R. R. PHELPS, Proprietor,

J. P. ALLEN, East Douglas avenue, wholesale and retail agent for Wichita. Outside towns supplied by the Foote Drug Co.

R. R. PHELPS, Prop'r.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS.

ELECTION RIOTS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 8.—Advices from Guatemala give the details of the election riots there on Jan. 12. The troops and police interfered, and over sixty persons were killed and 100 wounded.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 8.—Provincial elections held yesterday resulted in favor of the Conciliation party, who desire an agreement between Mitre and Roca. In two towns the election was marked by street riots. Several persons were killed and a number wounded.

WHISKY'S WORK.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Andrew Anderson, exforeman of a butterine factory, today fatally shot his wife, and then, in an attempt to escape from the officers jumped from the roof of the house, a distance of 50 feet, to the ground, and shot himself in the left breast. He also fired two shots at Police Captain Koch, but missed him. Anderson, who is a drinking man, became angered because his wife had taken steps to obtain a divorce. Anderson will recover.

RECIPROCITY COMMISSIONERS.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 8.—The Hon. George E. Foster, Sir John Thompson and Hon. Mackenzie Boyle left for Washington this afternoon.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THE CHICAGO CROWD DEFEATED IN THE LOWER HOUSE.

The Resolution Favoring an Investigation Referred to Chairman Holman's Committee.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa Calls Attention to the Money Expended by the Managers in the Shape of Fancy Salaries.

The Coinage Committee Hears the Views of Francis G. Newlands in Favor of Free Silver—The Option Inquiry Still in Progress—The Bering Sea Arbitration Treaty Almost Ready for Submission to the Senate. Indian Soldiers. Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—"If the gentlemen who occupies the position of director general of the World's Columbian exposition is worth $15,000 per annum, then every member of this house should receive a salary of $5,000 per year." This was the closing sentence of an arraignment of Director General Davis by Representative Henderson of Iowa today, and to the stirring argument of the gentlemen from Iowa was due the action of the house in ordering the appropriation committee to thoroughly investigate the expenditures of the World's Columbian commission.

There is a great division of opinion among the congressmen tonight as to the effect of today's action of the house. While the world's fair committee met defeat in its demand that all investigations should be conducted by it, there are many who maintain that this defeat does not indicate that a like fate awaits the bill to be introduced making an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the benefit of the world's fair. Today's action is generally regarded more as settling the matter of precedence than as affecting the vital interests of the world's fair, and there is no doubt that many gentlemen voted for the appropriation committee who will vote, and have announced their intention of voting, for a generous appropriation for the world's fair.

The world's fair question was called up by Mr. Sayers, a member of the committee of appropriations. Mr. Sayers said, in explaining the resolution for an investigation, that it was understood that an application would be made to congress either for a loan of $5,000,000 or for the investment of such a sum in stock, to be held by the government. The original resolution by Mr. Henderson of Iowa provided for an inquiry as to the expenditures authorized by the act of April 25, 1890. The committee on appropriations had come to the conclusion that it would be well for congress to have all possible information touching the expenditures, whether they referred to the government exhibit or not.

Mr. Henderson, the author of the original resolution, disclaimed any unfriendliness to the exposition. From the beginning he had been an earnest, outspoken supporter of the exposition, and he had never swerved in his fidelity to its interests; but he had heard many reports and rumors and had seen others in the public press which might have an influence on the public mind. His desire was to invite such full information as would enable congress to act intelligently in making appropriations in behalf of the exposition. The country would not sustain congress in making appropriations for a great enterprise unless it acted with wisdom and patriotism.

"Now," said he, "I want to call the attention of the house to the salaries that are paid. The president of the United States gets $50,000, and the next highest salary paid by this country is that of the director general of the world's fair—$15,000. In other words, this director general ranks next in salary to the president. The secretary of the world's fair commission, too, I see, got $10,000 and the president of the commission $12,000. This was cut in two after the storm of a year or more ago. The reduction was after a committee had reported on the matter, and the board was forced to do it. Public sentiment, like the waves of the ocean, drove them to the shore of reduction. But when appointed they took hold of that $1,500,000 as though it had been a private fund intended for their own benefit. This commission is to last, if I remember correctly, until 1893.

"This director general was glad to fight hard at no slight expense to get a two-year seat in this house at $5,000 a year salary. Has he so suddenly expanded in intellectual powers that no less than $15,000 will satisfy him, when he does not even have to bear the current and legitimate expenses of election? [Laughter] Many of us served beside him in congress. He was a good man and an able man, but I remember nothing for which he was conspicuous except for his dead silence on most public questions. [Renewed laughter]. If you can vindicate a $15,000 salary for him, every gentleman on this floor is entitled to $25,000 salary. [Applause.]

"Now, Mr. Speaker, there are two bodies dealing with the exposition. We have the United States commission provided for by congress and we have the local Chicago corporation. The latter body, I think, deserves all the praise that any man can voice with human speech for what they have accomplished, and I want no sentence of mine to reflect in any manner or for an instant on that great body of men, who raised over ten millions for this enterprise, and, I understand, will raise, if necessary, three to four millions more to make it a great success. That body of men and their work my resolution does not touch, and does not seek to touch unless they may voluntarily wish to give us information in regard to the exposition. The aim, scope and sole purpose of the resolution is to go thoroughly into an investigation of such appropriations as have heretofore been made and are to be made by this congress itself hereafter.

"Our friends who offered this substitute want this investigation to go into the hands of the Columbian exposition. Gentlemen, you have a five million proposition coming before you. No one contests our prerogative in investigating that or in recommending the advisability of acceding to the request to the house. But we have an appropriation committee for it. These items belong to us; they are properly a part of the functions of our committee, and, for one, I feel that I should be quite as willing to have my friend, Brother Holman of Indiana 'run his massive brain and eagle eye' [Laughter] over the items of the expenditure by this commission as I would have the chairman of the Columbian exposition, my friend (Mr. Durborow) from Chicago. The great journals of Chicago have approved this investigation."

Mr. Durborow, chairman of the world's fair committee, earnestly supported the substitute for placing the investigation in the hands of that committee. "I want to say, Mr. Speaker," said he, "that I most heartily and fully agree with what the gentleman from Texas and the gentleman from Iowa have said in regard to the necessity of an investigation, I am heartily in favor of an investigation, and I want to see the investigation started as soon as possible. But this is not a question of investigation, but it is a question of the jurisdiction of the committee on the Columbian exposition. Now, Mr. Speaker, we maintain that legislation on appropriations relating to to the World's Columbian exposition do not come under any power which, by the rules, is delegated to the committee on appropriations. On the other hand, on the 6th of January last, the committee on rules reported a rule governing the jurisdiction of the select committees of this house, in which it is provided that all proposed legislation concerning the Columbian exposition is to be referred to the committee on the Columbian exposition.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, the committee on Columbian exposition have not brought up this question because of any objection to the proposed investigation, because we are a unit as to the necessity of having an investigation. The entire subject should be investigated, and I am authorized by the officials of the world's fair to state that they desire an investigation of the most complete character. But the committee on the Columbian exposition believe and maintain that the jurisdiction conferred on them in relation to this subject gives them the right and power to attend to all legislation in relation to the exposition, and as a consequence of that belief, they have presented this substitute to the house for adoption."

Mr. McCreary of Kentucky contended that the special Columbian exposition committee was the proper medium through which the house should receive information.

Mr. Outhwaite believed that the committee on appropriations was a better committee to make the investigation.

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois deprecated the remarks of the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Henderson) as to the director general. The gentleman had alluded to that officer as a gentleman who, when he was a member of this house, had been conspicuous by his silence. His (Mr. Hopkins') experience had been that the lightest headed and weakest members were those who made the most noise. He favored the appointment of a special committee to conduct investigation.

After further discussion, the time allowed for the debate having expired, the speaker stated the question to be on the amendment offered by Mr. Reilly to the resolution of the committee on appropriations substituting the committee on the world's fair for the committee on appropriations having charge of the investigation. Lost—yeas, 103; nays, 147.

The vote then recurred upon the amendment offered by Mr. Butle, entrusting the investigation to a special committee. Lost.

The substitute offered by Mr. Durborow was rejected without division, and the resolution of the committee on appropriations wrs agreed to.

Adjourned.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Francis C. Newlands today addressed the house committee on coinage, weights and measures on an international monetary conference on the silver question, opposing the proposition. He reviewed the history of the silver question, and then went on to show why the United States should adopt free silver and why nothing could be expected in Europe. All persons realized that this was an age of combines and trusts. The gold nations were the creditor nations. Those nations needed little development, and hence their accumulations were invested in the development of other countries. As owners of money it was to their interest to make money valuable. The only way to do this was to limit its quantity. The easiest way to do so was to form a gold trust to prevent future silver coinage and to destroy the legal tender quality of the existing silver money. The stock of gold was being diminished every day by the demands of the arts, and it was held that the store of gold coin was being invaded to meet these demands. The annual production of silver was increasing slightly. The creditor nations therefore secured a great advantage by demonetizing silver, and thus increasing the burden of obligations to them. We were a wealthy nation in everything except money. England's wealth was principally in money. We utilized all the money we could borrow, and owed to Europe, in national, state, municipal and railway debts, more than the entire volume of money existing in this country. Whenever anything occurred in Europe which tightened their money market they called on us to buy our obligations, and we were obliged to absorb them; for unless these obligations were sustained there would be a general destruction of values.

THE MILK-PUMP FINANCIER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The creation of a "national union loan fund" is the object of a bill introduced in the house today by Representative Otis of Kansas. This fund is to consist of $2,000,000,000 or as much thereof as may be necessary, of legal tender paper money, to be issued by the secretary of the treasury, and to be interchangeable at par with any other kind of lawful money of the United States. It is to be deposited in the United States treasury subject to the orders of the governors of the several states. Any state desiring to avail itself of the benefits of this fund may do so by the adoption of a joint resolution setting forth that the state agrees to pay to the United States one per cent. per annum on all sums drawn and returned by it, and providing for the loan of the money to its citizens upon resonable security, at interest not exceeding three per cent. The secretary is to honor a request for a loan to the extent of 50 per cent. of the assessed value of the real estate situated within the state.

THE OPTION INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The hearing of the house agricultural committee on the anti-option bills was resumed this morning. Herbert Myruck of Springfield, Mass., who is the editor of several agricultural papers, said that this matter of dealing in fictitious kinds of produce was one which affected not only the producers of the south and west, but the farmers of the north and east; for whatever interfered with the prosperity of one section had an effect upon the farmers of every other.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The the national Democratic committee has appointed Colonel Richard J. Bright of Indiana to be sergeant-at-arms at the national Democratic convention and F. E. Canada of New York to be agent for the committee. S. P. Serin of Indiana, secretary of the committee, together with Colonel Bright and Mr. Canada have been charged with the duty of proceeding to Chicago and making all necessary preparations for the convention.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—After some unimportant business had been transacted, the senate went into executive session.

When the doors were reopened the senate resumed the consideration of the bill providing for public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents. After a good deal of discussion, but without making any progress, the senate adjourned.

THE SILVER BRICK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Justice James of the supreme court of the District of Columbia this morning delivered the opinion of the court in the silver brick case. The petition of Merrick, Morse and others for a mandamus to compel the secretary of the treasury to receive and coin into dollars the brick tendered him by the petitioners was denied.

A BOODLE TRIAL.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 8.—Mayor Wyman of Allegheny was placed on trial in the criminal court today on charges of embezzlement and extortion. The trial is the outcome of an investigation by an auditing committee into the affairs of the mayor's office.

BLAINE'S LETTER.

COMMENTS ON ITS PROBABLE EFFECT ON THE CANVASS.

Chauncey M. Depew Thinks the Secretary's Retirement Will Give Harrison a Boost.

The Leader of the Louisiana Republicans Asks for a Free Ballot and a Fair Count in the Pelican State.

The Methods by Which the Democratic Party Maintains Itself in Power Declared to be a Disgrace to the Commonwealth—Governor Boyd Takes Possession of His Office—The Factional Quarrel in the Kansas Alliance. Notes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The following letter, written by Secretary Blaine to Hon. J. S. Clarkson, chairman of the Republican national committee, has been made public:

"I am not a candidate for the presidency, and my name will not go before the Republican national convention for the nomination. I make this announcement in due season. To those who have tendered me their support I owe sincere thanks and am most grateful for their confidence. They will, I am sure, make an earnest effort in the approaching contest, which is rendered especially important by reason of the industrial and financial policies of the government being at stake. The popular decision of these issues is of great moment, and will be of far-reaching consequences. Very sincerely yours,

"JAMES G. BLAINE."

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Chauncey M. Depew was interviewed today on Mr. Blaine's letter withdrawing from the canvass for the presidential nomination.

"It is the most important announcement," he said, "that has been made in this presidential canvass. Mr. Blaine was sure of the nomination. There would have been no names put in nomination against him. He is still in a position to largely dictate the choice of the convention. It looks now as if the candidate will be Mr. Harrison; the platform, protection, reciprocity and honest money, and the spokesman and prophet of the canvass will be James G. Blaine."

Mr. Depew saw a bare possibility that a dark horse might get the nomination. The dark horses were Sherman, Allison, Edmunds and Alger.

"How about Governor McKinley?" asked the reporter.

"I put him in the list of possible candidates," answered Mr. Depew; "but he is not a dark horse. Robert T. Lincoln, too, looms up as a potent figure, but neither is he a dark horse. His chances would be excellent with Harrison out of the race."

"Suppose the New York delegation should go to Minneapolis solid for you, Mr. Depew?"

"I really do not know anything about what the New York delegation may do," answered Mr. Depew.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—A. H. Leonard, the Republican nominee for governor, today made public his letter to the chairman of the state central committee, accepting the nomination. In the letter he says that opposing political parties are essential to free institutions; that where the people are free, opposing political parties are invariably free. It follows, therefore, says the writer, that where such parties are not found the people are not free. For fifteen years, says Mr. Leonard, the people of Louisiana have not been free, and there can be no freedom in the state until the people are allowed to divide into political parties. The ruling class must abstain from the violent means by which the Republican party has been repressed, and from the fraudulent methods by which the Republican voters have been suppressed.

"All that is necessary is a peaceable election and an honest count. We ask for nothing more. We should submit to nothing less. In the words of the Republican platform, the right of every citizen to cast one vote in public elections and to have that vote counted is a paramount right. If we are to judge of the future by the experience of the past, the ensuing election will be determined by 'returning officers,' and not by vote."

But many Democrats throughout the state have grown weary of the methods by which the Democratic party has maintained its usurpation. There is some reason to hope that the influence of many of the more intelligent members of the Democratic party will be exerted to prevent the bulldozing and frauds at elections which have so long disgraced the fair name of Louisiana. Moreover, the disruption of the Democratic party will, to a certain extent, dispel the unreasonable prejudice which has heretofore existed in the minds of many Democrats against the Republican party, and must make it extremely difficult for the returning officers to count out the large majority which the Republicans undoubtedly have in this state.

GOVERNOR BOYD.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 8.—Governor Boyd and party arrived here at noon today and proceeded to the capitol at 2 o'clock, where a crowd of 300 or 400 awaited them. When the entry was made into the executive department, Governor Thayer advanced and extended his hand, remarking, "How do you do, governor?" Governor Boyd bowed, but ignored the outstretched hand. Governor Thayer flushed slightly, asked if he could be of any assistance, and, receiving a negative reply, left the room. Governor Boyd then held an informal reception in the executive parlors. Governor Boyd was asked if he intended to make a clean sweep of the Republican officeholders. He intimated that such action was in contemplation, but that he was in no particular hurry. It is predicted, however, that before the end of the week all of Governor Boyd's previous appointees will be invited to return. Governor Thayer's appointees have already tendered their resignations.

KANSAS REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 8.—The next convention of the Kansas Republican league will meet in the hall of the house of representatives, in Topeka, on Tuesday, March 1, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing officers, electing eighteen delegates (four at large and two for each congressional district) to represent the league in the national convention of the Republican League of the United States for the year 1892 and transacting such other business as may properly come before it.

Each Republican club which is a member of the state league, is entitled to three delegates in the convention in addition to the president, who is ex-officio a delegate. But each club is requested to send delegates even if not a member of the state league. The clubs are requested to elect delegates and send their names to the secretary of the state league at Topeka, on or before Feb. 20, so that an official roll can be prepared and published before the convention assembles, and if not possible to send names of delegates before that day, to send in the name of the president and state if delegates will be chosen. On arrival in Topeka delegates should report at headquarters in the Copeland hotel. The railroads have made a rate of one and one-third fare. If round trip tickets are not on sale delegates should take a receipt for full fare to Topeka in order to avail themselves of this reduction.

THE KANSAS ALLIANCE.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 8.—The subtreasury fight in the Kansas Alliance has been settled, at least so far as representation in the St. Louis convention is concerned. Frank McGrath's resignation as a member of the executive board has been requested, and will doubtless be tendered in a day or two. President Biddle asked him to deny any rumors that he was opposed to the subtreasury scheme, and he refused. President Biddle then asked for his resignation. A subtreasury man will be appointed to take his place. The places of W. H. H. Utley, who died three weeks ago, and W. A. Harris, who resigned, will also be filled with subtreasury men. This makes the executive board strongly subtreasury, and it will name the delegates to the convention at St. Louis, or, rather, will have the supervision of the credentials of the delegates elected by the various congressional district organizations.

A MORMON DEFEAT.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 8.—In the city election today the Liberals carried their ticket by the heaviest plurality ever known here, probably 1,500.

EL RENO LOT-JUMPERS.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Feb. 8.—The governor received the following dispatch this afternoon from William Stanley, chairman of the El Reno board of trustees:

"El Reno is alive with lot-jumpers. All business is suspended. The probate judge, county clerk, sheriff and deputy marshals have joined the jumpers. There is no protection for honest holders. Is your restraining order still in force? We have no protection."

Governor Seay is growing in favor with the people of Oklahoma. He has the happy faculty of foreseeing danger and thereby avoiding rocks and quicksands that might give him trouble.

A dark horse has come into the race for the vacant judgeship—one Warren G. Sayre of Indiana, a country quite familiar to the citizens of Oklahoma. While we entertain the highest respect for Judge Sayre, having known him personally, we think should he be appointed it would be a great disappointment to Oklahoma. Oklahoma desires home rule. She can not be admitted as a state at present, and it does seem as if she might have the few official positions to be filled here distributed among her citizens. We think we have men competent to fill the position, any one of whom would be acceptable to our people.

The two parties are aligning their forces and it will be war to the knife. Any one who for a moment supposes that there is no politics in Oklahoma is greatly mistaken. While we recognize that we are no factor in the presidential campaign, when it comes to local politics we are in it. The people will bring about some startling developments when they go to the polls.

The secretary being away, news from that direction is scarce.

Attorney General Brown is in Washington putting up fences against "breachy cattle," and of all breachy cattle Hoosier cattle are the worst.

THE NEW YORK LIFE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—At a meeting of the trustees of the New York Life Insurance company this afternoon, William H. Beers tendered his resignation as president, and it was unanimously accepted. Mr. Beers, pursuant to the arrangement made by which he gives up the presidency, retires on a pension of $25,000 for life.

As soon as Mr. Beers' resignation was offered a special committee was appointed to consider the report of the state superintendent on the affairs of the company. The committee presented a report. The report states that the committee's consideration of the matter has been thorough and careful, but that it failed to discover any corrupt or dishonest use of the company's funds. The report of the insurance department, however, adds the committee, satisfied the committee that the business of the company had outgrown the methods and checks now in use. The committee therefore recommends:

1. A division of the duties of the executive officers by the appointment of an auditor, who shall report directly to the trustees.

2. The adoption of a by-law that no salaried employe of the company shall be eligible as president.

3. "We recommend that a committee of five be appointed by the board to make nominations to fill vacancies."

4. That the committees be reorganized and the work of the board be redistributed among them.

5. That the by-laws be amended in such respects as shall add to the efficiency of the organization, and that a committee be appointed to report amendments to the by-laws to conform to the necessary changes.

The committee eulogizes President Beers and suggests that a proper recognition of such service and future usefulness to the company warrants that a salary of $25,000 per annum be given him to continue for life.

The report was accepted and the board adopted a resolution accepting the resignation with regret, and paying a high tribute to Mr. Beers' ability and zeal. It also adopted a resolution authorizing an agreement to be made with Mr. Beers to secure his services during the remainder of his life in an advisory capacity upon half pay ($12,500), making, together with his pension, an annual salary of $37,500. A special committee was appointed to make nominations for new officers, including a new president.

THE DENVER COLLAPSE.

DENVER, Feb. 8.—This evening an action was brought by attorneys for C. A. Buckland, S. N. Ide and others of Troy, N. Y., to have the appointment of G. W. E. Griffith as receiver of the Western Farm Mortgage and Trust company of Denver set aside, and to have a new and disinterested receiver appointed. This action charges a conspiracy between the Western Farm Mortgage and Trust company of Denver and the same company of Lawrence, Kan., and that G. W. E. Griffith and Frank M. Perkins were trustees, holding securities to secure the debenture bonds whereby the Western Farm Mortgage and Trust company of Lawrence, Kan., which was the company making these debentures and guarantee mortgages, was to be deprived of its assets.

In furtherance of this contention it is alleged that much of the property of the Lawrence company has been conveyed to the American Real Estate Investment company of Denver, an organization of which the incorporation was instigated by the Western Farm Mortgage and Trust company of Lawrence and which has substantially the same officers. It is also charged that the trustees, Griffith and Perkins, allowed the Lawrence company to substitute worthless securities for those formerly held by them securing the debenture bonds, and otherwise violated their trust and agreement, and that for this reason Griffith is not a proper person to be receiver. The plaintiffs also charge that the value of the securities has greatly depreciated. The judge granted a temporary injunction late tonight, and will hear the evidence before taking action on Griffith's removal.

MANAGER OF THE WORLD.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—John Norris, managing editor of the Philadelphia Record, will today assume the business management of the New York World.