NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING } Should be Well Planned. Well Placed. Well Put.

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

FORTUNE Knocks at the Door of Every Judicious Advertiser.

VOL. XVI, NO. 102. WICHITA KANSAS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1892. WHOLE NO. 2457.

BITTING BROS.

The man who looks well in a hat hasn't been found yet. It will give a disreputable look to the most reputable head that it ever covered. Our $2 derby hat is almost as good as a certificate of character. It is light shapely, durable, and becoming We couldn't give it higher praise than this if we emptied a dictionary on it. There is only one thing that can possibly be added and that is as to its cheapness. Fine assortment of boys and children's hats. Derbys as low as 75c. Fedoras in all shades—cassimere and crushers. Come to see us for hats of any kind. Agents for the Knox hats.

BITTING BROS,

One-Price Clothiers, Hatters, Furnishers

126 & 128 - Douglas Ave.

Swab & Glosser,

TAILORS,

Would like to have you inspect their new gents furnishing goods departpartment, all new stock, no chestnuts, Opening Saturday, March 12th.

C. A. WRIGHT. GEO. STARK MILLER

FACTS JUSTIFY FAITH

In Wichita, and assure profitable returns from investments in Real Estate at present prices! For Bargains see

WRIGHT & MILLER,

Phone 220. 133 N. Market St.

DOWN TO $3.00

The Exchange Dining Hall, in the Sedgwick block, has reduced first class day board to $3.00 per week. 93-1m

PAGE'S Hardware Store

For Best Quality at Lowest Prices.

Rubber and Leather Belting, Window Glass, Stoves.

518 East Douglas, Opposite the Carey

LADIES.

Our Spring Novelties in Neck chains, Watch chains, Earrings and Lace Pins, have arrived. Please call and examine them. You will find many new things in silver also, and cannot afford to miss getting one of those new style orange setts.

W. W. PEARCE,

JEWELER,

403 E. Douglas Ave

PREPARE

Yourself for the Hot Summer Season by taking Hettinger's Sarsaparilla. For sale at

HETTINGER BROS

THE DRUGGISTS

216 E Douglas Ave.

DR. TERRILL,

SPECIALIST.

The above s 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 the 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, Painful, 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-American Cautery Battery and the Caldwell or Anesthetic Battery with which the Doctor will cure Headache 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 early 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 salve, 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 poisonous drugs of bygone days.

Dr. Terrill's success is based upon facts. First—practical experience. Second—Every case is specially studied, thus starting right. Third—medicines are prepared in his 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.

158 North Main St. Wichita, Kan

In Our Windows

You will see 2 special sales.

Our dress and linings for $3.73, or made up complete, for $7.73, the other.

Novelties at $1.25 yard, or made up complete including all linings for $14.98.

Capes made to order $6.

M. B. COHN,

Globe

150 NORTH MAIN ST

THIS SNOW

Calls for good tight Shoes. to keep the feet from getting wet.

REMEMBER

We are making special low prices on foot coverings.

Ladies good solid leather shoes $1.25, $1:50 and $2.00.

Mens' servicable shoes $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00.

STILL On sale Ladies' and Men's $5 Shoes for $3.25.

Open 'till 9 o'clock evenings.

The H.L.SHOBER CO

312 East Douglas Ave.

A. E. SHOBER, M'ng'r.

ROSE of CEYLON

The new Clear Havana Five Cent Cigar on sale at

FRED L. RICHT'S PHARMACY,

206 East Douglas.

COAL

Anthracite. McAllister. Walnut. Weir City. Canon City. Peidmont. Jenny Lind.

Yard 541 W. Douglas. Telepeone 192.

SCHWARTZ BROS.

National Chloride of Gold Institute.

For the Cure of the Liquor, Opium, Morphine and Tobacco Habits, and Neuresthenia.

For terms and other particulars, address Drs. Purdy and Jordan, Wichita Kansas. 53-tf

ANNOUNCEMENT

FURMAN'S :-: SHOE :-: HOUSE

144 N. MAIN ST.

Having purchased the stock of Boots and Shoes at the well known stand of R. H. Smith & Co., will on Monday, March 14th, for

ONE WEEK

prior to the re-stocking the store, offer this entire stock of leading makes of Fine Shoes at a

Special Discount of 25 Per Cent

Off the retail price, thereby saving from $1.00 to $2.00 on each pair of Fine Shoes.

We have marked the entire stock during this sale at manufacturers cost. Many kinds will be put on sale at half their value.

Call and see the bargains we have to offer you this week.

B. U. FURMAN.

CLEVELAND AND HILL.

THE TWO METHODS OF PROCURING POLITICAL HONORS.

The Office Seeking the Man in One Case and the Man Seeking the Office in Another.

The Ex-President Declines to Lead Any Movement to Secure the Democratic Nomination at Chicago.

The Elmira Demagogue Engaged in Palavering the People of Southern Towns. General Alger Replies to the Charge of Editor Dana—A Circular From the Headquarters of the Third Party—A Few Kansas Candidates.

MILWAUKEE, March 14.—General Edward T. Bragg, author of the famous phrase "We love him for the enemies he has made," has been urging ex-President Cleveland to make a public avowal of his position in connection with the approaching Democratic convention. Under date of March 5, he wrote a letter to Mr. Cleveland from Fond du Lac, on that subject, and received a reply, substantially as follows:

"I have thought until now that I might continue silent on the subject which, under the high sanction of your position as my 'fellow Democrat and fellow citizen,' and in your relation as a true and trusted friend, you present to me. If in answering your question I might only consider my personal desires and my individual ease and comfort, my response would be promptly made, and without the least reservation or difficulty. But, if you are right in supposing that the subject is related to the duty I owe to my country and to my party, a condition exists which makes such private and personal considerations entirely irrelevant. I cannot, however, refrain from declaring to you that my experience in the great office of president of the United States has so impressed me with the solemnity of the trust and its awful responsibilities that I cannot bring myself to regard the candidacy for the place as something to be won by personal strife and active self-assertion.

"I have also an idea that the presidency is pre-eminently the people's office, and I have been sincere in my constant advocacy of an effective participation in political affairs on the part of all our citizens. Consequently, I believe that the people should be heard in the choice of their party candidates, and that they should make nominations as directly as is consistent with open, fair and full party organization and methods. I speak of these things solely for the purpose of advising you that my conception of the nature of the presidential office and my conviction that the voters of our party should be free in the selection of their candidates preclude the possibility of my leading a self-seeking canvass for the presidential nomination, even if I had the desire to be again a candidate.

"Believing that the complete supremacy of Democratic principles means the increased happiness of our people, I am earnestly anxious for the success of the party. I am confident that success is still within our reach; but believe that this is the time for Democratic thoughtfulness and deliberation, not only as to candidates, but concerning party action upon questions of immense interest to the patriotic and intelligent voters of the land, who watch for the assurance of safety as the price of their confidence and support."

HILL'S TOUR OF THE SOUTH.

ROANOKE, Va., March 14.—The train bearing Senator Hill and party through the south was met five miles from Roanoke by a delegation from this city, early this morning, who invited Mr. Hill to address the citizens of Roanoke during the brief stop at the station. When the city was reached, several thousand people were found assembled. Senator Hill's speech was devoted largely to a presentation of Democratic principles and a review of the work of the Democratic party in New York. He was warmly cheered at frequent intervals. During the speech Senator Hill outlined the principles of the Democratic party, and said:

"We believe in an honest and economical administration of public affairs. We believe that no more money should be raised for the support of the government than is necessary for its actual support, economically administered. We believe that the place for surplus taxes is in the pockets of the people, and not in the federal treasury. [Cheers.] We believe in the right of each state to regulate its own domestic affairs in its own way. [Applause.] I congratulate you upon the signs of the times. It is evident that a majority of the people of the country believe in Democratic principles. [Cheers and applause.] Although in the last national election our candidates were defeated through the machinery of the electoral college, you have not forgotten the fact that they received a majority of the popular vote. [Applause.] Our principles were sustained. [Applause.] These are vital to success in this country. They are essential to the welfare of the people. We are opposed to manipulation. We are in favor of that course and policy which gives the greatest good to the greatest number. The Democratic party is in favor of a reasonable encouragement of all the industrial interests of this country, not by taking money out of one man's pocket to place it in another's, but by just, reasonable and fair legislation. We make no war upon any of the industries of the land. The industries of the country will be, as they have always been, safe in the hands of the Democratic party.

"I bring you the good wishes of the people of the Empire state. [Applause.] Today we have not a Republican state official from one end of the state to the other elected by the people at large. [Applause and cheers.] We have a Democratic legislature in both branches for the first time in many years. [Applause] and I can safely assure you that it is the last you have seen, in my judgment, of a Republican legislature in the Empire state. [Cheers.] Bear in mind, fellow citizens, that in the contest that is to come you have not an easy fight. The enemy is intrenched. They have possession of the government, and they will use it for all it is worth. [Laughter.] It is not enough that a majority of the people believe in Democratic principles; it is not enough that the sentiment of the people is with us—there must be an organization in every school district, in every town, in every county, throughout your state and throughout the country. The party that is best organized, in my judgment, will win the fight."

MARION, Va., March 14.—At Radford, Va., the train stopped three minutes, and the crowd about the station was so importunate for a speech that Senator Hill was obliged to respond. He was greeted with loud applause. At other towns between here and Radford great crowds of people were at the railways stations, but Mr. Hill declined to make any extended remarks.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 14.—The chief demonstration of the day was at Bristol, a city on the Virginia and Tennessee line. Several thousand people greeted the distinguished visitor there and he addressed the crowd from a platform erected for the purpose in the vicinity of the railway station. He congratulated the new south on its prosperity and on its increase in wealth and power and population. He was informed, he said, that Bristol was partly in Virginia and partly in Tennessee. Their allegiance was therefore divided between two states, but he was sure that they were loyal to their common country, which embraced all the states. He rejoiced at the fact that a year ago they had given President Harrison a fitting welcome. It was due him, both because of his high character and of the exalted position he occupied. It was a distinctive trait of Americans that they had a proper respect for the constituted authorities. He quoted this passage from the speech of President Harrison delivered at Bristol a year ago:

"What hinders us, secure in the market of our own great population, from successful competition in the markets of the world? What hinders the people from possessing every element of material wealth and from having upon the seas a merchant marine carrying the flag of our country, and carrying its commerce into every sea and every port?"

Continuing, Mr. Hill said: "Permit me to say to the people, to the president and to his party, that I can tell them what is to hinder. It is Republican legislation in the past twenty-five years—legislation which has built up barriers, and which, instead of giving us free markets, has restricted them. That is the reason the farmers and people of the United States have not entered into successful competition in the markets of the world.

"He speaks of the desirability of having our merchant marine flying the flag of our common country everywhere. I beg to remind him that in the good days of Democratic rule the flag of our country used to fly on our merchant marine everywhere throughout the globe; and it is only the narrowing, restrictive, partisan policy of the party now in power that has prevented our commerce from thus spreading around the globe.

"I trust the time will come when the barriers of legislation which restrict and hamper your industries and embarrass your business will be removed. That time will come, in my judgment, when we shall have that Democratic victory next fall for which we are all now praying."

At Johnson City and Morristown, Tenn., Mr. Hill also made brief addresses.

Five thousand people greeted the senator at Knoxville. He congratulated the people and the country on their growth, and said that the north rejoiced with them in their prosperity. He expounded the Democratic doctrine to his hearers, and assured them that the Democracy of New York was never in better condition to win. The national convention would meet soon, he continued, and would frame the issues of the party. There would be no division upon any question.

At Chattanooga the distinguished traveler made a brief speech and was heartly cheered.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 14.—The defeat of a resolution inviting ex-Governor Hill of New York to address the legislature of this state is attributed to the disposition of the Mills men in the house to even up with Hill on account of his supposed influence at Washington against Mills for the speakership.

THE THIRD PARTY.

MILWAUKEE, March 14.—A document addressed "To the People" was issued from the secretary's office of the People's party today. It recites that the call issued by the joint committee for a national convention to nominate candidates for president and vice president, emanating from the St. Louis conference, contained a request that all citizens who support the demands formulated there should meet on the last Saturday in March and ratify those demands, and take steps to organize preparatory to electing delegates to the national convention.

The executive committee suggests that at these ratification meetings committees be appointed to arrange for the county, congressional, legislative and state conventions. The committee further suggests that great care be taken in choosing delegates, so that none can find a place in the conventions who are not true to the People's party cause. The committee says that it has received word from New York and Pennsylvania that the old parties intend to pack the conventions.

THAYER VS. BOYD.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 14.—Judge Joseph H. Blair of Omaha, counsel for General Thayer in the gubernatorial wrangle, has addressed a letter to Attorney General Hastings, calling his attention to the fact that no mandate from the United States supreme court has yet been issued reversing the holding of the state court that Governor Thayer is the legal governer; that the voluntary withdrawal of Thayer does not establish Boyd's title to the seat, and virtually suggesting that the attorney general bring an action against Governor Boyd to test his right to the seat. The attorney general has not intimated what he will do.

GENERAL ALGER'S WAR RECORD.

DETROIT, March 14.—General Alger this morning made public his war record. It includes a great host of official documents from army officers warmly praising General Alger and recommending him for promotion, and along with them the report of General Custer recommending the dismissal of General Alger from the service. The entire record is full of credit to General Alger, with the single exception of the Custer document and the endorsements thereto. General Alger has shown Custer's motive by revealing the latters' ineffectual attempt to induce General Alger to promote Custer's brother over the heads of older officers.

MINNESOTA FUSIONISTS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 14.—The split of the Alliance men in the Otter Tail county convention on Saturday, develops a political scheme of vast proportions. The plan is to hold a straight Alliance convention, repudiate the People's party and the subtreasury scheme, say nothing of free silver, nominate Sidney M. Owen for governor and ask the Democrats for his endorsement, and offer to divide the presidential electors, giving the Democrats five out of nine.

MILLS THE NEXT SENATOR.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 14.—The legislature convened today in extra session. After organizing and reading the governor's message a number of bills were introduced, in line with the governor's suggestions, in both houses. A poll of the two houses, nearly all of the members being present, shows Roger Q. Mills to be wanting but five votes of the number necessary for election to the United States senate. One or two of the absentees are for Mills.

KANSAS CANDIDATES.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 14.—A new crop of Republican candidates appeared this morning. C. Angevine of Jewell county announces himself as a candidate for associate justice of the supreme court, and Judge K. C. Bassett of Nemaha county announces himself for congressman at-large. There are now three avowed candidates for this nomination—Bassett, S. B. Bradford and E. P. Greer of Winfield. It is said that Lieutenant Governor Felt and J. B. Johnson are also candidates.

IOWA REAPPORTIONMENT.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 14.—The Democrats of the house and senate have agreed upon a congressional reapportionment of the state. The bill divides the state into eleven districts, six of which it gave Democratic and five Republican majorities.

WASHINGTON.

THE SENATE AGAIN DEBATES THE BERING SEA QUESTION.

A Sentiment Favorable to the Enforcement of the American Claim Pending Arbitration.

The Measure Providing for the Construction of Public Buildings in Small Towns Passed by the Senate.

The Supreme Court Annuls a Section of the Chinese Restriction Law—A Decision of Interest to Presidential Postmasters—Senator Morrill of Vermont Critically Ill. Captain Bourke's Conduct to be Inquired Into. Notes.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The senate in executive session today spent an hour in a discussion of the Bering sea question. The matter came before the senate in the shape of a message from the president, in reply to a resolution requesting further information as to the effect of pelagic sealing. The president sent extracts from the official reports of the Bering sea commissioners, showing that, contrary to Lord Salisbury's statement, the British commissioners had conceded that the seals had been diminished in number by the hand of man, which, of course, meant largely through the acts of poachers in killing seals at sea. The message was read in full, and then followed a debate very similar in character to those which occurred last week. The point of difference was to be seen in the strength shown by the sentiment favorable to the protection of the claimed rights of the United States in Bering sea by all the resources of the government, pending arbitration.

Finally the papers were referred to the committee on foreign relations.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—In the senate this morning hundreds of petitions from Farmers' Alliances were presented, praying for legislation to prevent gambling in futures.

A conference was ordered on the urgent deficiency bill, and soon afterwards the senate proceeded to executive business.

When the doors were reopened the senate resumed consideration of the postoffice building bill. It was finally passed—yeas 24, nays 21.

The bill instructs the secretary of the treasury to cause to be prepared by the supervising architect of the treasury designs for postoffice buildings, to be approved by the postmaster general, the secretary of the interior and the secretary of the treasury. The designs are to be so devised as to provide for the construction of presidential postoffices; also, that additions to them may be constructed from time to time without injury to the harmony of the design of the building. Such designs are to be as nearly uniform as practicable. The postmaster general is from time to time to cause to be constructed buildings in accordance with such general designs in towns having no federal building, where the gross receipts for the three years preceding shall have exceeded the sum of $9,000 and have not exceeded $90,000. Such buildings are to be fairly distributed among the several states and territories, the places to be designated by the postmaster general, the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of the interior.

After another executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—In the house today the speaker laid before the house a message from the president, transmitting the agreement concluded between the commissioners of the United States and the Cherokee nation for the cession of the Cherokee outlet. It was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

The floor was then accorded to the committee on the District of Columbia.

There was little opposition made to the measure, and, as the hour was growing late, the committee arose without disposing of the bill, and the house adjourned.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The United States supreme court today reversed the decision of the United States court of the Pacific coast circuit, which decided that Lou Ow Bow must be deported from the United States. This decision allows Lou to remain. Lou Ow Bow is a Chinese merchant of Portland, Or., who went to China on a visit. When he returned to San Francisco he was refused permission to remain in the United States because he had failed to secure the certificate of identification required by the sixth section of the Chinese restriction act, to be obtained from the Chinese government by merchants and others coming to the United States.

On Oct. 1, 1886, the postoffice at Chadron, Neb., was raised from the fourth class, at $1,000, to the presidential class, at $1,600. William Wilson, the postmaster, was not commissioned by the president until Jan. 25, 1887. He claimed that he was entitled to pay at the increased rate from the date the office was raised in grade, while the treasury accounting officers maintained that the increased compensation ran only from the date of Wilson's commission by the president. The court of claims decided in favor of Wilson, for $1,600, and the supreme court today affirmed the judgment.

SENATOR MORRILL ILL.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Senator Morrill, father of the senate, is critically ill with pneumonia. He is 82 years old, and has been in the senate since 1866. The senator contracted a cold on last Thursday, which rapidly developed into congestion of the lungs. This morning it was apparent to the family that there was scarcely any hope for his recovery. The senator, however, did not realize his condition, and, although the right lung was completely congested, he wished to go to the capitol today, in order to deliver a speech upon the West Virginia direct tax bill.

CAPTAIN BOURKE.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—General Schofield said today that the war department will investigate the charges preferred by certain Mexican residents of Texas against Captain John C. Bourke, Third cavalry, growing out of his conduct of the campaign against the Garza revolutionists. The allegations against Captain Bourke are that he allowed his troops to commit depredations on the ranches of certain Mexicans along the Rio Grande, because of a suspicion that they were conniving at the escape of the revolutionists.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The senate committee on judiciary has resolved to report to the senate all of the judicial nominations, including the nomination of Judge Woods of Indiana, with a recommendation that they be confirmed.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The treasury department today purchased 55,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from $0.9044 to $0.9053.

SECRETARY BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Secretary Blaine is reported to be doing well today. It is thought that he may be able to receive visitors in a few days.

AUTOMATIC COUPLERS.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—A bill was today introduced in the senate by Senator Allison to compel railroad companies to equip their cars with automatic couplers, within a certain time. It provides that the standard coupler shall be decided by a letter ballot of all the railroads, sent to the interstate commerce commission. The type of coupler receiving 60 per cent, or more of the entire vote shall be the standard type of coupler.

BOODLE STOCK.

NEW YORK, March 14.—J. C. Hill is suing to have 23,730 shares of the capital stock of the Brooklyn elevated railroad controlled by Anthony Barrett canceled, on the ground that they were never paid for. The suit is based on the allegation that the franchise was procured by political influence, paid for by the stock of the company, amounting at par value to over two million dollars. According to Hall, Barrett holds this stock in trust for unknown persons, whose names he refuses to disclose.

THE MISSOURI GERRYMANDER.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 14.—In the house this morning the congressional redistricting bill was the special order of the day. The bill before the house was the one framed by the Democratic caucus and was sure of passage. The Republicans made a formal opposition to it, but when it came to a vote it passed by a large majority on a strict party vote. The bill divides the state into fifteen districts, fourteen of which are Democratic and one Republican. The bill will now go to the senate. It will pass that body and be signed by the governor before the week is out.

MADAME CLEMENCEAU.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Madame Clemenceau, the wife of the famous French politician, is in America visiting at the home of her old friend and teacher, Catherine Aiken, in Stafford Conn. A cablegram from Paris announced on Saturday that George S. Clemenceau, the French deputy and leader of the Radical party in the French chamber, and the most prominent man in France today, had been divorced from his American wife. Madame Clemenceau has arrived in America, back to the life of her girlhood, to the scenes where she first met her husband when he was a poor French teacher, and wooed and won her as a school girl.

TYPHUS AND TYPHOID.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Three deaths from typhus fever were reported from North Brothers' island today. One of the dead persons is Frederick J. Hamilton. He was a reporter on a morning newspaper, and ventured into a house at 42 East Twelfth street where suspected persons were quarantined, and where he contracted the disease.

VILLA LAREDO, Mex., March 14.—An epidemic of typhoid fever is making terrible ravages among the people of this place, there having been 250 deaths within the past ten days. There is no decrease in the alarming death rate, and the public hospital is filled with patients.

GOLD EXPORTS.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Henry Clews, in his weekly financial circular, in discussing the present movement of gold to Europe, says:

"The outflow of gold to Europe contributes, with other influences, to check the upward tendancy in the prices of securities. With the almost unprecedented excess of exports over imports during the last few months, preceded as by efflux of gold so extraordinary that it has been taken for granted much of it would yet flow back, it has been assumed without question that the current would turn again in this direction at an early day. The result, however, disappoints all these calculations; and although no one fears an extent of drain that would produce any real stringency of money at this center, yet in view of the position in which silver legislation has placed us or may yet place us, it suggests some serious thoughts to see gold leaving the country so continuously and in ways which it is almost as difficult to explain as it is to prevent. It may be well, however, to keep in view certain points as helping, in some measure, to explain this anomalous movement.

"1. This is the period of the year at which we usually export gold; and although the trade balance is now so largely in our favor that we might expect this season to prove an exception to that rule, still there are conceivable and not highly improbable conditions which might prevent such an exception occurring.

"2. Among those conceivable conditions may be mentioned a change in our investment relations with Europe. The Baring affair has no doubt contributed to produce such a change. The exigencies of the debtor class in England and on the continent have compelled realizing on investments and on commercial reserves; and American investments have no doubt been among the first to be sold, because they have advanced in price. This process, extended steadily over many months, has probably sent home a much larger amount of our foreign held stocks and bonds than is generally supposed; and such a process would materially account for less of last year's export of gold being returned than has been expected. Again, it is more than conceivable that Europe, under the financial conditions that have prevailed there, may have preferred to keep its accounts with the United States closely balanced, instead of allowing an unknown but very large amount of funds to remain for use with its correspondents here. It was principally through drawing home these balances that London, Paris and Berlin were able to get from us the large amount of gold we shipped in 1891 and, should that policy be continued in force still, it would materially effect our liability to export specie now.

"3. Our silver policy,—not only so much of it as is already enacted but also the worse phases that are deemed possible in the future,—has the double effect of influencing the return of our securities from abroad, and of preventing new investments in our railroad and industrial enterprises; which works to the disadvantage of our foreign financial balance.

"4. The fact that, under the new silver law, the government has taken 54,000,000 ounces a year of silver into its vaults which would otherwise have been exported, increases to that extent our liability to export gold. This fact, no doubt, constitutes an adverse element in the foreign exchanges far more serious than has been supposed; and it exhibits one of the ways in which free coinage would tend to work out an exhaustion of our stock of gold.

"5. Austria has determined to bring about, at an early day, a resumption of gold payments. For that purpose she is expected to require to have on hand about $100,000,000 of gold, and a foreign loan is to be shortly offered to raise a portion of that amount. It is not to be supposed that the great financial centers are indifferent to such an important and delicate operation, nor that the national banks of England, France and Germany will fail to employ all the arts known to banking to insure that this new large reserve accumulation is collected at the expense of other stocks of gold than their own reserves. It is therefore more than probable that the current unexpected outflow of gold is due to this operation among other causes."

FROZEN TO DEATH.

LANDSER, N. D. March 14.—O. L. Enger, William Days, John Groff, and a man named Olsted and his wife and child perished in the storm of the 9th.