OKLAHOMA.

THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE READY FOR WORK.

The Organization of the House Completed and the Message of the Governor Delivered.

Ex-Chief Bushyhead Declares that the Cherokees are Anxious to Secure the Ratification of the Strip Treaty.

Chairman Peel Not Sanguine as to the Passage by Congress of Any of the House Indian Measures Except the Outlet Bill—The Rumor That Fort Reno is to be Abandoned by Uncle Sam Without Foundation—Notes.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The morning session of the council was called to order at 10 o'clock by President McCartney. Roll call showed all members present.

Mr. Ross of Cleveland county rose to a question of privilege and made a personal explanation regarding a paragraph which appeared in the Guthrie Leader yesterday. Referring to the closing of the contest for the speakership of the house, it said:

"Inside, in earnest convesation with the members, hard at work keeping their respective men in line, were Hon. J. F. Stone and Hon. L. P. Ross."

Mr. Ross insisted that no efforts of his were necessary to keep in line the men who had stood together on 149 ballots in their efforts to serve the Democratic party, even if he had been inclined to influence them, as he had not been.

Mr. Clevinger offered a concurrent resolution, to the effect that the governor meet both houses in joint session at 2 o'clock today and deliver any communication he might have to make. Carried.

The council then went into a committee of the whole to consider the various plans suggested for revising the statutes of Oklahoma. Mr. Wrightsman was called to the chair, and an informal discussion followed.

Councilors Fegan, McCartney, Logan, Pulliam and others took part, explaining and criticising the different methods. The principal question seemed to be whether the legislature should adopt the code of some state as a whole, cutting out the undesirable portions, or make up the laws from all sources, passing them act by act. The members seemed to feel that the people of the territory desired a careful revision of the entire statutes.

Mr. Pitman did not favor the wiping out of the entire statutes. He believed the better course would be to cut out the more objectionable features of the present laws, and to have just as few additional laws as were really necessary. He said that the adoption of a new code would necessitate an amount of revising, pruning and indexing that could not be accomplished in sixty days.

At 11:30 o'clock the committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Pringey was called to the chair.

The committee appointed for that purpose was instructed to notify the house that the council was ready to transact business. The committee reported at 12 o'clock that the house was not yet organized and could not receive its communication.

The council then adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Vice President Pulliam called the council together for the afternoon session. Some time was spent in disposing of motions of minor importance. At 2:20 o'clock a committee from the house announced that that body was organized and ready to receive any communication that the council might wish to make. On motion of Mr. Clevinger the sergeant-at-arms was instructed to transmit to the house the concurrent resolution notifying the governor that both houses were ready to receive his message. A few minutes later a messenger from the house announced that it had passed the concurrent resolutions 1 and 2 and had appointed a committee of three to wait upon the governor, in company with a like committee from the council. Messrs. Fegan and Pulliam were appointed as the council committee. At 3 o'clock the committee reported that the governor was ready to deliver his message to the joint assembly in representative hall. The council then adjourned to that place.

On reassembling Mr. Fegan offered a resolution providing for a committee of three from the council to act with a committee of five from the house as a committee on joint rules.

The chair appointed Messrs. Fegan, Pitman and Pringey.

It was moved by Mr. Pringey that the council adjourn till 10 o'clock a. m., Friday, and that the regular hours for convening be 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Pitman moved to amend, that the hours be 8:30 o'clock a. m., and 1:30 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Wrightsman moved, as a substitute, that the council adjourn till 7 o'clock this evening. Adopted.

HOUSE.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—House was called to order by the speaker. The roll call showed all the members present. Prayer was offered by Chaplain Wimberly. The journal was read.

Mr. Cunningham proposed an amendment to the journal, stating more fully the reason for Mr. Stanley's vote for speaker. This amendment was read as an extract from an El Reno paper, intimating that the inducement for Mr. Stanley's action was a promise of the location of the "pen" at El Reno.

After further discussion by Messrs. Ormsbee and Beatty, the journal, as read, was approved.

The special committee on mileage reported. The report showed mileages ranging from nothing to over 80 miles, the latter being that of Mr. Ormsbee. The report was returned to the committee for correction.

The committee on rules was allowed till tomorrow morning to report.

On motion the members were directed to hand to the committee on mileage a statement of the mileage due them.

The speaker pro tem was in the chair, and Mr. Waggoner offered a resolution requesting the chief justice to administer the oath of office to the officers of the house. Adopted.

It was moved and seconded to reconsider the motion by which the attorney general was requested to give his opinion in reference to the payment by the territory of certain officers of the house.

The previous question was moved by Mr. Allen of Canadian. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Waggoner the motion requesting the opinion of the attorney general was indefinitely postponed.

A concurrent resolution from the council was received for the appointment of a committee to inform the governor that both houses were organized and ready to receive any communication he might wish to make, and fixing 2 o'clock today to receive any message of the governor.

The point of order was raised and sustained that the resolutions were out of order.

A motion to adjourn till 2 o'clock was lost.

A motion was made by Mr. Greer to instruct the speaker to make up the various committees at once.

A motion to table the resolution indefinitely carried. Mr. Greer moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution from the council was received. This was amended by a request to the council to return the same at 2 o'clock, when it would be received and considered, and was passed.

The house then adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The roll call showed a quorum present. The oath of office was then administered to the speaker.

On motion of Mr. Greer a committee of three was appointed to inform the council that the house was organized and ready for business.

Messrs. Greer, Peery and Brennan were appointed as said committee.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Beatty, Wimberly and Allen was appointed to act in conjuntion with a committee from the council, to inform the governor that the house was ready to receive any communication he might wish to make.

The concurrent resolution sent to the house during the morning session was read and concurred in.

The committee on rules asked leave to report.

Objected to by Mr. Beatty.

Mr. Cunningham moved to suspend the rules and give the committee leave to report. Lost.

Mr. Beatty was excused from the committee appointed to wait upon the governor.

A resolution offered by Mr. Greer, inviting the council to sit with the house at 2:40 o'clock p. m., to hear the governor's message was adopted.

The committee appointed to inform the governor of the organization of the house reported that the governor would meet the two houses and deliver his message at 3 o'clock. At that hour the councilmen took their seats in joint session with the house and immediately thereafter the governor appeared and read his message.

The governor described the progress of Oklahoma in agricultural and mechanical pursuits. He urged retrenchment in all public matters, and expressed the opinion that the Australian ballot system is too expensive for the people. He advocated liberal school laws and suggested that equal facilities be provided for both whites and blacks.

Immediately after the delivery of the message Mr. Peery, chairman of the committee on rules, asked leave to submit the report, which was granted.

After a good deal of general discussion, it was moved by Mr. Johnston that the rules be re-read in regular order and that, unless objection be made, they stand approved in such order.

After having adopted about half the number of rules proposed, on motion of Mr. Beatty, the house adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

THE GUTHRIE RESOLUTIONS.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 19.—At the evening session of the strip convention the committee on resolutions made its report, its chairman, Mr. Caldwell, of Leavenworth, Kan., presenting three separate resolutions. The first related to the opening of the Cherokee strip and other lands, and was as follows:

"Whereas, In view of the fact that it is reasonably estimated that there are now nearly 20,000 homeseekers temporarily living on the borders of the outlet,

"Whereas, The government of the Cherokee Nation has expressed its entire willingness to accede to and comply with the treaty made with them in the year 1891, and

"Whereas, The people of the United States are anxious for their government to consummate said treaty and throw open the purchased land to settlement by citizens of the United States, thereupon,

"Resolved, That this convention do hereby respectfully ask that congress at once ratify said treaty in regard to the land known as the Cherokee outlet, in such manner as may be deemed best by that body, so as to admit of settlement as early as possible in the year 1893.

"Resolved, (2), That we also urge upon congress the pressing necessity of ratifying the existing treaty made with the Wichitas and affiliated tribes of Indians for the surplus land of the reservations occupied by them, and that the surplus lands so acquired and the Kickapoo reservation be thrown open to settlement without delay.

"Resolved, (3), That all other Indian reservations in the territory not yet treated for or having treaties not yet ratified, may be promptly acquired as public domain and thrown open to settlement at earliest date."

The second related to the question of statehood:

"Whereas, In view of the anomalous condition maintained by the existence of five distinct and separate Indian governments within the heart of the United States; therefore be it

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the convention it would be far better for both Indians and whites that steps be taken toward statehood for Oklahoma and the Indian territory."

This resolution provoked a warm debate, because a good many of the delegates were of the opinion that the convention should confine its attention to the interests of Cherokee strip legislation; but when the vote was taken it was adopted almost unanimously.

The third resolution offered was as follows:

"In behalf of the citizens of the five civilized tribes we ask that full jurisdiction be given to the United States courts in the Indian territory, with such increased facilities as will enable them to enjoy the benefits of law and order, to the end that their rights as American citizens be secured and the government of the United States be saved the enormous expense of maintaining a complicated system of jurisprudence now become worse than useless, an intolerable burden upon the people it was originally designed to protect."

During the discussion upon this resolution, several delegates from the Chickasaw nation addressed the convention, and told of the trouble experienced by their citizens in going to other states to attend court, and of the outraged perpetrated by the deputy marshals in the name of the law. The resolution was adopted.

The following resolutions were introduced by A. W. Stubbs, and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the delegates to this convention be hereby tendered to the good people of Guthrie for the unbounded hospitality shown us during our stay in their magnificent city.

"Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due and hereby tendered to the Kansas City Times and the Wichita EAGLE for their unceasing efforts in furthering the object of the convention."

The following, offered by ex-Governor Campbell, was adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that a general convention be called at some convenient point in the fall of the year of 1893, to further consider the question of the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as a state into the Union, in the event that the necessary legislation for that purpose is not enacted by the present congress."

By Harper G. Cunningham of Guthrie:

"Resolved, That the president of this convention, Hon. Witten McDonald, be and he is hereby requested to bear the proceedings of this convention to Washington in person and use his best endeavor to impress upon our lawmakers the importance of our claims."

Mr. Melton of Pottawatomie county, offered the following, which was also adopted:

"Be it resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to United States Senators Vest, Platt, Perkins, Higgins, Dawes, and Representative Peel for their faithful, earnest and zealous advocacy of the several important measures pertaining to the material welfare and prosperity of Oklahoma territory, Indian Territory and the great southwest generally.

"Whereas, The opening of the Cherokee strip and other reservations for settlement and statehood for Oklahoma and Indian territories would benefit Texas as much or more than any other state in the Union; therefore be it,

"Resolved, That the convention regard with regret, the silence, inactivity and supreme indifference of the Texas representatives in both houses of congress, and that this convention hereby call upon them to co-operate with the gentlemen mentioned above in trying to secure the much needed and desired results in this movement."

Dyspepsia's victims find prompt and permanent relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

EX-CHIEF BUSHYHEAD.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 19.—Among the communications read at the strip convention held in this city yesterday was the following from ex-Chief Bushyhead of the Cherokee nation:

"TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Jan. 12, 1893.

"Hon. A. J. Spangle, Acting President Guthrie Board of Trade:

"DEAR SIR—I am informed that a convention is expected to be held at Guthrie on Jan. 18, for the purpose of urging upon the present congress the necessity of ratifying the treaties already entered into by the Indian commission with the Cherokee, Kickapoo, Wichita and other tribes; also that the people of the various localities embraced within the country occupied by the five tribes will be invited and expected to be present and participate in the proceedings, in order to add strength and effect to the action of the convention.

"So far as the object of the convention above stated, is concerned, it may interest you and your friends to know that Tahlequah and vicinity—in fact, this whole country, is heartily in sympathy with the purpose of the projected movement. That the Cherokees are disposed to stick to what they agreed to in reference to the sale of the Cherokee strip, and therefore would be much pleased to have their agreement made with United States commissioners ratified by congress, I can affirm without qualification. They know, too, that their own interests would be subserved by ratification. The rich and valuable lands they would thereby part with would supply thousands of their white brothers with homes unexcelled anywhere for fertility, and they are more than willing to join with those who are interested on that account to urge favorable action upon congress.

"But you may not be aware that the Cherokees regard the country they are selling as by far the best part of the whole tract covered by their patent in fee; that the price they have agreed to take for it is not more than half its value, and that the increase of the nation and adopted population of the tribe has already reduced the share of each member of the tribe—were all the remainder of the lands divided equally among them—to less than the amount allowed to the miners of other tribes which have sold to the government under the same act of congress under which we have agreed under certain conditions to cede back the Cherokee strip. If it be asked why in their view of the matter, as stated, they have made the agreement at all, the answer is on account of the importance they attach to these conditions as a means by which their grasp upon the country they will have left to them and their own government and institutions will be so firmly fixed and established that they need have no further fear on account thereof, if they, the Cherokees, keep up with the march of progress.

"It will be seen from this that the same reason that inspired a desire in the Cherokees to aid and be aided to obtain a ratification of their agreement with the United States commissioners must render them adverse to any proposition towards making any other changes in their situation and relations than the great change the agreement itself will effect when ratified. It is to prevent any misunderstanding and perhaps consequent want of harmony in the joint efforts of all interested to accompish the common object that I have ventured to address you this letter.

"If it is necessary for the Cherokees to add their voices to those of others who expect to be benefited by the ratification of their agreement with the United States commissioners, they will continue to abide by their agreement with the steadfastness that becomes an honorable people, and that they hope and trust that the agreement will be ratified by congress. Much time and labor were expended by the respective commissions in concluding it and it was ratified by the Cherokee legislature as it was submitted by the commissioners, in the hope that the labor and time would not be thrown away and the conclusion of the momentous work indefinitely deferred in order to consider untimely suggestions or propositions.

"I have the honor to be very respectfully,

"D. W. BUSHYHEAD."

THE INDIAN TREATIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Chairman Peel of the Indian committee of the house is not sanguine as to the ratification by the present congress of the treaties negotiated by the Cherokee commission, with the possible exception of the agreement for the purchase of the strip. He says:

"My opinion is we will not succeed in opening any land outside the strip. That involves two-thirds of the land now covered by treaties made by the Cherokee commission. We are being pressed and urged to look after these other treaties, and of course will aim to get the bills through congress.

"The situation is just this. We will scarcely be able to get another day set apart by the committee on rules for the business of the committee. The pressure for time on the speaker is very great, and nearly all the committees are insisting upon time, and, as is usually the case at this time in the last session of congress, there is more business than time in which to dispose of it. If we should fail to get another day, we will certainly not be able to get any more lands open. Understand, however, that we will go before the committee on rules very soon and demand another day. As yet we are not prepared to make the request on the committee for time, because we, as a committee, have not fully decided upon the best plan to pursue in the other matters we have under consideration.

"Most of the business before the committee can be disposed of without securing extra time from the speaker. It will be necessary, however, to secure a whole day if we hope to get any more of the treaties ratified.

"As yet the business of the committee as it relates to the treaties under consideration, is in somewhat of a chaotic state. To present each bill in the house separately, as estimated, would require two or three days. In order to dispose of the treaties in a single day, should this time be granted by the speaker, it would be necessary to form an omnibus bill, which has been under consideration but as yet has not been fully concluded. The bill will be framed and passed upon by the committee and made ready to bring before the house, provided the committee is given time."

The real trouble in the matter, as it stands now, and which causes Chairman Peel to indicate uncertainty as to the result, is found in the threatening attitude of the lobby that represents the Chickasaw and Choctaw claims. The treaties, as formed, do not expire at a given time by limitation, and this affords congress and the committee a chance to see the best opportunity in which to dispose of this lobby.

Chairman Peel is informed that if he attempts to get the remaining treaties ratified at this session, this lobby will bend its energies to defeat him, and, in fact, they threaten to give him trouble with the Cherokee strip bill, provided he insists upon ratifying the remaining treaties. This is the case in a nutshell.

Delegate Harvey is somewhat disturbed over the situation and insists that some way shall be devised to get all the treaties ratified this session. He is aware of the lobby feature and knows something of its strength, but believes that the committee will be able to overcome all opposition. He says it will be regarded by the people of Oklahoma as in a measure unfair to open so much land north and none south. People there desire to have all the treaties ratified, so that the original Oklahoma would practically be the center of the lands thrown open by this session of congress.

SEAY AS A BOOMER.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 19.—During the evening session of the strip convention yesterday Governor Seay was called for, and spoke as follows:

"The work of this convention is of great importance to the people of this territory, to the people of Arkansas, to the people of Kansas, Colorado, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas. This is the finest country here that ever you saw. There is no doubt about it. Why, we have made as high as sixty-three bushels of wheat to the acre and as ordinary Missouri farmer as I am, I want to tell you that I made eighty-six bushels of oats last year on sod ground.

"We have a grand country. We have a future of which every American citizen, not only here, but in the Mississippi valley, should be proud, and it only remains for you and for us to co-operate with one another. It only remains for us to encourage one another and to influence congress to grant us these lands and local self government and I am glad to know that that is the feeling of the convention. I desire to say, as I have nothing to say to begin with, further than this, that on behalf of the people of this young and great territory, I am pleased to welcome you and bid you do as you please."

MINCO MATTERS.

MINCO, I. T., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Minco continues to ship fat cattle and hogs, and is now an exporter of flour. The mill of the Minco Mill and Elevator company, the only mill in the Chickasaw nation, has been running night and day ever since it started.

The merchants here are doing a fine retail trade and are also doing a good wholesale trade in the new counties west and northwest of here, Minco being the only town on the railroad reached by not having to cross the dangerous South Canadian. It is no unusual sight to see twenty teams on our streets all loading for counties H. and G.

The stage and mail line to Seger and Cloud Chief now runs regularly.

The Indian school at Seger has been opened. Mr. Bonebrake of this place was awarded the contract for putting in the water works at this school.

The Kansas City Times excursion train stopped here for a few minutes, to see Minco and the Wichita reservation, west of here about three-fourths of a mile, which we are trying to get opened this spring.

Minco has an active immigration society which sent the Minstrel man to Guthrie to help boom the strip opening and the Wichita reservation and statehood for the Chickasaw nation. The people here want statehood.

The Cheyenne and Arapahoe country is filling up quite rapidly. There is lots of good land there yet open to settlement. The settlers are all well pleased with their claims, and say that the land is much better than they thought.

J. Q. Johnson has a fine new house nearly completed.

Rev. Mr. Avery, pastor of the Methodist church, south, is building a new house.

We had a fine snow here Tuesday, which gives every one a longing for a sleigh ride; but there is not a cutter in town.

EL RENO NOTES.

EL RENO, O. T., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—An article appeared in the EAGLE a few days ago stating that Fort Reno was liable to be abandoned. This article was undoubtedly written by an enemy of El Reno, as there was no truth in the statement. The instructions from the war department are to go on with the artesian well, and, if they fail, to pipe water from Caddo Springs, which is as pure a water as the Waukesha water, and will keep for months in bottles without being changed. The fort is being continually enlarged, the government having expended in the past two years over a quarter of a million dollars in additional buildings.

Hon. John I. Dille, territorial attorney of the Rock Island railroad, is absent from the city on business.

A delegation from the Commercial club left yesterday for Guthrie to look after the interests of El Reno.

John H. Pitzer, county judge, is in Kansas on business and will call upon his friends in the Kansas legislature before returning.

W. S. Waldron, our rustling real estate man, will leave today for Missouri and other states, working up immigration for Oklahoma, with a grip full of circulars setting forth the advantages of El Reno and Canadian county.

THE CHOCTAW EXCESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The president today approved the joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the treasury to cover back into the treasury the $48,800 excess of the appropriation of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

This action now permits the payment of $2,900,000 for lands taken by the United States from these Indians and applied to reservation uses for other tribes.

THE NORTH GALVESTON BRICK PLANT.

The kiln of red pressed brick that was opened a few days ago at North Galveston, Tex., revealed a quality of material which was pronounced by experts as fully equal in density, durability and color to the best St. Louis pressed brick. The North Galveston Brick company is a pretty big concern. The machines, buildings, yards and general capacity equals some of the best plants in the country. More factories being built, a steady increase in population and an abundant influx of capital seems to be the present record of this thrifty young city. For particulars call on or address Wright & Miller, Wichita, the local agents, or address the North Galveston association, box 983, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE FRENCH ROYALISTS.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The comte de Husenville, leader of the Monarchial party and general representative of the comte de Paris, has formulated the Orleanist program in a long letter to Edouard Herve, editor of Le Soleil.

After drawing a dark picture of the corruption revealed by the Panama investigation, and the consequent consternation among the true friends of France, he denies the charge that the Monarchists have tried to aggravate the scandal. The role of conspirator is congenial neither to himself nor to any of his friends. Nobody could doubt that the time had come when a strong hand and strong will were needed for the head of the French people. The attention of the nation at large is absorbed by the weakness of the government now in power. All having anything to lose were alarmed by the socialist war now waged against capital. The government had no power to stem the movement, and the Monarchists ought to assume the leadership and direct public opinion in this emergency.

A league to sustain the public integrity and to protect society should be formed, as the government was absorbed in the cares for the public defense. The organization of the Monarchist movement was complete and the Monarchists should now seek to make all the conservative and liberal alliances possible, without distinction. Precise instructions would be issued before the beginning of the general elections. It would be premature to submit a plan for a form of government so far in advance of the elections, and especially when the Conservatives themselves had not agreed upon any one form. In the mean time it was necessary to prepare for a conflict and for unforeseen emergencies, as a violent crisis was inevitable. When the people of France should tire of the republic, the Monarchist party would be ready to defend the cause of labor, and to drive back the enemies of society and to place the institutions of France upon enduring foundations. What today seemed chimerical would then become easy. The Monarchists were bound by loyalty to France to organize with all the forces they could rally to their assistance, and to prepare the way for the prince of Orleans.

A SPRINGFIELD SCANDAL.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 19.—William Gait, a letter carrier, went to the residence of J. Newt Williams in this city last night, and was found in a compromising position with Mrs. Williams by her son. A fight ensued, in which Gait received several scalp wounds from a revolver. The Williams family stand among the highest in society.

A TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—In Hove, a suburb of Brighton, much excitement has been caused by the discovery of a triple tragedy. Arthur Black, a teacher of classics and mathematics, and his wife and 2 year-old son were found dead in their home this morning. The child's throat was cut and Mrs. Black's head was terribly battered. Black is supposed to have killed his wife and child and then to have taken poison himself.

DISSOLVED . . . .

Having bought the interest of the Miles' heirs in the firm of McNaghten & Miles, I am compelled to reduce the enormous stock of Boots and Shoes at once. In order to do this in the shortest time possible, I will cut prices so Extraordinarily Low that it will pay you big to supply your wants in Footwear for sometime to come, as this is an opportunity of a lifetime.

SPOT CASH WILL BUY FOR ONE WEEK FROM JANUARY 16:

Ladies' S. & T. Cousins' welts and turns, $5 and $6 Shoes, for	$3.95.
Ladies' Laird, Shober & Mitchel French kid, $7 Shoes, for	2.95.
Ladies' fine hand-sewed kid Shoes $4, $3.50, $3, for	2.25.
Lanies' fine kid $2.50, $2.25, $2 button Shoes, for	1.55.
Gents' Burt & Packard French calf, Cordovan and patent leather, lace and congress, $7 and $8 Shoes, for	5.00.
Genss' Hannon & Son French calf, lace and congress, $7 Shoe, for	5.00.
Gents' fine congress and lace Shoes, worth $5, $4 and $3,	2.25.
Boys' and Youths' button shoes,	.95.
Boys' and Youths' button skoes,	.75.
Baby Shoes,	.15.
Ladies' Rubbers	15.
Ladies' Overgaiters, black,	50.

And many Ladies', Gents' and Children's Shoes sold at less than half price. Cannot enumerate for lack of space. We invite all to call and get prices at the Great Sacrifice Sale. No trouble to show goods. Mail orders promptly and carefully attended to.

RED FRONT SHOE STORE,

John C. McNaghten,

110 NORTH MAIN STREET.

WEATHER BULLETIN

WEATHER BUREAU, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WICHITA, KAN., Jan. 19, 1893.

Forecast for Wichita and vicinity—Fair and warmer until Saturday.

During the past twenty-four hours the highest temperature was 31°, the lowest 12°, and the mean 22°, with clear colder weather fresh south wind and high barometer.

For the past four years the average temperature for the month of January has been 31° and for the 19th, day 22°.

FRED L. JOHNSON, Observer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Following is the forecast until 8 p. m. Saturday:

Missouri—Fair; warmer in east and colder in west; south winds.

Kansas—Fair; colder; winds shifting to west.

SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 19.—The populists members of the legislature met today with the populist state central committee, and denounced the action of Assemblymen Kerns and Canson for voting for Mr. White for United States senator yesterday. The resignations of the two ace demanded, and it is recommended that they be expelled from the fellowship of the party and denounced as traitors to the People's party in every part of the state and nation.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 19—Sixteen ballots were taken for United States senator this afternoon, without result.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 19.—There was no change in the Montana senatorial situation today.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 18.—Eight ballots for senator were taken today, with no material change.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 19.—Balloting for United States senator continued today, without result. Mitchell gained two votes from Knight, making the eleventh ballot stand as follows: Mitchell, 33; Bragg, 28; Knight, 18. Adjourned over Sunday.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 19.—The joint session of the legislature took another ineffectual ballot for United States senator today.

NATURE'S SUREST ALLY.

If nature did not struggle against disease, even in weakly constitutions, swift indeed would be the course of a malady to its fatal termination. While nature thus struggles let us, lest worse befall us, aid her efforts with judicious medicinal help. Experience must be our guide in battles with disease, and that "lamp to our feet" indicates Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a safe, tried and thorough ally of nature. If the blood be infected with bile, if the bowels and stomach are inactive, if the kidneys fail to expel impurities of which they are the natural outlet, a course of the Bitters is the surest reliance of the sufferer, one, moreover, that is sanctioned by professional indorsement and use for nearly half a century. No American or foreign remedy has earned greater distinction as a remedy for and preventive of chronic liver complaint, malaria, constipation, kidney and rheumatic trouble and debility.

GOOD ROADS.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 19.—The state road improvement convention met in this city this morning, about 150 delegates being present. Every county in the state was represented at the opening of the convention. After the address of welcome and the response thereto, Governor Stone addressed the convention. He spoke at length, urging the necessity of having good roads and tendering the co-operation of the state in every practical way to secure that end. He did not say, however, that the working of the convicts of the state prison on the roads was practicable. At the conclusion of the governor's speech he was made an honorary member of the association. The convention will hold a two days' session. Much interest is being manifested.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Messrs. Chandler and Dinsmore today addressed the house agricultural committee, urging the appropriation of $15,000 to ascertain the best method of constructing and working roads.

HAWAIIAN POLITICS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—A steamer from Honolulu brings the news that on January 4 a resolution of want of confidence in the ministry was introduced in the legislature, taking everybody by surprise. The ministry was finally sustained by a vote of 20 to 19. The resolution charged that the ministry had done nothing at all to alleviate the financial distress and had shown a total want of competency, besides not representing the people at large.

The queen has appointed a committee to proceed to Washington to obtain information as to the terms upon which closer commercial relations, mutually advantageous to the two countries, can be established.

CHLOROFORMED AND ROBBED.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 19.—Mrs. Annie Crawford of Chicago, wife of a retired conductor of that city, and daughter of Mrs. Marie Halpin of this city, was seized on the street last evening by an unknown man. He chloroformed her and then robbed her of her jewelry and $8 in money. She is still very ill, and may die from an overdose of chloroform.

A BREAD RIOT.

BRUSSELLS, Jan. 19.—This city was the scene of further demonstrations by unemployed workingmen today. This afternoon 800 unemployed men gathered near the palace de la Constitution and were addressed by several Anarchist agitators. The speakers told the men that the city belonged to the workers, and exhorted them to take all the food and clothes they needed from the shops. The men raised the cry "To the bourse!" About half a dozen drew bundles of red flags from their coats and distributed them, and the mob started, waving flags and shouting. Sixty gendarmes reached the bourse just as the foremost men of the mob were mounting the stairs. The gendarmes charged, cutting right and left. The working men fought back with clubs and stones. Several gendarmes were slightly wounded, and many of the working men were injured. After ten minutes the rioters dispersed.

In the meantime the Socalist and Anarchist speakers had incited some 200 more men to attack the shops. They broke into the baker shops and took all the bread wanted and threw the rest into the streets.

RAILWAY NOTES.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—Today there was filed in the United States circuit court of appeals a transcript of the record of the case of the United States against the Transmissouri Freight association and the eighteen railway companies which form the association. The original bill of complaint alleged that the defendants had established and maintained arbitrary rates in violation of the interstate commerce law, and asked a dissolution of the agreement and an injunction. The judge entered a decree dismissing the bill of the complainant on the ground that the interstate commerce law did not provide for cases similar to the one cited, and the United States, as an appellant, has filed an appeal.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern today inaugurated a tourist and through train service to Texas points. The service takes the place of the cars which have heretofore gone over the Missouri Pacific via Sedalia.

What folly! To be without BEECHAMS PILLS.

A SLUMP IN WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—There was a good deal of excitement today in the wheat crowd on the board of trade over a rumor that the wheat clique, which was supposed to be the chief support of the market, was selling out. The rumor caused a general panic among the longs, and for a time there was a wild scramble to see which could sell the most wheat in the shortest time. The result was a break of 2¼ from the opening figures. The close was at a slight recovery.

The causes for the decline were largely local; for while the news was rather lower in and foreign and outside domestic markets easy, these influences alone were not sufficient to cause the big slump. The market closed 1¼ cents lower than on the previous day.

Corn was unusually steady, considering the weakness of wheat, and closed ⅛ on a cent lower. Provisions, under the instreasing care of Armour and Cudahy, ruled strong, after a short spell of early weakness. Compared with last night pork is up 37½ cents and lard 12½ cents.

THE BRIGGS APPEAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The Briggs case will be appealed direct to the general assembly. In furtherance of this action, the prosecuting committee filed tonight with the clerk of the presbytery its notice of appeal. The committee says that if the action of the committee in taking the appeal does not commend itself to the court of last resort, it need not be entertained, and can be dismissed without prejudice to any one interested. Under ordinary conditions the prosecution committee would have taken this appeal to the synod of New York, but it does not appear best to do so in this exceptional case, for which reasons are given by the committee.

The five grounds of appeal are as follows: Irregularity in the proceedings of the said presbytery of New York; receiving improper testimony; declining to receive important testimony; a misapprehension of prejudice in the conduct of the case; a mistake or injustice in the decision.

THE CRONIN CASE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Daniel Coughlin, the Chicago detective serving a life sentence in the Joliet penitentiary for complicity in the famous Cronin murder, was today granted a new trial by the supreme court, sitting at Ottawa. Coughlin is the last of the men in jail sentenced for connection with the crime.

Coughlin is practically a free man; for he will undoubtedly never be convicted again, the most important witness now being dead. It was Coughlin who hired the famous white horse which called for Dr. Cronin to visit the alleged injured man, after which visit the doctor was never again seen alive.

FATALLY BURNED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—Five year-old Willie Coates is dying from burns. The little fellow made a brave attempt to rescue his mother from flames which caught and enveloped her while she was combing a coat with benzine. Mrs. Coates is dead, and a Mrs. Clymer, who also came to the rescue, was badly burned.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

OMAHA, Jan. 19.—The executive council of the sovereign camp of Woodmen of the World is in session here and will take most of the week to complete the business before it. The annual reports were presented. The secretary's report shows that 12,485 members were added to the sovereign jurisdiction during the past year and 4,809 added to the Pacific jurisdiction. Losses to the amount of $[illegible] were paid and forty-nine monuments were erected over the remains of deceased members.

BEAUTY AND BOODLE.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Daily News' Paris dispatch states that among Arton's checks recently received is one for 40,000 payable to a celebrated beauty. This is the first proof of the connection of a woman with the scandal, but will hardly be the last, as a batch of checks to be examined next week will undoubtedly compromise some society people of both sexes.

ANNEXATION TALK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—A Washington correspondent of a morning paper says:

"President Harrison will send to congress within a few days a special message, which may have an important bearing upon the annexation of Canada to the United States. The message, while dealing with details of commerce across the border, involves vast commercial interests.

ESCAPING GAS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—In a row of buildings on the northwest side of the city, early this morning over a dozen people were overcome by escaping gas. When found many were unconscious, and several deaths may result. Sixteen were affected by the gas, but only needed medical assistance.

THE HOMESTEAD POISONING.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 19.—The defense in the Homestead poisoning case was closed this morning, and the afternoon was given up to argument. The judge will deliver his charge tomorrow, and the case will then go to the jury. This morning the defense produced seven witnesses who testified that the reputation of Gallagher was bad. A number of witnesses were also called to testify to Dempsey's good character.

HANGED.

HELENA, ARK., Jan. 19.—Nathan Ramey (colored) was hanged here at noon today for the murder of Prince Mallory (colored) on Jan. 13, two years ago.

FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 19.—Representative Guernsey introduced in the house today a bill to prohibit the use of stock voices to give fictitious quotations of stocks. It provides a heavy penalty for violations. This is intended to crush out the public stock exchanges of St. Louis and Kansas City.

GRAVEYARD INSURANCE.

ST. JOHNS, N. S., Jan. 19.—Doctor Riedell and C. B. Witten, recently found guilty of defrauding insurance and benefit associations by effecting "graveyard" insurance, were today each sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

COUNTERFEITERS.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Jan. 19.—John Smith, Harry Williams and John Riley were arrested this morning for passing counterfeit dollars, bearing date of 1888. The men disposed of a large amount of bogus money last night, and have been identified by many victims. They are believed to be members of a Cincinnati gang.

THE PROPER COURSE.

ELKHART, Ind., Jan. 19.—Rev. S. Herringer, who was tried by the Episcopal court of the Evangelical association in Cleveland, has left the church, refusing to retract the utterances against the association officials, for which the charges were preferred against him.

BLAINE'S CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—There is no material change in Mr. Blaine's condition this evening. He passed a comfortable day.

The farming population of women is life brings peculiar weaknesses and ailments. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription brings relief and cure. It is a powerful, invigorating, restorative tonic and nervine. It imparts strength to the whole system in general, and to the uterine organs and appendages in particular. "Run-down," debilitated and delicate women need it. It's a legitimate medicine—purely vegetable, perfectly harmless. It's guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. Nothing else does as much. You only pay for the good you get.

Can you ask more?

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and more critical period, known as "The Change of Life."