THE STRIP TREATY.

THE RATIFICATION BILL PASSES THE CHEROKEE SENATE.

The Other Branch of the National Council Expected to Take Final Action on Tuesday Next.

The Adopted Members of the Tribe to Be Excluded From Sharing in the Appropriation Made by the Government.

The Leaders of the Cherokees Taking Steps to Forestall the Statehood and Allotment Proposal of the Federal Authorities—Agent Bennett Requests Secretary Smith to Send Troops to Antlers—Locke Denounces the Militia.

TALEHQUAH, I. T. April 1.—The Cherokee senate this morning passed the bill to ratify the agreement with the government for the sale of the strip. A substitute was presented for the bill brought in yesterday to ratify the strip treaty, and immediately became the subject of a heated debate. The substitute provided that the passage of the bill should not be construed to mean acceptance of the amendment until such acceptance should be finally filed with the secretary of the interior by a delegation to be appointed by the council who should, before the title to the Cherokee outlet should pass in full to the federal government, receive payment in full in accordance with the terms of the act of congress. The substitute further provided that the secretary of the interior must give a guarantee that the intruders shall be removed. It also authorized the same delegation to negotiate the sale of the certificates. The bill will not reach the house until Monday at the earliest, and final action will not be taken until Tuesday or Wednesday. A committee will be appointed to carry the bill to Washington immediately, and Congressman Peel, who is here, says that, in his opinion, the strip will be opened by July.

The most trying question that the Cherokees will have to settle before they get through will be that of eligibility to share in the distribution. The Indians want to divide the money among only such as have Cherokee blood in their veins, to the exclusion of whites who have married into the tribe or have been adopted by it. Their white fellow-citizens naturally protest against this proposition, and they have the sympathy of their Indian relatives. Were the question left to a vote of the people the whites would be barred out; but it is a question of law, as well as of sentiment, and the courts may be called upon to adjudicate it.

This is more than the Cherokees bargained for when they invited aliens to come into their country. They are willing to let white men and black men work and raise families, but they shall only enjoy the fruit of their toil, and be thankful that their wives and babies shall get a per capita share of any money that may be distributed. As the Indians are both jury and judge, and are strong enough to overturn any court that may set its opinion against them, it is likely that the adopted citizens will have to be satisfied with what they already have; for it is settled that the Cherokees themselves are to determine the question of eligibility without the aid or interference of the federal courts.

THE CHEROKEES AND STATEHOOD.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., April 1.—Chief Harris' message to the Cherokee legislature advising the calling of a grand council of the five civilized tribes for the purpose of discussing matters of common interest, is not fully understood by many of the Indians. The truth of the matter is that the Cherokee leaders have become so thoroughly alarmed over recent events in congress that it is deemed by them absolutely necessary for those tribes to meet and agree upon some plan that will enable them to more successfully combat the encroachments of the whites. The foundation upon which Chief Harris bases his reason for favoring such a move on the part of the Cherokees arises in that portion of the late act of congress wherein the president of the United States is authorized to appoint a commission to treat with the Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws, Choctaws and Seminoles, and try and induce them to take their lands in severalty and be admitted into the Union as a state with Oklahoma. The Cherokees are far enough advanced in civilization to know that if this commission should be appointed and get out here before the five tribes could get together there might be some danger of one and perhaps two of the weaker tribes agreeing to allotment and statehood; but if the Cherokees can hit upon a plan in advance of the commission's arrival they believe, through the right kind of preaching, that they can arrange a compact between the several tribes in interest that will forever put an end to the government's plan of organizing a new state, unless a crisis should be reached and a force bill enacted that would bring the Indians to time.

It is safe to say that the Cherokees, as a whole, are opposed to allotment as well as statehood, and any commission with allotment and statehood as its mission will meet with a very cool reception in visiting the Cherokees. This is not thought to be the case, however, with the Chickasaws and Creeks. It was the Creek tribe which started the ball to rolling, resulting in the sale and opening of Oklahoma, and later the preliminary steps looking to the purchase of the Cherokee strip. The Creeks, unlike the Cherokees, although not so intelligent as the latter, have always been progressive to a large degree, and instead of being sullen and hard to deal with, have shown a disposition to favor the government's ultimate plan of opening up the Indian Territory, and it is believed that if the United States offer them a reasonably fair thing they will throw off the old tribal form of government and assume that of their white brothers. The same thing may be said of the Chickasaws, who have for the past few years been leaning toward statehood. The Choctaws and Seminoles, like the Cherokees, will remain obstinate to the last, allowing prejudices and their love for seclusion to even remain in the way of their own advancement.

The council has decided to not at once act upon the suggestion of Chief Harris calling for a general council, but the matter will no doubt be kept alive by agitation until the non-progressive element is successful in carrying out this plan of defeating the purpose of the commission from the United States.

THE CHOCTAWS.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—A telegram was received this morning from Indian Agent Bennett stating that there was bound to be trouble among the Choctaws. He announced the receipt by him of a telegram from Commissioner Gibbons, which says:

"Opposing forces in camp four miles apart preparing for conflict; bound to be bloodshed unless speedy relief is had."

Acting Indian Commissioner Belt recommends that the secretary of war be requested to instruct the proper military authorities to furnish upon the call of Agent Bennett such military force as he may think necessary to preserve the peace.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Secretary Hoke Smith tonight received a telegram from Indian Agent Bennett, who is enroute to the scene of the threatened Choctaw trouble, stating that the armed forces of each faction were rapidly gathering and moving nearer each other; that the situation was becoming critical; that danger existed to life and property in the vicinity, and that he was powerless to do anything without the immediate presence of troops. The secretary at once transmitted the telegram to the secretary of war.

PARIS, Tex., April 1.—The fiery blood that has been running riot in the veins of the Choctaws for the past week went down several degrees today, and it now looks as if the lowering war clouds would soon break away. Indian Agent Bennett reached Antlers this morning, and proceeded at once to Locke's residence to look over the scene. He expressed his regret at what had been done. In company with Commissioner Gibbons he started for Locke's camp, but met Locke and fifty men a short distance before reaching the camp. They had a flag, composed of a broad white strip with one of equal breadth below of red. Inquiry was made as to its significance. They said that the white stripe meant peace and the red one war. Under the arrangment it meant peace first and then war.

Locke and Bennett had a long talk. Locke explained his position to Agent Bennett, which was substantially the same as contained in his proposition made in writing, published heretofore. When asked why he would not surrender any of the men wanted Locke said:

"Because they are nothing but a mob, and they would murder us. I care not what the consequences may be, I will defend my home and my people. If this organized mob was cut off from the Choctaw treasury it would disband in an hour. The nation is robbed to persecute the opposition to the present administration."

Mr. Bennett advised Locke to remain in camp and make no move until he saw the other party. Locke agreed to do so and returned to camp.

Mr. Bennett proceeded to Goodland, and saw Captains Durant and Thompson. They said that they were acting under orders from Governor Jones and had no authority to disband.

Late this afternoon Governor Jones reached Goodland, and was immediately closeted with Agent Bennett and his two captains. Agent Bennett explained that if they persisted in keeping up the strife martial law was inevitable. They seriously debated moving on Locke tonight. Mr. Bennett warned them that it would be a fatal step as Locke had a strong and well fortified fort, and would almost annihilate them. While discussing the matter with them he received a telegram from the interior department directing him to call upon the nearest post commander for all troops he thought necessary. This brought them to a halt, and they asked until tomorrow to decide what should be done.

Mr. Bennett went to Antlers tonight, and, with Commissioner Gibbons, proceeded to Lock's fort. It was believed that by tomorrow the militia would leave for their homes, but tonight twenty-five more militiamen arrived at Goodland to reinforce those there. If they succeed in getting whisky enough tonight they may break away from Governor Jones and attack Locke; but this is no likely. It looks now as if Locke was master of the situation.

GUTHRIE GOSSIP.

GUTHRIE, O. T., April 1.—[Special.]—It was rumored in Guthrie last night that the president had made several territorial appointments; but it turned out to be a fake.

The governor is taking plenty of time in selecting regents for the state institutions, to fill the vacancies.

Bishop Brooke confirmed the following persons at Trinity Episcopal church Thursday night: Miss Dell Seeley, Miss Anna Seeley, Miss Anna Sutton, Miss Hattie Tyler and Mr. A. J. Spengel. The bishop's address to the class was very impressive.

Trinity church has received a gift of a very fine chapel organ from St. Mary's guild of St. Stephen's church of Providence, R. I.

Bishop Brooke administered the rite of confirmation at St. Paul's church, Oklahoma City, last night. He will return to Guthrie in time to conduct the Easter services. Excellent music has been prepared.

The Catholic church will have an elaborate service on Easter. Bishop Meerschaert will be present and take part in the celebration of the mass.

The city is filled with strangers, awaiting the opening of the Cherokee strip.

The Hotel Royal is being completed, and soon, under the efficient management of Mrs. Moreland, it will have no su perior in the territory.

State Superintendent Parker has gone to Kingfisher to spend Easter.

Deputy Marshal Charles Madsen has returned from Washington.

A successful trial of the waterworks was made on Thursday night. Notwithstanding the wind it threw water much higher than any building in town.

A telephone system is being rapidly put in.

Indigestion? Miserable! Take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

OKLAHOMA METHODISTS.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., April 1.—The board of church extension of the Methodist Episcopal church has authorized the erection of eight additional church edifices, making a total thus far for the year 1893 of eighteen. This is pretty well for three months. At this rate for the conference year between fifty and sixty will be built in the territory. This denomination, since the opening of Oklahoma territory, has built in Oklahoma proper, and the Indian territory about one hundred and fifty-two churches. Some of these structures cost from $1,000 to $3,000, not counting the lots or parcels of ground on which they stand.

A SPRING EXPANSION.

The Keeley Institute of Wichita has found it necessary to expand their office and institute greater at 215 South Main street. They have engaged the large storeroom at 217 South Main and have fitted it up as private offices, laboratory and reception rooms. The business of the Keeley Institute at Wichita is increasing rapidly as the people of the south and southwest become better acquainted with the excellent results of the treatment as exemplified by the cured men who have left the institute. The people are also becoming aware of the fact that the genuine Keeley treatment is the only reliable treatment for the liquor and opium habits, and that while there are many imitators of Dr. Keeley's treatment they are not at all effectual and very often dangerous. The list of good men in the state who have taken the Keeley cure is increasing largely and the Wichita institute is doing its share of the good work. Dr. W. A. Noble, a well-known physician in Southern Kansas, has charge of the Wichita Keeley Institute.

WORKED BY THE WIDOW.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Two men on a bridal trip with the same bride is quite a novelty even in Chicago. Charles Spence of Toledo, O., had planned to meet Mrs. Margaret Short, a widow, here and get married. Giving her $100 for expenses each took separate routes to avoid suspicion. He met her at a Chicago depot this morning, but she was in company with one Morgan. Spence's affianced ignored her former suitor on meeting him, and when Spence finally found out that the couple had been married in Toledo he nearly fainted. He will return to Toledo, a sadder but wiser man.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Miss Mabel Spates has sworn out a warrant for the arrest of Dr. W. A. Hawley, charging him with perjury. Hawley is said to have admitted to her that he testified falsely in a sensational divorce suit pending in Minneapolis, in which a prominent real estate broker named Hellens is sued for divorce by his wife. Hawley is a prominent physician here, and the allegation has caused considerable excitement.

A DELIGHTFUL BUSINESS-PLEASURE TRIP

An opportunity to spend a few days in that delightful spot, North Galveston, Tex., is offered by a special excursion to that point which will leave Wichita, Kan., April 12th, 1893. Remarkable inducements are offered. For particulars apply to Wright & Miller, Agts., Wichita, Kan.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BISMARCK'S ADMIRERS CELEBRATE HIS BIRTHDAY.

Both the Government and the Opposition Dickering For a Compromise on the Army Bill.

Rector Ahlwardt Discovers That the Author of Germany's Social and Political Troubles is the Hebrew.

Another Cabinet Gotten Together in France to Tide Over the Period to Elapse Before the Coming Dissolution—The Political and Religious Mossbacks of Vienna Opposed to the Recognition of Max Judd, the American Consul.

BERLIN, April 1.—Today is the 78th anniversary of the birth of Prince Bismarck, and a number of the Berlin newspapers are taking advantage of the occasion to publish congratulatory articles. The National Zeitung says that the widest circles of the German people remember with gratitude and reverence the founder of the empire. They all unite in the wish that he may be long preserved to the nation. A band of the prince's admirers in North Germany assembled in Kiel early this morning and thence proceeded to Freiderichsruhe to tender their congratulations to the prince. Count Herbert Bismarck and his wife arrived at Friederichsruhe on Wednesday last to take part in the celebration. Among the many presents received by the great statesman was a splendid album sent by a number of Germans in America. This album contains 100 photographs of beautiful scenery of a little Central American republic. The Bismarck fountaine in Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach was inaugurated today.

On Wednesday Chancellor von Caprivi had a conference with the war minister of Saxony in regard amending the army bill. On Thursday the war minister and the chancellor had another conference; but the result of their deliberations is not known. Herr von Bennigsen, the National Liberal leader, has resumed his negotiations, aiming to get the government to accept in a modified form the proposals he has already made relative to the bill in the reichstag. These simultaneous movements induce a belief in political circles that a dissolution of the reichstag will yet be avoided. The bill will not again appear in the reichstag until the return of Emperor William from Italy, whither he proceeds to take part in the celebration of King Humbert's silver wedding. He will probably return on May 4.

During the short interval of the Easter recess already passed both the government and the party leaders have more keenly realized the grave eventuality arising from the struggle, which may imperil some of the fundamental institutions of the empire. The opposition organs, instead of breathing daily defiance against the government, now admit that a compromise is possible, while Chancellor von Caprivi's organs confess that the ministers view the prospect of a dissolution of the reichstag with great reluctance. The Boersen Zeitung affirms, upon what it claims to be high authority, that if the army bill be finally rejected by the reichstag, Emperor William will assent to the chancellor's replacing the measure by moderate proposals, and that only in the event of the Center party's continuing to oppose these latter proposals will the reichstag be dissolved.

The conservatives have definitely thrown over Rector Ahlwardt, the Jew-baiter and libeler. But, irrepressible as ever, he pervades the country, ventilating old scandals with his accustomed zest. At Stettin at a conference on "German Thought in Conflict with Jewish Thought," Ahlwardt developed to the satisfaction of his audience the thesis that all the moral and social evils now afflicting Germany arose from the Jews. He concluded his address by declaring that as soon as the reichstag met he would produce proof of corruption under Prince Bismarck's regime and since Prince Bismarck has held office.

FRENCH POLITICS.

PARIS, April 1.—Suppressed excitement prevails among all the political groups, and considerable anxiety exists as to what will be the outcome of the crisis. The rumors as to whom President Carnot would select for the task of forming a new ministry were set at rest this morning by the announcement that the president had requested M. Meline to undertake the formation of a cabinet. M. Meline, who is a lawyer by profession, in politics is an Opportunist.

M. Meline has selected the following cabinet:

Felix Jules Meline, premier and minister of commerce.

M. Charles Du Puy, minister of the interior.

M. Jacques L. Trarieux, minister of justice.

M. Raymond Poucarre, minister of finance.

M. Eugene Spuller, minister of education.

M. Francois Viette, minister of public works.

Admiral Rieunier, minister of marine and colonies.

M. Albert Viger, minister of agriculture.

General Loisillon, minister of war.

M. Develle, minister of foreign affairs.

The new cabinet is regarded as an ad interim ministry for the purpose of passing the budget and winding up the session.

THE CANADIAN LAWMAKERS.

OTTAWA, Can., April 1.—The Dominion parliament was prorogued today, after one of the shortest sessions on record, it having lasted but two months. At 3 o'clock this afternoon Governor General Lord Stanley proceeded in state to the senate chamber, where, in the presence of the members of both houses, he delivered the usual speech from the throne. He apprehended a favorable settlement of the Bering sea dispute, and expressed the belief that Canada would be well represented at the world's fair.

THE HUM OF INDUSTRY.

The hum of industry is growing louder in North Galveston, Tex. The Compo Board factory and the Agricultural Implement works are nearly completed. The same is true of the Knitting and Hosiery mills, wool scouring establishment and other enterprises. With good markets for their products, abundance of raw material and shipping facilities, manufacturers are eagerly seizing upon this new field of profit. Messrs. Wright & Miller are the local agents of the North Galveston association, and they will be glad to furnish all participants. The home address of the association is Box 963, Minneapolis, Minn.

OPPOSED TO MAX JUDD.

VIENNA, April 1.—The anti-Semites and clericals are greatly exercised over the appointment by President Cleveland of Max Judd of Missouri as consul general of the United States at Vienna, the opposition to Mr. Judd being based upon the ground that Mr. Judd is a Hebrew, and therefore an undesirable person for the office. Petitions are being prepared, addressed to Emperor Francis Joseph and the Austrian foreign office, asking the imperial authorities to refuse to accept Mr. Judd as the American consul general

A SOUTH AMERICAN FAMINE.

PANAMA, April 1.—Famine rages in the Cauca valley, and half a million people are on the brink of starvation. The price of provisions and mere necessities of life have so increased within the last few days that life has become almost impossible to the poorer classes of the inhabitants. The attention of the government has been called to this state of affairs

A GREAT FIRE AT MANILA.

MADRID, April 1.—A dispatch, from Menila, capital of the Philippine islands, says that a destructive fire has been raging there in the suburbs of the town. Four hundred houses have been swept away by the flames, and it is feared some lives were lost.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

CATANIA, Italy, April 1.—A severe earthquake shock shook the villages in the vicinity of the volcano Mount Aetna. The inhabitants were terribly frightened. No deaths are reported, but much property damage will result.

BURIAL OF BAIRD.

GLASGOW, April 1.—George Abingdon Baird, the noted sporting man, was buried today. Charley Mitchell was not allowed to join the funeral procession, his presence being distasteful to the relatives of he dead squire.

SUTTON'S FORGERIES.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—A. R. Sutton and his bookkeeper, William M. Beecher, languish in jail, in default of bail in sums of $45,000 add $30,000, respectively. The preliminary hearing is set for next Saturday at 9 o'clock a. m.

The amount of money obtained by Sutton on his fraudulent receipts is, it seems, much larger than was at first estimated. Attorney Kohn declares that the peculations of the accused will aggregate $300,000. Cincinnati banks and bankers, it is stated on good authority, will lose far more than Louisville people. The frauds, it was learned this morning, extend to Kansas City, St. Louis and other western cities, and may be distributed through many other places. A rumor has gained currency that others besides Sutton and Beecher are involved in the forgery and distribution of bogus receipts. It is even estimated that two well known citizens, who have been close to Sutton, may be proceeded against in the courts.

ASTRONOMY AND ASTROLOGY.

The Science of Medicine and the Superstitions of Alchemy.

The astrologer of bygone ages taught the people that their diseases were due to some influence emanating from the stars or other heavenly bodies. The courses of the stars were supposed to govern the physical and historical destinies of mankind. Not only were they mistaken as to the cause of disease, but their ideas of cure were equally absurd. The poor, benighted patient, whose disease was supposed to be under the malignant sway of some celestial body, was either turned over to the saving power of the grotesque mixtures of the alchemist, or given up at once to die. And yet these superstitions, as strange as they sound to this enlightened generation, like most other superstitions, had their origin in a partial truth.

There is a most intimate connection between the condition of health of the inhabitants of our planet and the astronomical cycle through which it passes every year. During the winter season the north pole of the earth has been tilted from the sun, which allows only the slanting rays of the sun to fall upon that portion of the earth's surface in which the United States are included. This affects the health of the people by exciting that class of disorders peculiar to winter. As spring approaches the north pole gradually becomes more and more tilted towards the sun, which brings the sun more directly overhead. The rays becoming more perpendicular, are highly charged with electrical power. This new relation between the earth and the sun produces another class of physical disorders peculiar to spring. The symptoms are quite unlike in different cases, but the most common ones are general lassitude, played-out, tired-out, used-up, run-down feelings, combined with more or less heavy, stupid, listless, mental condition. Relish for food and the ability to digest food seems to be lost. Skin eruptions, sallow complexion, biliousness, coated tongue, fitful, irregular sleep, help to complete the picture which is so common at this season. Life is a burden, business a dread, pleasure a mockery, friends a bore and social privileges a tedious round of disagreeable tasks.

Pe-ru-na so exactly meets all these conditions that the demand is so great for this remedy at this season of the year that it is nearly impossible to supply it. Carloads of Pe-ru-na are shipped north, south, east and west to meet the ever increasing demand of the people for it. It never fails to bring immediate relief, and a thorough course of it leads with certainty to a permanent cure.

Those desiring to become thoroughly posted on diseases of spring and the proper selection of a remedy should send at once to the Pe-ru-na Drug Mfnufacturing Co., of Columbus, Ohio, for a free copy of "The Family Physician. No. 3," a book entirely devoted to this subject.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The public debt statement for March issued this afternoon, shows a net decrease in the debt of $1,956,172. The total cash in the treasury is $762,768,427, against which are liabilities outstanding (including the $100,000,000 gold reserve) to the amount of $737,137,699, leaving an available surplus of $25,630,728. Of this $6,892,223 is gold. Of the surplus $15,334,961 was in national bank depositories, against $15,681,508 at the end of the previous month.

The receipts for march were $34,437,844 and the expenditures $32,327,997. In February the receipts were $30,039,892 and the expenditures $31,677,454. Customs receipts increased from $16,936,595 to $19,644,874. Payments for pensions increased from $13,494,663 to $13,839,220.

THE CUDAHY-FAIRBANK DEAL.

CHICAGO, April 1.—The great provision deal on the board of trade, which for twelve months has kept the price of pork, lard and short ribs under the control of two firms, was closed up today. Cudahy & Co. and N. K. Fairbank & Co., who have since March, 1892, been in command of the provision market, have abdicated. They are satisfied seemingly with the $3,000,000 which they are said to have cleaned up on their twelve month's manipulation of the markets. Provisions today, without the support which these firms have been is the habit of giving them, were extremely weak. There was a drop of 9⅞ cents in pork, 82½ cents in lard and 22½ cents in ribs. Wheat and corn declined 1 cent and oats ¾ cent.

THE MODERN WAY

Commends itself to the well-formed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

TOPEKA TOPICS.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 1.—The arguments in the McBride inquiry were completed late last night, and the governor took the case under advisement.

There was a big row in the Democratic city central committee last night. All the Cofran men resigned, and will support Collins for mayor. Their places on the committee were filled with Lee Jones men and the battle goes on. The Democrats are about evenly divided between Lee Jones and Collins.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The imports of specie at the port of New York for the week were $108,605, of which $507,180 was gold and $1,425 silver. The exports of specie from the port of New York for the week were $765,906, of which $45,125 was gold and $829,382 silver.

It is probable that the shipment of gold on Tuesday will amount to $1,500,000.

LABOR TROUBLES.

PEORIA, Ills., April 1.—Business in the yards of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road was brought to a standstill for several hours yesterday by the discharge of several men and a strike by those left. Some time ago the officials of the road required the men in its employ to cease the habit of drunkenness, and notice was served on all of them that being found in a saloon during working hours would be equivalent to a discharge. Three men were caught in a saloon and promptly discharged. It was seen that trouble was impending, and the manager and his assistant for the Illinois division arrived from Rock Island with a car-load of new men, and the work of weeding out the old men began. Twenty-four were discharged at once, the complaint being drunkenness. The new men were put to work under those of the old men who had been retained. Later the chairman of the grievance committee claimed to have discovered that the new men did not belong to the union, and the remaining men were ordered out on a strike. This left the yards in the hands of new men and work progressed slowly. It is stated that the men will attempt to precipitate a general strike on the line, on the ground that union men were replaced here by non-union men. The officials here say that there will be no deviation from the rule requiring sobriety on the part of the men.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The walking delegates representing four organizations of carpenters have determined to fight what is known as the "lumping system" in the building trades, and on Monday will start a series of strikes. The organizations are the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners, the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, and the Progressive Carpenters. The "lumping system," it is said, corresponds to the sweating system in the clothing trades, in the manner of letting large contracts piecemeal to small contractors. Sometimes the latter sublet part of their contracts at a profit. This process of shaving, it is said, keeps wages down and prevents union men from getting work.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—The journeymen painters have decided to strike on Monday because the bosses will not accede to their demand for eight hours' work and nine hours' pay. About 1,000 men will be involved.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Today, the seventh of the lockout of the clothing cutters, shows no signs of a settlement of the difficulty. An important meeting of the Brotherhood of Tailors will be held, when, it is thought, 10,000 tailors may be ordered out—the entire brotherhood.

At the meeting of the United Brotherhood of Tailors, held this afternoon, to consider the desirability of declaring a sympathetic strike, the speakers were Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, Charles Freichers, Adam Kohn and Mr. Hitkovitch of the Hebrew Trades union. A resolution was adopted pledging moral and financial support to the locked-out cutters and promising that if called upon by the cutters and garment workers to quit work, the tailors belonging to the brotherhood would do so. The resolution will be submitted to the exective committee in secret session on Monday, and if passed by the committee it is generally understood that the tailors will go out on a strike Monday afternoon. In case a strike should be declared on, 11,000 men will be thrown out of employment. The tailors say that they are in sympathy with the cutters, because the latter helped them in a strike.

The locked-out cutters held an informal meeting this afternoon. The locked-out men were feeling very confident, and the remark was frequently heard:

"If we can pass Monday we are all right."

There seems to be no disposition on the part of the men to give up the fight, and each and every one of the men promised to be on hand at a big meeting on Monday morning. One thing which gave the locked-out men much satisfaction was that the 1,500 men of the federation in the city all paid their weekly dues this afternoon. Secretary White said that at least two houses had made overtures to the men to return to work, but the strike meant all or none, and that the cutters would not repudiate the stand they had taken. Later in the afternoon the resolution of the tailors, in agreeing to go out if called upon and promising financial and moral aid, was made known. This had the effect of inspirig confidence among all the locked-out men, and when the meeting adjourned every one was confident that the strike will end with victory for the cutters.

A meeting of delegates of the trades council of the United Garment Workers of America was held tonight. Thirty delegates, representing ten unions of cutters and tailors of New York and vicinity, were present. It was decided to hold a grand mass meeting of tailors and cutters, and the entire clothing making industry of the city, in Cooper union on Tuesday night, to protest against the injunction served upon the officers of the American Federation of Labor and United Garment Workers of America before there had been any hearing in court.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 1.—A lockout of bricklayers began today, and probably not half a dozen trowels were clicking in the city. All of the big contractors have locked their men out.

BIRDS OF PASSAGE.

Between this and the other side of the broad Atlantic, in the shape of tourists, commercial travelers and mariners, agents "on the road," steamboat captains, ship's surgeons and "all sorts and conditions" of travelers, emigrants and new settlers appreciate and testify to the preventative and remedial properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in sea sickness, nausea, malarial and rheumatic trouble, and all disorder of the stomach, liver and bowels. Against the prejudicial influence of climate, crudely cooked or unaccustomed diet and impure water, it is a sovereign safeguard, and has been so regarded by the traveling public for over a third of a century. No form of malarial fever, from the calenturas of the Pacific and the broken bone fever of the Mississippi, to its milder types, can resist the curvative action of this benignant preserver and restorer of health, a veritable boon to persons in feeble health or liable to incur disease.

CAPITAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—United States Treasurer Nebeker will take charge of the New York sub-treasury on Monday, relieving Assistant Treasurer Roberts, whose commission as treasurer at New York expires today.

Some of the Republicans of the senate deny that the inquiry into the charges made against Senator Roach of North Dakota is to be abandoned. It has been decided by this element of the party that the Republicans will not only insist upon the original inquiry, but to broaden the scope of the investigation and to urge a close scrutiny of the means that were used to effect the election of Mr. Roach.

The new regulations for the government of the navy provide, among other things, that the naval officers shall not act as correspondents for newspapers. The practice of writing for the press has grown in the navy, until recently several officers were regularly employed by newspapers to keep them informed of current events in the service.

SKIN DISEASES.

What spectacle is more disgusting than that of a man or woman with a skin disease which shows itself in pimples or blotches on hands, arms, face and neck? It is simply impure blood. See what BRANDRETH'S PILLS did for a chronic case:

George Chapman, Pinconing, Mich., says:

"For four years I was in the Mounted Infantry in the U. S. Army, residing during that time principally in Texas. Almost all of that time I had a chronic skin disease, characterized by an eruption over the entire surface of my legs and thighs, arms and chest. The doctors termed it eczema. I had given up all hopes of ever being cured, when BRANDRETH'S PILLS were recommended to me. I concluded to try them, and I have thanked God daily since then that I did so. I used them for about three months, and by that time was completely cured and have never had any trouble since."

A HOTEL HOLOCAUST.

Five Persons Burned to Death and Twenty-Five Others Injured.

BRADFORD, Pa., April 1.—Three dead, two known to be in the ruins, and twenty-five injured are the results of the burning of the Higgins hotel at 4:40 o'clock this morning. The bodies recovered are those of —— Parks, engineer at the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg shops; F. Havlin and an unknown woman. Thomas Bullen, a painter, and a child of Mrs. E. Tucker are known to have perished in the flames. The most seriously injured are the following:

James Bryser, face, hands and feet badly cut.

J. D. Cady of Jamestown, hurt about the head.

H. B. Campbell of Bellwood, Pa., arm broken and hip sprained.

James Brisson, head cut.

Mrs. Weaver, burned about hands and face.

Ruby Hannon, glass blower, injured internally.

J. Cody, clerk of Higgins hotel, badly burned; jumped from second-story window in night clothes.

W. J. Osborne of Buffalo, fatally injured about the back.

Mrs. Higgins, hurt internally and badly burned.

J. C. Numaker, leg broken.

Mrs. E. T. Tucker and baby of Elmira, both badly injured and burned about the face, hands and body.

W. E. Driscoll, injured internally.

Ted Burns, fireman, badly hurt by falling porch crashing upon him.

B. Pickard, clerk, leg broken and injured internally; considered very serious.

W. J. Halstead, internally injured.

The Higgins hotel was a veritable firetrap. The scenes attending the fire were appalling. One hundred and twenty-five people went to bed in the hotel last night. The fire had gained great headway before the guests were awakened. The utmost confusion and panic prevailed. Men jumped from the third, second and first story windows to the railroad track on the west side of the hotel, and into the creek on the east side. The hotel register was burned, and no accurate list of the missing can be obtained. The firemen are still searching the ruins.

The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg depot and freight house, the Higgins cigar factory, M. Lunderman's residence, and the grocery store of Leroy & Waldo were also destroyed.

The loss will aggregate $100,000. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have caught from a gas stove.

SUFFOCATED MINERS.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., April 1.—The explosion of a miners lamp about 7 o'clock this morning caused a fire in the Neilson shaft which cost the lives of ten men. The list of dead is as follows: John Roble, married; James and Mike Brennan, single; John Ryan, single, Frederick Cluter, single; John Burt, married; John Garry, married; Joe Bertax, single; Nick Dalton, married, and Frank Shuple.

The fire started about twenty feet from the bottom of the slope, where there is an oil house, which is used by the men to change their working clothes for others before leaving the mine. About 10 minutes to 7 o'clock a Hungarian was sitting in the oil house when his oil exploded, and spread about him. He rushed from the oil house and the flames spread with rapidity. Attempts were made to fight the fire, but those who started to do so were compelled to flee.

The ten men who lost their lives were at work in a vein located nearly 100 feet above where the fire broke out. Through the airway from the lower vein to the upper vein the smoke poured, suffocating the unfortunates like rats in a trap.

It will be many months before the mine will be in a condition to resume operations. In the meanwhile 1,000 men and boys, who have been working in the mine, will have to seek employment elsewhere. The loss to Langdon & Co., the operators of the mine, will reach $70,000.

There will be trouble if you don't cure those dyspeptic symptoms. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CRUSHED BY AN ELEVATOR!

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—J. H. Mason, of the J. H. Mason Publishing company, St. Louis, met with a horrible death in the Commercial building late this afternoon. In company with J. R. S. Kates, also of St. Louis, Mr. Maron entered the elevator to go to the ninth floor to visit his branch office. When the ninth floor was reached Carl Russell, the elevator boy, opened the door before the car had been stopped. Mr. Mason stepped partly out, when the car stated upwards suddenly crushing Mr. Mason's head between the rim of the floor of the car and the gate. The elevator could not be stopped, and Mr. Mason was drawn into a knot (breaking the iron frame-work) and dashed to the tile pavement in the basement, ten stories below. Every bone in his body was broken, and his head mashed to a jelly. The elevator boy disappeared and has not been seen since.

DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 1.—Word has reached here of a frightful accident on the Canadian Pacific railway, five miles east of Harrison, on Thursday, which resulted in the loss of four lives. Among the killed is Mr. Stephen Whyte, brother-in-law of Judge Killam of Winnipeg. The particulars are meagre, but the reports to hand are that the engine jumped the track while on a dizzy height overlooking the Frazier river. The engineer and fireman seeing that there was no chance of escape by remaining in the engine cab, jumped for their lives into a deep gorge. The engine at the same moment went down a perpendicular embankment. Nothing was seen of the men after they jumped from the engine. Two others were killed, one of them being Mr Whyte, but nothing has been learned of how they met their death.

THE RUBBER TRUST.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Today the gigantic rubber trust made the first manifestation of its power that it has attempted, in an action which effects every man, woman and child who buys a pair of rubber shoes during the next twelve months. It instituted an advance which averages 25 per cent on all rubber shoes and boots, and it has provided for the maintenance of that advance by iron-clad contracts, the like of which has never before been known in the business. The jobbers, so far as Chicago and the northwest are concerned, have signed these contracts only after an energetic protest, and then with such grace as is displayed by a man who surrenders his wallet to a highwayman.

LA CROSSE REPUBLICANS.

LA CROSSE, Kan., April 1.—[Special]—The Republicans of La Crosse held an enthusiastic city caucus Thursday night and nominated a municipal ticket, headed by C. N. Peckham for mayor. A platform was also adopted, showing that the party is fully alive and in active working order.

The populists have already selected their candidate for judge of the Thirty-third district, comprising the counties of Rush, Ness, Lane, Scott, Wichita and Greeley. He is J. E. Andrews, a national and state banker of this city. If there is any one thing the pops of this vicinity believe in thoroughly, it is the power of satan to cast out satan.

IT FOLLOWS AFTER

—a disordered liver—that you're subject to attacks of colic or chills on slight exposure. You get "tired" easily. The feeling is accompanied by a "tired" digestion, which fails to assimilate the food. This often results in what we call Indigestion or Biliousness.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets rouse the liver to vigorous action, and this in turn starts the machinery of the body into activity. Liver, stomach and bowels feel the tonic effect, and in consequence the entire system is invigorated. The processes become self-regulating, and a reserve force is stored up against exposure to disease.

If you're too thin, too weak or nervous, it must be that food assimilation is wrong. This is the time to take Pleasant Pellets. They permanently cure Constipation, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Sick or Bilious Headache, Dizziness and Jaundice.

Catarrh cured by using Dr. Sage's Remedy.

WEATHER BULLETIN

WEATHER BUREAU,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WICHITA, KAN., April 1, 1893.

Forecast for Wichita and vicinity—Fair; warmer Sunday afternoon and Monday forenoon.

During the past twenty-four hours the highest temperature was 66, the lowest 42, and the mean 54, with colder, clear weather, fresh northeast to light east winds; higher pressure.

For the past four years the average temperature for the month of April has been 57° and for the 1st day ..°.

FRED L. JOHNSON, Observer.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Following is the forecast until 8 p. m. Sunday:

For Kansas and Missouri. Fair; variable winds.

KARSAS TEACHERS.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., April 1.—The Southeastern Kansas Teachers association, in session here, elected the following officers today: President, Frank P. Smith of Ottawa; vice president, William Sinclair of Coffeyville; secretary, Laura Gregg of Garnett; treasurer, D. M. Bowen, of Fort Scott. The executive committee consists of John Dietrick of Emporia, A. W. Lewis of Lyon county and A. Nash of Montgomery county. Emporia was chosen for the next place of meeting.

CARLYLE W. HARRIS.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Mrs. Harris, mother of Carlyle W. Harris, has written a letter in which she thanks the public for help extended to her son during his hours of trial. She says:

"My boy has proven his innocence, let him be allowed to present these proofs. Then remember," she closes, "you are working for every boy when you work for this boy."

She asks that all who can get signatures asking for a new trial to send her their names to postoffice box 141, Brookly