The Wichita Daily Eagle.

VOL. XXII. NO. 27. WICHITA, KANSAS, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1894.— WHOLE NO. 2953.

You Want Clothing

That fits,
That is stylish,
That will wear,
That will hold its color,
That will keep its shape,
That is worth its cost,
That is guaranteed to satisfy.

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Same Price to All.

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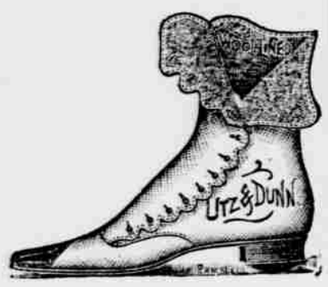

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The Latest Novelties and Fads in
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Holiday Slippers, all styles and sizes. Cold wave coming. If you want a nice warm shoe or slipper, a useful Xmas present, call in, see our line of Footwear. No trouble to show them. Our stock is the largest in the city. We can surely fit and please you if needing anything in the shoe line. Prices the lowest considering quality. No shoddy goods.

Mail orders promptly attended to.

JOHN BRAITSCH,
Leader in Shoes.
120 EAST DOUGLAS.

GOLDEN EAGLE.

The only place to buy your holiday presents at the lowest prices.

—:o:—

Why not buy an elegant boy's suits or overcoat?
Why not buy an elegant man's suit or overcoat?
Men's or boy's hats,
Mufflers, Handkerchiefs,
Gloves, Suspenders,
Ties, Cuffs or Collars, or anything that is found in a first-class clothing store.

Come early and get pick of the stock.

REMEMBER
E. & W.
COLLARS, 20c; 3 for 50c.
CUFFS, 30c Pair.
All the Newest Styles,
No Old Chestnuts.

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The Largest Clothing Store in Wichita.

Witness the snow storm in our center window.

STOCK WINTERED.

I will winter stock for $1 per month at my farm six miles south of Wichita.

I. N. DEAN, WICHITA, KAN.

THIS SHOE

and a full line of seasonable goods will be found at

BRADFORD'S,
126 N. Main.

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Up To Date Xmas Gifts For Everybody

NOVELTIES

In Jewelry, Silverware, Plush and Celluloid goods; Fine China, Bric-a-brac, Bibles, children's books. Largest toy deparment in the state.

Special Handkerchief Sale this week.

300 dozen ladies' white handkerchiefs, colored silk, embroidered corner,
5 CENTS.

150 dozen ladies' Jap silk initial handkerchiefs, embroidered corner, worth 35c,
19 CENTS.

100 dozen gents' large white handkerchiefs, hemstitched,
2 FOR 25 CENTS.

100 dozen gents' initial Japanese silk handkerchiefs, large size and hemstitched,
50 CENTS.

75 dozen gents' Jap silk handkerchiefs, hemstitched, cheap at 50 cents,
33 CENTS.

125 dozen ladies' white linen handkerchiefs, beautifully embroidered, 50 styles to select from
25 CENTS.

65 dozen ladies' embroidered handkerchiefs, not one worth less than 50c,
33 CENTS.

BOSTON STORE

ONYX TABLES
—AT—
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403 East Douglas Ave.

HOTEL CAREY.
$2 TO $3 PER DAY
JNO. B. CAREY Prop.
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Manhattan Hotel.
Best located house in city.
Corner Topeka and Douglas Avenues.
Rates $2.00 per day.
B. L. EATON, Prop. E. J. BONHAM, Asst. Mg

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EXCUR ION TICKET
VIA THE
MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY
TO POINTS IN
TEXAS, ARKANSAS, and LOUISIANA
Points on the Iron Mountain Ry.

Tickets on sale Nov. 20 and Dec. 4 and 18, good to return within twenty days City ticket office, 114 N. Main st.

Munson and McNamara.

123 and 127 Main Street.

NOT NEXT WEEK, BUT NOW.

Right now you can buy your Christmas good at a sacrifice for cash only.

Our stores are open till 9 p. m. this week.

Munson and McNamara.

HAMILTON BROWN SHOE CO.
OF ST. LOUIS,

The largest shoe house in the world, have opened a permanent sample room in Wichita. Sharp, shrewd buyers of Boots and Shoes are invited to see our line and get Lowest Prices on Best Goods on Earth. We carry a Million Dollar Stock, and can fill orders same day as received.

H. C. RAWLINGS, WICHITA AGENT,
Room 6, Zimmerly Block (take elevator).

Novelties for Christmas Presents,

That are so different, so useful and beautiful, than the old line of fancy goods, is what everybody says that has seen the stock of Japanese fineries at Gehring's drug store. The assortment is too numerous to attempt to classify.

In addition to the above you will find the finest line of leather novelties that must be seen to be admired. Perfumery in fancy boxes, cut bottles, in bulk and every conceivable shape—the finest odors. Also Bronze, Silver, Ivory, Wood, Celluloid, Silk, Plush and Tortoise Shell articles in endless variety. Baskets every shape, style and size imaginable. Those who have bought of us before know our prices are right. Come and see before making your purchases and you will be pleased.

400 EAST DOUGLAS AVE. GEHRING'S DRUG STORE

JANUARY 1, 1895.

After the above date the business of the *NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.* in the Indian and Oklahoma Territories will be under one direct contract with the Home Office through the Arkansas Branch at Little Rock. I want an energetic, active man in every town in the territories to sell the new Accumulation Policy. For particulars address

HAMILTON COOKE, State Agent, Masonic Temple, LITTLE ROCK, ARK

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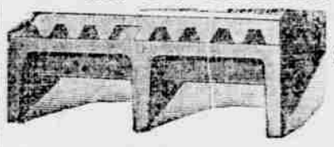

READY PRINTS,
STEREOTYPE PLATES
GERALD VOLK, Mgr.
WICHITA, - - KANSAS

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THAT
BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE DICTIONARY HOLDER
We are selling at
$4.75.
Special prices this week on sets of books and Holiday Present.
THE GOLDSMITH
Book and Stationery COMPANY.
122 East Douglas. Wichita, Kan
SEND US YOUR MAIL ORDERS.

WE MAKE THEM.
TOY TRUNKS, 50c.

STERLING SILVER-MOUNTED
Pocketbooks and Card Cases.
THE LATEST STYLES,
A Fine Xmas Present
Call and see what you can purchase at the
WICHITA TRUNK FACTORY.
125 West Douglas Avenue.
before selecting your holiday present.

CITY ROLLER MILLS
"IMPERIAL."
Has been Wichita's favorite brand of flour for 20 years. Ask your grocer for it if you want the best.
OLIVER & IMBODEN CO
Wichita, Kansas.

LAFAYETTE HILLIS, J. C. KINKEAD,
Reference, Kansas National Bank.
HILLIS & KINKEAD,
RENTAL AND COLLECTION AGENTS
ROOM 1, 103 N. MARKET ST.,
Wichita, Kan.
Houses Rented, Rents Collected, Repairs Made Economically. We solicit the care and sale of property for non-residents.

DON'T GO BLINDLY

About purchasing a holiday token for your gentleman friends but call on GOLDSTANDT the popular men's furnisher, and buy the best appreciated articles that the sterner sex desires, such as

Smoking Jackets,
House Coats,
Silk Suspenders,
Fisk, Clark & Flagg Gloves,
" " " Suspenders,
" " " Neckwear,
Silk Handkerchiefs
Linen "
Initial Handkerchiefs
Fine Embroidered Hosiery,
Fine Merino Hosiery,
Fine Woolen Underwear
Fur-lined Gloves,
Dress Gloves
Canes
Umbrellas,
Link Cuff Buttons
Scarf Pins
Collars and Cuffs
Dress Shirts
Silk Hats
Soft Hats,
Stiff Hats,
And everything for the pleasure and comfort of men.

GOLDSTANDT,
Men's Furnisher and Hatter
204 Douglas Ave.

PEARCE FURNITURE CO.
125 E. Doug.

F. W. Swab
SHOULD BE YOUR Tailor.
145 N. MAIN WICHITA, KAN.

THEY WILL RUSH IT

CARLISLE BILL URGED ON AT RAILWAY SPEED.

Rules for Debate Agreed Upon and the Vote Will Be Taken After the Holidays.—Vigorous Report From Banking and Currency Committee. Democrats That Kick.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Speaker Crisp and his associates on the house committee on rules today decided a special rule by which Secretary Carlisle's bill in favor of currency reform will be debated and voted on in the house. The original purpose of securing a vote before the holidays was given up. Instead of that it was arranged that the general debate should begin tomorrow and continue to the recess at the end of this week. When congress reassembles on January 3, the currency debate will be resumed, the 4th and 5th being given to debate under the five-minute rule. The vote will probably be taken on Monday, January 7th. It would be fixed for the 8th if that were not "Jackson Day," when many members expect to be absent at the celebrations. Instead of carrying the vote over to Monday noon, it may be determined to take it Saturday night. Speaker Crisp will determine on the exact time on the special rules in accordance with the foregoing and will be submitted by him to the rules committee tomorrow. It will make no provision for morning or night sessions.

NO HURRY ABOUT IT.

This general program for the debate was arranged after numerous conferences today. Chairman Springer of the banking committee had hoped to get a vote next Friday, but the sentiment of the house was against this rapid progress. Mr. Crisp called in Representatives Johnson of Indiana, and Walker of Massachustts, Republican members of the banking committee, to get their views on the length of the debate. Mr. Johnson urged that ten days be given, bringing the vote on January 8. Mr. Walker did not want any exact time limit fixed at the outset.

The debate will begin tomorrow, Mr. Springer opening for the bill and Mr. Walker against it. Mr. Hall (Dem., Mo.,) and Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) will probably follow. The special rule will be agreed on in committee tomorrow, but may not be presented to the house until later in the week.

The minority members of the banking and currency committee severely criticised the Carlisle bill. They say:

The whole action of the party majority of the committee was most extraordinary and not approved by its voting majority. Seceretary Carlisle read a part of the bill on the first day of his address to the committee saying that he had not finished dictating it and would bring it when he finished his address to the committee on the following day, which he did. It was not again read or in any manner considered in ucommittee, and an opportunity to consider or amend it was refused to all members, Democrats and Republicans alike.

RAILROADED THROUGH.

On Saturday at 4 p. m., immediately upon the close of the examination of Mr. St. John of New York, a mation was made to close the hearing and go into executive session. Upon the attempt of a member of the minority to make a motion to take up the bill for consideration, they were informed by the chairman, Mr. Springer, that the Democratic party majority had concluded not to submit the bill to the committee for any motion whatever, but to report it to the house on Monday and that each member should offer what amendments he chose in the house.

It is the opinion of a number of the most clear headed and eminent financiers in the country that if the Carlisle bill was enacted into a law withni twenty days that it would precipitate a panic far more severe than that of 1893, as it would compel the forced sale upon the market of nearly two hundred million of United States bonds within six months.

Section one repeals "all acts and parts of acts which require or authorize the deposits of United States bonds to secure circulating notes," etc., instead of "so much of all acts and parts of acts," etc.

How many thousands may be seriously injured by such needless wholesale repeal of the statutes, or whether the supreme court after years of litigation might by construction re-enact some parts of such statutes which Secretary Carlisle had repealed, no one can tell.

INDEFINITE WORDINGS.

Section five provides that "each association hereafter organized and each association applying for additional circulation shall pay its pro rata share into the said fund before receiving notes," without defining how the total fund of each share shall be ascertained.

In the same paragraph it is provided that "when a national banking association becomes insolvent its guaranty fund held on deposit shall be transferred to the safety fund herein provided for and applied to the redemption of its outstanding notes."

That is to say it is merged in the safety fund and again ther is no provision in the bill for the use of the safety fund except by the application in the lines quoted.

The same paragraph provides "that in case the last mentioned safety fund should at any time be impaired by the redemption of the notes or failed national banks and the immediately available assets of said bank are not sufficient to reimburse it, the said fund shall be at once restored by pro rata assessments upon all the other associations" and also associations so assessed shall have a first lien upon the assets of each failed bank for the amount properly chargable to such bank on account of the redemption of its circulation; and these are all the provisions in the bill of how any one is to proceed and without defining who shall proceed to do it, or as to how the notes of failed banks shall be redeemed.

RUNS IN A CIRCLE.

That is on the face of the Carlisle bill when a bank fails its guaranty fund is to be paid into the safety fund. Then the notes of the failed bank are to be paid out of the safety fund. Then all of the national banks in the country are to be assessed to make up the safety fund and then all of the national banks of the country are to put in their claims to the receivers of the failed bank for the moneys they have paid on assessments for the payment of the notes of the failed bank.

Probably Mr. Carlisle intended to provide that the guaranty fund of the failed bank should be first expended in taking up the currency notes of the failed bank, and that whatever additional sum was necessary should be taken out of the safety fund to complete their redemption, and the safety should be replenished out of the assets of the bank and if there was a deficiency in the assets of the failed bank which was made up out of the safety fund, that all of the banks should be assessed to make good the safety fund.

Whatever legislation is had with reference to the finances of the country or banking in its effect upon national banks should be permassive and not mandatory, as to national banks while their present charters continue. To provide, as in section 7, "that every national banking association heretofore organized and having bonds on deposit to secure circulation shall, on or before the first day of July, 1895, withdraw such bonds and deposit with the treasurer of theUnited States a guaranty fund consisting of United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes," cannot be justified upon any principle of safe legislation.

WOULD STARTLE THE WORLD.

It could not fail to produce a panic and the recklessness of such legislation would startle not only financiers in this country, but in the world. The provisions of exemptions as to state banks, notwithstanding the many restrictions upon them, would drive every existing national bank that desires to take out circulating notes into the state bank system if the bill were enacted. The taxation of national bank notes is one-half per cent per annum in section 3, and one-half per cent per annum under section 5, making a total of 1 per cent per annum, which would be a taxation of $5,000,000 per annum upon the banks under the national system, which there is no reason to believe from any experience of the past, would be imposed upon them under any state sytsem. Furthermore the states would be far more liberal than the United States will ever be or ought to be, as regards bonds or other security or redemption fund, for they may require the deposit of no bonds whatever. We cannot believe it was the intention of the framers of the Carlisle bill to make the conditions under which the national banks should issue currency any more onerous than those imposed or likely to be imposed upon state banks, or that it was the intention of Mr. Carlisle, or of those who now enthusiastically support the Carlisle bill, or who will vote for it in congress, to force the national banks to operate under state charters, and yet such would be the inevitable effect of the bill.

The chairman, Mr. Springer, presented a letter to the committee, read it and proposed to put it in the record, approving the Carlisle bill, from a veteran banker, and when asked if he had other letters from bankers concerning the bill, he replied: "Yes, many—fifty." When asked if they all approved of the bill, his reply was: "Only this one."

The passing of the Carlisle bill may meet some political exigency of which we do not know, but we do know its passage will aggravate rather than relieve the perplexities of the financial situation specially that of the United States treasury.

The United States legal tender notes withdrawn from circulation in all the existing national banks, take out all the circulation permitted under the bill would only be $151,999,999, still leaving $354,000,000 to vex the treasury. This would not afford any substantial relief to the constant drain of gold from the treasury. It would make still more conspicuous and thus more urgent the demand for gold upon the treasury and he note issued under the bill would make confusion worse confounded in the currency by adding from one to forty five more kinds of money to those already existing. Twice within a short time has the house declared its unalterable opposition to allowing state banks to issue currency notes, once on June 6, 1892 by a vote of 84 to 113, and again under the leadership against state banks of the gallant and versatile gentleman from Illinois, the Hon. Wm. H. Springer, on June 8, 1894, by a vote to repeal the 10 per cent tax, of 202 to 172. Therefore we protest against again consuming the time of the house in a profitless discussion of he objectionable section of the Carlisle bill. Finally we are of the opinion that it is not safe for the house to enter upon the line of legislation proposed until some bill is brought before it that has received far more attention than the Carlisle bill and we recommend it beindefinitely postponed.

The report is signed by the six Republican members of the committee.

PIANOS BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED.
PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT.
GUITARS, BANJOS AND MANDOLINS TO RENT.
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE—LATEST SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS.
BARNES & NEWCOMB,
POPULAR MUSIC HOUSE.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELED CALF.
$4, $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2, $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
·LADIES·
$3, $2.50 $2, $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS,
BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

NEFF'S SHOE STORE, 118 N. Main

BULLETIN OF The Daily Eagle

Wichita, Tuesday, December 18, 1894.

Weather for Wichita Today: Fair; warmer; south winds.

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2. Cronin Hanged by Machinery.
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6. Christmas Carols Brought up to Date.
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7. Cigarette Smoking Among the Fair.
8. Nye Tells on James Whitcomb Riley.

GOMPERS LEFT OUT

HIS PRESIDENTIAL CAREER ENDS UNEXPECTEDLY.

McBride the Lucky Man.—Gompers' Loyalty all Right But His Ability Another Matter.—How His Feelings Were Salved.—Willing to Swap Glory for Comfort, Anyhow.

Denver, Col., Dec. 17.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor did more business than in any preceding day. The members expended their surplus energy in discussing the merits of the political program and were ready to do business today. There were some surprises in the day's action, the most important of them being the defeat of President Gompers for re-election. It had been known that an effort was being made to displace him but when the convention adjourned Saturday night it was not believed that it would succeed.

Sunday was however, devoted to electioneering by the McBride contingent and when the delegates came together this morning it was generally understood that Mr. Gompers would be retired. His election as fraternal delegate to the British labor congress was intended as a sort of evidence that the convention recognized his loyalty while questioning his ability to best serve the federation as its president. The selection of Indianapolis as national headquarters was also in line with the idea of a general revolution in the federation. It was a declaration by the western delegations that they propose hereafter to control the organization. It is expected that the work of the convention will be finished tomorrow.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The first business of the Federation of Labor today was to determine the future location of the headquarters of the federation, Indianapolis and Washington were the only contestants. The vote resulted as follows: Indianapolis 1,250, Washington, 926.

The election of officers was then taken up. Gompers and John McBride, president of the United Mine Workers, were the only candidates for president: Vote: McBride, 1,102; Gompers, 947.

For vice-president Mrs. J. T. Morgan of Chicago and Mr. McGuire of Philadelphia were nominated. The vote was, 1,865 for McGuire and 226 for Mrs. Morgan. The election was made unanimous. James Duncan of Baltimore was made second vice president by a vote of 1,285 to 69 for Charles Bethold of St. Louis. Ready Rennan of Denver was elected for third vice president. T. K. Ederkin of Boston was elected fourth vice president. A. M. McGrath of Boston was elected secretary and John B. Lennon was re-elected treasurer. For the place of next meeting New York was selected. At 12:30 the convention adjourned for a recess.

When the election of a fraternal delegate to the British labor congress came up Delegate Lloyd explained that when he nominated George E. McNeil of Boston, it was the understanding that P. J. McGuire was not in the race. Having ascertained that Mr. McGuire was a candidate he would withdraw the name of McNeil. The vote was taken, resulting as follows: Gompers 1,747; McGuire 1,139; Penna 870. On motion of Mr. Penna the choice was made unanimous.

Secretary Evans read a telegram sent by the officers of the federation officially notifying John McBride of his election as president of that body.

RESOLUTIONS REPORTED

The committee appointed to draft resolutions on the McGuire seamen's rights bill now before the congress reported resolutions providing for a committee of three one of whom should be a member of the seamen's union, to go to Washington as a lobby; asking John Burns to give the matter attention in his meetings in America and urging local unions to call upon their congressman to favor the bill. The report was agreed. The committee on resolutions continued its report. A resolution was agreed to appropriating $250 to reimburse the metal workers of Illinois for the expense of carrying a suit to the supreme court to prevent contract convict labor. A resolution was adopted against the Baltimore currency plan as was one opposed to "sweat shops" and recommending laws to abolish it; providing for engrossig resolutions of esteem to be presented to John Burns and Richard Holmes, the English fraternal delegates; opposing an alleged movement to secure an extension of the maratime employment laws to recover railroad and other labor contracts on land; favoring an eight hour day; favoring the liberation of Hugh Dempsey now in the Pennsylvania penitentiary on account of his connection with the Homestead strike, and alleging that some of the nonscuting witnesses had since acknowledged that they were bribed; providing for a committee to work for the direct legislation by means of the referendum in each state; demanding a national law providing that no bonds be issued without a special to be originated in the lower house of congress. A resolution criticising the report of the natonal strike commission and favoring the government ownership of railroads was reported unfavorably by the committee was re-referred to the executive committee.

McBRIDE RETURNS THANKS

The following telegram from the president-elect was read before the convention:

"Convention Federation of Labor—Please thank the delegates in my name for the honor they have conferred upon me and assure them that I shall aim to do my duty faithfully and fearlessly and hope to be able to reflect credit upon my administration and upon the American Federation of Labor.

(Signed) JOHN McBRIDE.

After other reports of minor importance the convention adjourned at 6 o'clock to meet tomorrow morning.

In regard to the work of the convention President Gompers said: "I think the general work of the convention is highly satisfactory and regard the outlook as equally so. The determination of the federation to direct their efforts to the securing of an eight hour day in 1896 will have a good effect. Personally I feel relieved at the election of a man to succeed me in the arduous duties of the presidency. John McBride is a good man and while he will no doubt meet with the usual obstacles of a new official, the hearty co-operation that he will tend to make his work as easy as possible. I ask and shall continue to ask every trades unionist, every person who has been and is still my personal or official friend, to give Mr. McBride their undivided and unqualified support."

HIS WEATHER EYE OPEN

Columbus, O., Dec. 17.—John McBride, the newly-elected president of the American Federation of Labor, is recognized here as one of the most conservative of the labor leaders of the country. Concerning the policy of the organization when he shall have assumed the duties of its executive office, Mr. McBride preferred not to talk at this time, but considering his conservative course through years as the head of the miners' organization of the country, the friends here of the new president, and those who are very close to him, naturally expect a continuation of this course in his new position. In all these years each officer has received the endorsement of all the miners, some of whom, however, were disposed to rebel on account of his conservative course.