The Wichita Daily Eagle.

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GLITTERS—IS IT GOLD

ARE THE PEOPLE OF WESTERN OKLAHOMA FOOLED OR NOT?

ORE DOES SPARKLE

IT IS FOUND IN THE GROUND AT A DEPTH OF SEVEN FEET.

HACKS RUNNING TO THE MINES

EVERYBODY HAS A SHOT-BAG FULL OF THE YELLOW STUFF.

All Hands are Anxiously Awaiting the Result of the Assayer's Test, but in the Meanwhile They Take no Chances.

Arphoe, O.T., June 11.—The scene on the banks of Boggy creek, south-west from this place is a queer one for agricultural Oklhoma. The little creek is lined with men with spadess and pans and hoes. Unlike the rest of Oklahoma they are not cultivating corn or reapwheat. They are hunting for gold.

Instead of diminishing the gold fever grows apace. People are rushing pell mell. Along the banks of the stream camps are only a few feet apart. A regular hack line has been started between here and the gold fields. This hack leaves Arapahoe at 7 a. m., and 1 p. m., daily. When it arrives in the city it is packed with miners, every one of them carrying a shot sack full of the great "ore" At the same time men come riding into town almost hourly with sacks of the precious ore tied to their saddles. Of course the "old miner" who is always on hand in such cases has appeared This is Mr. Cramer of this city. He declares that the ore is full of gold. When his decision was given several of the fellows who were inclined to suspect the gold finds gave away and chased off with the rest of the citizens.

As a matter of fact no one positively knows what the stuff, that has been discovered, is. A sparkle can be found in almost any ore, and when the truth of the matter is out it will probably be discovered that the stuff, over which there is now so much excitement, is common iron pyrites. But whatever it is the people are so excited about it that they believe it to be gold and will stay by that conviction until the assayist is heard from.

The cooler headed citizens are sitting back waiting for the returns, confident that no gold will be found in the ore and that they will have the laugh on the fellows who have lost their heads. The two papers here have the following to say in regard to the matter:

The Arapahoe Argus says: For several days rumors have been current that gold had been discovered in paying quantities on Boggy creek, some fourteen miles southwest from Arapahoe, and last Monday Tommie Campbell came to town and stated that some rich leads had been found; and that people were flocking into the mineral region from all points of the compass; that a company had been formed and were taking the precious metal out in vast quantities; in less than two hours several parties were equipped and on the road to the fields; Messrs. Lee Wells and Alex Hanshaw returned yesterday and reported very rich fields and hundreds of men were on the ground staking off claims; that a vein running from Cobb creek in the Caddo country to the head of Boggy, a distance of 40 miles and ranging from three to eleven miles wide had been discovered, and that beyond question there is gold in an abundance. Messrs. Wells and Hanshaw brought back some specimens which have been tested by Mr. Cramer, an experienced miner and assayist, who reports the specimens very rich with the precious metal. The strata of gold is found on an average of about seven feet below the surface, and very easily gotten out. Several mining companies are now in process of organizing and will apply for a charter just as soon as the required amount of capital is subscribed, which it is thought will be forthcoming by tomorrow or Saturday. A mining town has been laid out and platted under the townsite laws; reports say that people are coming in and staking out mining claims at the rate of a hundred a day and before another week the entire mineral belt will be alive with men and tools. Large quantities of the ore has been sent off to be analyzed and if it proves to be as rich as anticipated it is thought that the rush will be equal to that of Creed and Cripple Creek. Several of our merchants are now talking of starting branch houses out there, and it is thought before another week a regular mining town of several thousand inhabitants will be in full blast.

The Arapahoe Bee says this about it: A courier has just come in from the new gold fields and reports the finding of gold in paying quantities to be a fact The principal workings are in the hills at the head of Boggy creek, about fifteen miles southwest of Arapahoe. It is now said that tracings of gold can be found all along the hills from the head of Cobb creek, in the Caddo country to the east line of Greer county, a distance of about forty-five miles, but the richest strikes so far have been at the head of Boggy and Turkey creeks, southwest of here.

DON'T BELIEVE IT IS GOLD.

People in Western Oklahoma would Like to, but They Can Not.

Guthrie, O. T., June 11.—(Special.)—No one here knows exactly what to make of the reported gold discoveries in Washita county. As a matter of fact every man doubts it, and an assay of the ore, it is expected, will shut off the craze. However, it is a truth that every Oklahoma man cherishes the hope in his breast that there is gold in the Wichita mountain. That story has been told again and again. It has been passed from tongue to tongue among the Indians for nerely thirty years that gold was plentiful in the Wichita mountains. Captured outlaws who have been captured have told officers that there was gold in the Wichita mountains. Chance hunters who have been in the mountains are fond or relating what they picked up—usually a nugget which they can not produce.

This constant stream of romance about the mountains has engendered the dream in the average Oklahoma man's mind that perhaps there is gold there, and while taking no stock in the yearly discoveries, he rather hopes that it will come true.

The Wichita mountains are very old. They are more aged than the Rockey mountains—being of the Archaic age with the Ozarks of Missouri. This ancient formation is said to be favorable to gold. The mountains are not very high. ettlers are prohibited from going into them, the Indian police keeping intruders out. Washita county, where the gold has been discovered, is the Oklahoma county that lies next to these mountains, and that has probably had a great deal to do with the location of the "gold" find.

THEY HAVE THE POOR WITH THEM.

But Oklahomans Protest Against Being Represented as Starving.

Round Pond, O. T., June 11.—(Special.)—The Associated Press under date of June 8, sent out a column of stuff from Kansas City, concerning suffering among the settlers in Grant county and Oklahoma, that does it and its people great injustice. The press agent probably believed the story told him by Messrs. Nash and Shane of Prairie township, this county, while these gentlemen were certainly drawing upon very elastic imaginations when telling the doleful tale. If they speak only for that township our people would pay no attention to it, but when they presume to speak for Grant county and all of the great territory of Oklahoma, our citizens most earnestly and enthusiastically protest against such assumption of authority on their part.

No one acquainted with the situation denies the fact that the people of this county are hard up as a rule, nor that assitance to carry him through the present pinching times are not acceptable; but that they are paupers or dependent upon charity to keep out of their graves is a libel that they kick against.

The fact is that many people came in here September 16, 1893, who were professional squatters and aid-absorbers. They have been in at the opening of all other parts of Oklahoma and subsist upon aid from other parts of the county he county poor fund and upon the cash they expect to get from the sale of the claim they staked. They do not, nor never did, intend to make a home of the land they located upon. They are old hands at the business and generally get the best claims in the county. Short crops last year, have cut off the prospects of an early sale of their claims, and they are growing desperate, hence the missionaries who go about soliciting aid and guill the good people of other communities with these heart-rending stories of "suffering in Oklahoma."

The other 95 per cent of the home building people of Oklahoma are helpless against this class of professional beggars and aid-absorbers, unless their protests are heeded by the good people outside of the territory.

Some honest and deserving peopleare suffering here, but the number in proportion to the population is no greater than in Kansas City, Wichita or any other farming community in the west this year. Nearly all of this class can and do get some help from their old home people, who know them and know they do not misrepresent their condition or needs. This county has aided its worthy poor and is doing so now, but of course it cannot do as much as older and financially stronger counties in Kansas or Missouri. Our territory laws are such that an indebtedness greater than 4 per cent of the assessed value of the county cannot be incurred, the expenses of maintaining a full set of county officers, court officers, public buildings, bridges, roads, record books, etc., and maintaining the usual, as well as unusual, number of temporarily indigent people in the county, has been very great and run up the expenses bills until the laws will permit of but little more of it.

So far, as our couny commissioners can go they have aided and will aid the deserving poor, but the professional aid-absorber stands but little chance with them now, hence the tales of woe that are floating about.

There are some honest men in the older and stronger communities in the west asking their friends and acquaintances for help for friends and neighbors in the territory. These men speak for their immediate neighbors and to men and women who know them to be honest and truthful. They are doing a great work and the aid given goes where it will do much good and not to be misappropriated. They should be helped by the charitably inclined in their work, but the yawper who goes about with a calamitous tale which take in every part of as big a country as is Oklahoma should be given only that which he gives his audience—wind

It is not the intention of the writer to question the honesty of Messrs Nash and Shane, who are quoted in the dispatch complained of, but their knowledge of the condition of the people of Grant county and Oklahoma as a whole, is most seriously questioned. They speak too boldly. They apply their supposed knowledge of a township to a scope of country half as big as Kansas, and it is erroneous. It doesn't fit the cases. In other words, it is a slander and the balance of the county and territory resent it as such. The credentials they bear may be all right, but the story they tell and apply to Oklahoma is all wrong, and that is why the Eagle is requested to print this protest.

The recent rains have put new courage and hope into the hearts of all our people, and they are plowing and planting, and cultivating and making homes and happiness for themselves regardless of the past trials they have gone through.

Corn, kaffer corn, sorghum and other farm and garden seed planted four, six and eight weeks ago have all come up in the past ten days, and are growing finely. Continued reasonable rains will make a crop in this county such as even the famous Arkansas Valley never raised. Thousands of acres of broom corn has been planted the past two weeks and the drills are still running every hour of the day, when it is not raining, putting in more of it. The harvesting of this crop this fall will give work and cash to more people than the wheat crop would have, had it not failed us. Our people are feeling good and don't want their credit injured nor their present and future home slandered. They protest against this and want their good friend, the Eagle, to help them do it gracefully and effectually.

TELL W. WATSON.

RAINWATER AT STILLWATER.

Two Inches Falls at That Place During Sunday and Sunday Night.

Stillwater, O. T., June 11.—(Special)—Stillwater and vacinity have again been favored with a fine rain. Sunday afternoon rain began falling and continued until about dark, resuming during the night. About one inch of rain fell. This gives the farmers courage. A fair crop of oats is promised. Corn is good and has been well cultivated. In some localities, however, rain has not been sufficient to keep the corn growing well.

The commencement exercises of the Agricultural and Mechanical college began yesterday. Rev. Hawley of Oklahoma City preached the annual sermon. On Wednesday the year's work closes. The board of regents meets tomorrow for the purpose of selecting a faculty for the coming year. Some of the faculty have been connected with the institution since its earlist days.

FOOL INDIANS GET ON HILLS.

Red-Faced Prophet Scare Them by Foretelling a Flood.

El Reno, June 11.—The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians and other tribes who reside in this part of the territory are reported to be moving their effects from the low to the high lands in anticipation of a great flood that they believe will be visited upon this country in the near future. They are positive that such an event will be witnessed by all who are here in a short time, but it is needless to say that the white population have not thus far been frightened into building any arks or moving from the rich bottom lands.

Tocoma, Wash., June 11.—The Bank of Oconta temporarily suspended today and Dr. F. L. Carr was appointed receiver.

DEBS IS INVISIBLE

FAILS TO SHOW UP IN TIME TO BE TAKEN TO JAIL.

Five of His Companions are on Hand but the Last Minute Arrives, the Train Pulls Out, and no Debs—His Absence Perplexes the Marshal and He Gives His Deputies Some Strict Orders—Martin J. Elliott Behind Time—George W. Howard not Training with the Debs Crowd Any More, Even in Jail.

Chicago, June 11.—Debs and his compainons were due at the Woodstock jail this afternoon. Five of the officers of the American Railway union returned to the Woodstock jail on the 5:30 train this evening. President Eugene V. Debs failed to report in time for the train. He called on the marshal at noon and was requested to report at 4 o'clock at the marshal's office with the others or at the Northwestern station at 5 o'clock. Messrs. Rogers, Kelliher, Burns, Hogan and Goodwin saw their chief but an instant at noon and they could not account for his failure to report. Debs told the marshal that he had considerable business to transact but he would be through in time to take the train. Deputies Logan and Curran borded the train with the five men who had reported and Deputy Clark returned to the marshal's office with the Debs' commitment papers. The marshal was vexed at the failure of Debs to report on time and he sent three men to look for him. "Bring him in, wherever you find him," was the marshal's orders to his deputies.

"I do not think he has purposely missed the train," said the marshal, "yet his failure to report on time is annoying. It places Mr. Debs in a bad light. If he is found tonight he will remain in my office until train time in the morning."

Martin Elliott, the seventh man, wired that he was on his way to Chicago from Harrisburg, Pa., and would be in some time during the night. When the party was first sent to jail, Elliott was two days behind in reaching Chicago from the east.

Owing to Debs failure to report, Geo. W. Howard secured another day's respite. Howard, who has quarreled with his former associate and established a rival organization, desired to serve his sentence separate from the others and the desire was mutual. Today Judge Woods wired Judge Showalter to transfer Howard from the Woodstock jail to the Will county jail at Joliet.

Marshal Arnold intended taking Howard there on the 6 o'clock train tonight, but Debs' absence gave Howard another night with his family.

for six months in Debs case and three

The commitment papers were made months in each of the others, less seventeen days served from January 8 to January 24 in the Woodstock jail. The commitment was made on the interstate commerce contempt case.

The men are so confident that Judge Woods will reorder the Santa Fe sentnece to be concurrent that they give themselves no concern on the probability of having to serve a double time.

BEGINS TO LOOK QUEER.

Up to a late hour tonight Debs had not returned. Mashal Arnold sent out al lthe available deputies of his office in a search for the missing prisoner, but not a trace of him was found. The marshal does not believe that Debs may have run away, and he is inclined to think that Debs will make his appearance at the Woodstock jail tomorrow. Debs bondsmen are no longer liable for his return, as he surrendered himself to the marshal at noon, and that act relieved him of his bonds.

Deputy Marshals Logan and Curran returned from Woodstock at a late hour. Debs had not reached there on the late trains. One of the special deputies in search of Debs learned late tonight that Debs was last seen at half pst 3 o'clock in company with P. V. Morrissey, the newly elected chief of the Order of Railway Trainmen, and that they were then on their way to the marshal's office.

GONE FOR TWO COUNTERFEITERS.

Marshal of Oklahoma Starts for Ohio to Nab a Hard Outfit.

Perry, O. T., Pune 11.—The United States marshals of Oklahoma left today for Ohio armed with warrants for two noted counterfeiters. One is located at Troy and the other at Cleveland and they make a business of furnishing counterfeiters' goods and green goods. They have sent men into the territory to manage their business and some of these are now under indictment for counterfeiting.

FIFTEEN WERE IN THE HOUSE.

Bot of Hot Lightning Rummages Through an Oklahoma Family.

Guthrie, June 11.—Yesterday afternoon while the storm was at its heighth around Orlando, lightning struck the house of Mr. Harleman who lives two miles north of that burg, and as the house contained fifteen persons at the time, that some of them were not killed seems short of a miracle.

Dr. Sharp of Orlando, who was there on a professional visit, his wife, the three little boys of J. W. Avery and Mr. Harleman's family were all in the house when the electric bolt struck the chimney and ran down the pipe, tearing it to pieces, and four large balls of fire poured off the legs of the stove into the ground. Mrs. Sharp was hit with a piece of coal and Mr. Harleman's oldest son shocked, but although they were all around the stove and the bolt was so fervid that it baked the ground white around the stove, no one was seriously injured.

During the storm the house of Mr. Delaney, who adjoins the town, was also struck but no one was injured.

ENID DENIES PAUPER STORIES.

Dispatches Announcing Destitution are Denounced.

Enid, O. T., June 11.—(Special.)—Yesterday beginning at 11:30 one of the heaviest rains that has fallen since the opening of the strip visited the country surrounding this city. The rain storm formed in three different directions and lasted about twelve hours at intervals. The west part of Garfield county was very much flooded, eight inches having fallen in the Turkey creek and valley and five and a half inches farther north. Nearly three inches of water fell in this city and from one and a half to four inches east of the city. This section of the territory has been blessed with sufficient rain to insure good crops for the last three weeks. The wheat crop which was thought to be an entire failure three weeks ago will average ten bushels to the acre.

Irresponsible adventurists who live through misrepresentation have been traveling in the east seeking aid for alleged sufferers in this county, making an elephant out of a mouse in their reports concerning the condition of the people and their untruthful reports reached the Associated Press, hence the reputation of the strip counties has been injured.

The manager of the Enid Daily Wave has made a canvass of the country surrounding this city and found very little actual destitution, in fact not any more than is usually found in older countries. It is true that there is a small per centage of destitute people here who came into the country destitute, not having any means to begin farming, some of them not being able to buy a horse or anything else to begin work on their claims. This class perhaps beat some good people out of claims who would have had means to improve the virgin soil. The majority of the so-called destitute have not plowed much land and many of their claims lay just as they did the day of the opening, with no improvements whatever. A family would starve to death on a farm in the east if they didn't work it. The Garfield county authorities are taking care of the deserving destitute. It is quite natural that there would be some destitution in the strip as it is the history of all new countries.

The city of Enid is flourishing as much as the circumstances of the people will allow, building as fast as advisable. The city is the distributing point for a vast country lying to the west, at least 30,000 people do their trading in Enid.

AGENT SENT AFTER FREEMAN.

Hoke Smith However Doesn't Think there is Anything Wrong.

Washington, June 11.—The secretary of the interior decided today to send Inspector Faison to the Osage country to report on the perturbed condition of affairs in that country. Almost daily for weeks the secretary has received letters from people living in the reservation or on the border making complaints against Agent Freeman, who is being accused of almost everything, including some very serious ones of a financial character. Charges are also made of immorality in the reservation schools due to some extent to the action of the agent, as alleged. It is complained that nearly a year ago Freeman issued an order forbidding merchants and business men on the border in Kansas, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory to collect bills in the Osage country. Formerly the border people had been accorded this privilege and when the order was issued the Indians and whites living in the Osage country had credit for over $50,000 in goods and the order prevents collections for debts contracted before it was issued. This feature is especially represented as being unfair. Some demand that the agent be compelled to recind this order, while others ask that at least they be allowed to collect bills contracted before the order was issued. The agent is charged with being in collusion with a certain faction of the traders in the reservation and also with acting in the interest of the traders in matters pertaining to securing payments of funds. In the mean time the Indian officer has faith in Agent Freeman and thinks nothing can be wrong with him.

FREE FIGHT AT SHAWNEE.

Ex-Mayor Beard and John Gandy Dispute for the Possession of a Lot.

Oklahoma City, O. T., June 11.—A special to the Star from Shawnee says: Ex-Mayor Beard and John Gandy had a fight yesterday. The difficulty arose over the possession of a lot which Beard owned and Gandy was occupying. Beard attempted to tear down Gandy's tent by force, to which an objection was raised. A free-for-all fight resulted. Beard pounded Gandy with a piece of 2x6 scantling over the head and shoulders, bruising him in a horrible manner. Friends parted the men and the workmen whom Beard had taken with him resumed their work. More trouble is sure to follow and friends of both parties are wild with excitement.

Later—At a late hour last night the Star received a telegram stating that the fight had been renewed. Both parties brought into play guns, hatchets and clubs. Richard Gandy was shot in the back and a free-for-all fight ensued in which the families took part. All parties were severely cut and bruised. Several arrests were made. Beard was arrested and released on his own recognizance until Thursday. John Gandy's condition is reported as being critical.

DEPEW DOESN'T LIKE ORATIONS.

He Says They are not Coming up to His Old Standard.

New York, June 11.—Chauncey M. Depew says the speeches he has made in the last two years have not been as satisfactory to him as some others he has made. It has been hinted that Mr. Depew intends to go on a presidential starring tour over the country previous to his departure for Europe, which will be about July 15. Report says Mr. Depew is carefully studying newspaper clippings sent him by a newspaper clipping agency, and that he is closely noting every reference to himself as a possibility for the presidential nomination. This starring tour is said to be for the purpose of feeling the national pulse, so that, if failing himself, he can predict the nominee. When Mr. Depew was informed of these stories he laughed and said:

"Some years ago I used to make a great many speeches more than I do now. Lately I have gone out of the speech-making business and entered that of giving dinners. I don't think I have heard the presidential bee humming around my ears. If it has, its music has not been loud enough to attract my attention. I said some time ago Governor Morton was my choice for the nomination, and I cling to it."

Mr. Depew is expecting to go to Duluth next week to make a speech, and from there he will make what the theatrical folks call a "long jump," as he hopes to make a speech at the Vanderbilt university in Nashville on June 19. Referring to these speeches, Mr. Depew said:

"Speeches have not all been entirely satisfactory to me of late. I am so pressed for time that I do not give them the attention that I ought. When I made my speech in Detroit in favor of the gold standard the silver papers attacked me from all sides. A number of delightful epithets were hurled at me, and one paper said that I was a talker but no thinker. That was according to their creed, but at all events that speech did not receive as much thought as I would have liked to have given it. I think a man to do justice to himself, should write out his speeches. When his thoughts follow the stroke of the pen he gives them more attention than when talking extemporaneously. I used to write all my speeches, but now I do not have time. I do not have my days to myself any more and few nights. When I have a speech to make I take the material from which glean my information and study it closely. Then I have my stenographer come up, and I dictate the speech. The result is not satisfactory, but it is the best I can do."

MACCABEES IN MISSOURI.

They Celebrate Their Fourteenth Anniversary in that State.

Mexico, Mo., June 11.—The Knights of the Maccabees of the state of Missouri met here today to celebrate the fourteenth anniversary of the order. A very interesting program, consisting of speeches and music had been prepared for the day and night. The leading addresses were made by Hon. Richard Dalton of St. Louis and G. F. Robins of Macon City. This afternoon the Maccabees marched to the cemetery and decorated the graves of deceased members.

Pendleton, Ore., June 11.—Last night incendiaries set fire to Charles Cunningham's warehouse containing 240,000 pounds of wool. The entire stock will be a total loss. On Monday morning there was another incendiary fire at the same place. While Cunningham and his employes were guarding the warhouse last night the fire bugs crept through the lines and set fire to the house. Cunningham's loss is $50,000 and his whole ranch is devastated. Insurance $6,000.

THEY LOAD TRAINS

DELEGATES ARRIVING AT MEMPHIS FOR THE CONVENTION.

All the Leading Advocates for Free Silver will be There—Senator Turpie Favored for Chairman and Senator Jones for the Head of the Resolutions Committee—Twenty States will be Overwhelmingly in Evidence in the Convention—Iowa Populists Nominate a Ticket—Ohio Prohibitionists in Convention.

Memphis, Tenn., June 11.—Delegates to tomorrow's great white metal conference are rapidly coming in. Senator Turpie of Indiana, and Harris of Tennessee, who were the first upon the scene, have been followed in close order by Senators Bates of Tenessee, Jones and Berry of Arkansas, George and Walthall of Mississippi, Governor Evans and Senator Tillman of South Carolina, while Senators Butler of North Carolina, and Pasco of Florida are on their way, together with other prominent silver leaders, including ex-Senator Reagan of Texas. The Texas delegation, with crowds of Arkansas people, gathered enroute, fills six coaches and number upward of 300.

Ex-Congressman Bryon of Nebraska will ccompany the Louisiana delegation of 200 on a special train from New Orleans.

ExCongressman Sibley of Ohio is expected to arrive tomorrow morning as are also Governor Prince of New Mexico, Senator Stewart of Nevada and Alexander Delmar, the author of several well-known coinage works.

The town is rapidly filling up tonight with the 2,000 or 2,500 delegates, who, it is expected, will face the president of the local bimetallic league, when he calls the convention to order at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. They come by scores from the neighboring towns in Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee and even from Florida. They represent about twenty states, lying principally west of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio river.

The general sentiment favors Senator Turpie of Indiana, for presiding officer of the convention and Senator Jones of Arkansas as chairman of the committee on resolutions.

IOWA POPULISTS.

Des Moines, Ia., June 11.—The Populist state convention met here today. Little business other than temporary organization was done this morning. General J. B. Weaver tried to swing the convention to the support of any state ticket favoring the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without placing a Populist ticket in the field. H. F. Byron, formerly a Republican editor, now in the Populist camp, led the opposition and favored the nomination of a full ticket.

At the afternoon sesison of the convention, the following nominations for state officers were made:

Governor, Sylvester Crane of Dvenport; lieutenant governor, A. R. Sterrett of Humboldt; supreme judge, T. W. Ivory of Mills county; superintendent of public instruction, E. J. Stason of Sioux City. The platform reaffirms the principles of the Omaha platform; denounces the late decision of the supreme court on the income tax; the recent acts of the government by injunction in the the interests of corparte wealth and the issue of interest-bearing bonds.

OHIO PROHIBITIONISTS.

Springfield, O., June 11.—The prohibition state convention met here this afternoon and delegates poured into the city all morning. The temporary chairman of the convention was Miss Henrietta G. Moore of this city. She is the first woman who has ever presided over a state convention of any party. There promises to be a fight over resolution between the broad and narrow-guage men.

SHALL IT BE ONE OR TWO?

Question Which Confronts the New Proposed Association Scheme at the Outset.

Chicago, June 11.—Passenger representatives of nearly every road between Chicago and the Rocky mountains were in session today at the office of Chairman Caldwell, considering the organization of a strong association to cover the territory in which they are interested. The meeting lasted all day, and at the close Chairman Caldwell, General Passenger Agent Sebastian of the Rock Island, and Assitant General Pasenger Agent Smith of the Burlington and Missouri river were appointed a committee to draw up an agreement which is to be presented to the meeting tomorrow. The committee was also directed to confer with the lines not represented, and ascertain their views on the formation of an association. The lines not represented were the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland. The general feeling today was in favor of an association to cover all the territory between Chicago and Utah. There were, however, lines which favored the two associations, one for the territory between Chicago and the Missouri river, and one for the territory between the Missouri river and Utah. The Denver and Rio Grand in particular is in favor of the latter plan. It wants a trans-Missouri association with headquarters at Denver. The Colorado Midland is non-committal and there are doubts whether or not the Missouri, Kansas and Texas will consent to come into the association. The Fort Scott and Gulf today declared that it did not care to become a member as it had so little at stake in the territory in which the association will have jurisdiction. The committee will without doubt, report tomorrow in favor of one association between Chicago and Utah and it is fairly centain that the attempt to form such an association will fail.

HEIRESS STEALS AWAY A MAN.

He Happens to be a Telegraph Operator and She Marries Him.

Williamsport, Pa., June 11—"Will be home Sunday night." This brief message was telegraphed from Elmira, N. Y., by pretty Miss Margaret Fisher to her mother. It told in short the story of her elopement with Telegraph Operator Charles Wolf. Miss Fisher is only 16 years old, and a granddaughter of the late Mahlon Fisher, who was the wealthiest man in Williamsport. Margaret is an heiress in her own right to a large fortune, and left home Thursday afternoon with her embroidery work, ostensibly to call on a school chum. But she didn't call. Instead she hurried to the Northern Central railroad depot, where she met her lover, and in two minutes they were enroute to Elmira, that Gretna Green for so many Lycoming county elopers. Mr. Wolf and Miss Fisher have been engaged for some time, but the girl's mother objected to their marriage because Margaret was not through school. Thursday's elopement was the sequel. The young couple returned this evening, but Mrs. Fisher declares that they will have to paddle their own conoe.

IS HOKE IN THE SCHEME?

Interpretation of the Retirement of General Gordon from Politics.

Atlanta, Ga. June 11.—The announcement of Governor Gordon's definite determination to retire from politics has been the topic of talk everywhere today. Ever since the war General Gordon has been a notable political figure in the state, and though he had talked of retirement the prophets all counted him as a decided possibility in the race for the senatorial seat he now holds. Was it in Hoke Smith's interest? Everybody is asking. There is little doubt but Secretary Smith will make the race as the Cleveland candidate. Judge Turner, who made the race on those lines before and was so badly beaten by Senator Bacon still has senatorial aspirations, and may give the secretary trouble. Then Fleming Dubignon of Savannah represents the same political views and is stronger with the active politicans than is either of the others. While Speaker Crisp is regarded as the strongest candidate of the silverites, Steve Clay, ex-Governor Northen, and ex-Senator Walsh will all have strong support. Governor Atkins is regarded as a probable dark horse.

Governor o,ingfitgau.Sal eta etao etao

ALIBI ESTABLISHED FOR BUCK.

Inquest is Over and the Police Confess Absolute Ignorance.

San Francisco, June 11.—The coroner's inquest into the death of Miss Nellie Harrington, murdered in her own room ten days ago, was concluded today. The testimony of four additional witnesses completed a perfect alibi for the late Senator Buck. I. W. Lees, chief of the local detective force, stated that he had followed every clue and every person having any apparent possible connection with the case. He was still absolutely in the dark regarding the identity of the murderer and admitted that he had not even a suspicion concerning the possible slayer. Referring to the wounds upon the body of the murdered woman, Lees said they indicated that the murder was most brutal. He was satisfied that the murderer was thoroughly familiar with the premises. He was convinced that the crime had not been committed for purposes of robbery. The fatal wounds had probably been inflicted by a pistol used as a club. The jury returned a verdict of murder committed by some unknown person.

TO MEND OLD LIBERTY BELL.

Russian Method May be Used to Close up Historic Crack.

Philadelphia, June 11.—The old cracked bell hanging idle and useless in Independece hall may soon be made to lift up its long stilled voice and ring out in all its useful vigor. Early in the present century the efforts of inventors, bell moulders and metal workers were directed to the accomplishment of this end, but without avail. Lately the same efforts were made to mend other bells that had become dumb, but all without and fruitful results and it was generally agree that a cracked bell was worth only so much a pound as old metal.

A system of electric welding has been devised by a Russian, Saltanoff, buy which old bells, cracked to the very crown may be made as new. The new process is known as the "hydro-electrothedmic" and it appears to offer interesting possibilities, though not yet fully developed. Its principle depends on the employment of a bath and on the development of hydrogen gas at the negative pole. The gas surrounds the part of the object to be treated, forming a high resistance to the current, which is transformed at this point into calorific energy and summunicated to the metal or other object forming the negative pole.

This method is said to be an improvement on the methods of both Thomson and Bernado, which are well known to metal workers, and it has been in successful operation for some time at the Perm Gun Works, in Russia.

The essential principle of the Slavianoff system is contained in the supply of molten metal to the fractured part of the same nature as that of which the object to be repaired may be composed. As will be readily surmised both electrodes in the Slavianoff system are of metal, one electrode being provided by the object to be operated on, the other by metal of the same kind in the form of a circular bar, which during the operation, is gradually melted down. The range of work can be successfully undertaken by this method is very great. The instance of the bell mending, as shown herewith, offers almost an inseparably difficulty to even the latest practice of other systems in this direction.

The process is described to be, in all its details, says the Western Electrician, one of the greatest certainty, ease and convenience. The metal electrode affording the supply by means of molten metal is self-regulating by means of a spring and solenoid, by means of which its uniform position while melting may be automatically maintained. This regulating apparatus occupies but little space, and is so aranged that in case of an accident to the dynamo the workman can at once throw the whole apparatus out of operation. In addition to the regulating mechalnism referred to, there is a solenoid, and also a commutator aranged in the electrical circuit. As the heat given off at the negative pole is about double that of the positive, an arrangement is made so that the current may be reversed at will in order to bring any or either, of any part, to a higher temperature. It may be mentioned that this variation in the current direction is accomplished with an effect on the chemical construction of the metal; it being possible, for instance, to produce a hard white, or soft gray iron.

Carson, Nev., June 11.—The largest mine deal in this state in years will be soon consumated in Carson. Senator Wolcott becoming owner of the Douglass and Brown groups of mines for $600,000.

BULLETIN OF The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Wednesday, June 12, 1895

Weather for Wichita today: Fair; warmer; westerly winds.

Sun—Rises, 4:38; sets, 7:21. Moon—Rises, 10:55.

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THEY BETTER WATCH

UNCLE SAM IS OUT SEARCHING FOR FILIBUSTERERS.

SENDS THE RALEIGH

CRUISER WILL PATROL THE FLORIDA COAST LINE.

SPANISH SHIPS OFF THE COAST

BETWEEN THE TWO, ADVENTURERS ARE IN DANGER.

Government Asks, "How would We Like It Ourselves?"—Strict Instructions Sent to Collectors of Ports.

Washington, June 11.—Acting Secretary McAdoo of the navy department, said this afternoon that the instructions sent to the commodore of the cruiser Raliegh for his guidance when on patrol duty off the Florida coast were of the most comprehensive kind and provided for a full and strict enforcement of the neutrality laws. The Raliegh probably will go first to Key West. This is the only port on the Florida coast which a vessel of her draugh can safely enter. She then will make a thorough partrol of the coast line; and to render it more difficult for a filibustering party to get away, the cruiser's steam launches and small boats will be manned whenever it is necessary to look into narrow inlets and passes for light draft schooners and yachts, which is favorite means or transportation of the filibusterers. With Spanish men-of-war lying off the Florida coast outside of the three mile limit and the Raleigh and her boats sweeping the inside waters, the over-enthusiastic Cubans and their American sympathizers who undertake to drive the United States into trouble by using Florida as a base of hostile operations against th e government of Cuba, are likely to be repressed with a strong hand.

The position of the administration is that they must make all honorable efforts to prevent the abuse of its territory in this way, and if the measures already adopted are not sufficient to secure the enforcement of the neutrality laws, to the large degree that we have ourselves insisted upon when our own interests were concerned, then active steps will be taken ashore to move upon the people who have laid themselves open to prosecution by organizing hostile expeditions and aiding in illegal ways the warfare on a friendly nation.

COLLECTORS INSTRUCTED.

The following letters was sent today to all collectors of customs on the coast from New York to Rio Grande:

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., June 11, 1895:

To Collectors of Customs and Others:

It is a matter of rumor that at various points in the United States attempt are making to enlist men to equip and arm vessels and by other illegal measures to aid the insurrection now in progress in the island of Cuba. While this department has not been furnished with tangible evidence conformatory of such rumors, it deems it of great importance that no possibility be given for complaint that the government of the United States has in any respect fallen short of its full duty to a friendly nation. Collectors of customs for the several districts between New York and Brownsville are especially enjoined to see to it that the neutrality laws of the United States, particularly sections 5,289 and 5,290 of the revised statutes, are fully complied with.

(Signed) S. WIKE,
Acting Secretary.

Key West, Fla., June 11.—As a result of craeful investigation it has been established that the filibustering expedition which sailed from here was far less formidable than was at first reported. Instead of 2,000 men, or 3,500 as was stated, i tis now known that the party did not exceed fifty, including four leaders. The cannon which they carried were ancient field pieces which had been buried for some years.

FLOUR AS WELL AS OIL.

Neodesha is to have a Two-Hundred-Barrels-a-Day Mill.

Neodesha, Kan., June 11.—(Special.)—The boilers for the new flouring mill of Messrs. Black and Kiddo arrived Satudray. The mill will have a capacity of 200 barrels daily, and is of the most modern equipment.

Arrangements have been definitely made to have the corner stone of theoil refinery at Neodesha laid Junly 4. The distilleries, vats and tanks will occupy about forty acres of ground, and by the 1st of November, the refinery will be in full blast.

The site for a new machine shop and foundary was chosen at Neodesha Saturday. This industry is established for the purpose of repairing and manufacturing oil well tools. The Buckeyer Supply company of Toledo, O., is said to be the prime movers in the affair.

It was intended that the work on the oil tanks should be commenced here this morning, but the people who were deeply interested in the matter were disappointed. This morning about 4 o'clock a heavy drizzling rain set in, which lasted almost half of the day. The contractors and workmen were here ready to commence as soon as the weather permits.

A telephone company has perfected an organization, and Wednesday the charter arrived. The members are George Bawdy, W. I. Pierce, R. P. Carpenter, W. S. McGee, W. L. Blakely, E. M. Lockhart, M. P. Colt, A. C. Houston and J. W. Gander. They elected R. P. Carpenter, W. I. Pierce, W. S. McGee, W. L. Blakely and George Bandy, directors.

The Standard Oil company which was organized at Humboldt, a short time ago, had a charter granted and then a representative of the original Standard Oil company appeared and convinces secretary of state, Edwards, that he made a mistake. The complaint was grounded on the fact that already one company by that name is doing business in this state.

Several of our farmers have discovered that crude petroleum is death to chinch bugs. Marion Cross and Henry Dooley have both wheat and corn crops, but as the chinch bugs have finished the wheat they concluded to give them a reception long to be remembered upon their entry into the corn. Accordingly they scatetred straw along the edge and saturated it with crude petroleum. The result to the chinch bug who attempted to cross it, is death.

Riverside, Cal., June 11.—Professor Daniel Kirkwood, L. L. D., late professor of mathematics in Indiana state university, died here this morning, aged 81 years.