

Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, R. F. MURDOCK, Publishers and Proprietors.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: DAILY BY CARRIER, 10c PER WEEK.

AMUSEMENTS.

Crawford Grand, E. L. Hartling, Manager.

Monday, Oct. 16.

The Eminent Actor.

Mr. A. W. Fremont

And a Splendid Cast, Presenting the Comedy Drama.

"777"

By Jos. D. Clifton, Esq.

Comedy, Pathos and Surprises. Special Scenic Effects. A Play of Today.

Sale of seats at Howe's Jewelry store.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For District Judge... J. M. Balderston

For Sheriff... C. W. Simmons

For County Treasurer... D. E. Boone

For County Clerk... J. M. Chain

For Register of Deeds... A. S. Marble

For Surveyor... R. H. Mundeville

For Coroner... M. McCollister

For Commissioner First District... M. H. Edwards

PLATFORM.

The Republican party of Sedgwick county respectfully and briefly states its convictions upon the questions of public interest.

It has full confidence in the integrity, statesmanship and high purposes of WILLIAM MCKINLEY, president of the United States.

It is our belief that his administration has added to the renown and stability of Republican institutions and forms of government at home and abroad; that its influence marks the beginning of a new era in which humanity has been advanced to a higher plane, at home and in the nations of the world; that his administration has restored national prosperity, and we agree with the words of the great Democratic New York World, "it is a good time in a good country," that it has placed the country where of right it properly belongs—the leader among the powers of the world.

That the administration of the affairs of this state, now in the hands of the Republican party, with a citizen of our own county, the Hon. W. E. Stanley, as chief executive, is capable, clean, deserving of, and does, receive our most cordial endorsement.

With intense satisfaction we commend the glorious record made by our army and navy and the unexampled gallantry of General Funston and our Kansas volunteers in the Philippine campaign.

It is our deliberate conviction that when on that May morning a year ago Dewey sailed into Manila bay and won the greatest naval victory of modern times, the American flag was, in accordance with the laws of every civilized nation, and in accordance with the express desire, as it is written in the march of human events, of an overruling Providence, rightly placed upon the Philippine Islands. That this right has been recognized by every civilized power, ratified by the senate of this country by solemn treaty with the power recognized by the world as the nation owning the Philippines. That our right to be there and oppose armed insurrec-

tion is no longer a party question; to uphold the government so long as armed forces are opposing it in its efforts to establish a stable government there, is loyalty; to oppose it is disloyalty. We condemn and denounce the unpatriotic and un-American utterances of all who are giving encouragement to the Filipinos in their resistance to the American flag. Never yet has the old flag retreated before any armed foe, and wherever raised there it must stay.

The aggregation in this county known as the Fusion party is neither moved by, nor in possession of, a conviction or moral principle. It has abandoned every issue which brought it into life save the greed for office, and it now seeks by having its platform of treason adopted by the people of this county to bring the fair name and fame of Sedgwick county into disrepute and to disgrace the name of the gallant soldier which it bears.

We are opposed to aggregated capital, whether organized in the form of trusts, corporations or otherwise for the purpose of controlling the industrial affairs of the people, and we demand of our party in this state and in the nation such legislation which will at all times be for the best interests of all the people. That it is our conviction that every great question in which the people of this country have been interested has been in the past and will be in the future, settled in the interest of the people, by that genius of justice and right which prevails in and which brought the Republican party into existence; that it has the ability and integrity to properly settle and adjust the relations of capital and labor in the interest of the people.

Furs! Furs!

Mrs. Kellogg, representing E. Shukert, the Kansas City furrier, is now at Mrs. Warren's, 216 N. Market street.

Mrs. Kellogg will be pleased to have you call and inspect her line of samples, which includes all furs in up-to-date styles.

Striped Worsteds Suits \$5 to \$15.

Exchange Stables.

Exchange stables at Oklawaha and Sun-ways. Make a specialty of carrying passengers between these points.

SHIVELY, VAN WYKE & SHIVELY.

Office of City Clerk.

Wichita, Kansas, Oct. 11, 1899.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, October 23, 1899, for the construction of the following walks:

A 2-foot permanent walk on the east side of Market from the alley between Douglas avenue and Williams street to Williams street.

A 5-foot permanent walk on the north side of Third street from alley between Water and Wichita streets to Wichita street.

A 5-foot permanent walk on the east side of Main from Murdock to Walnut.

A 5-foot permanent walk on the north side of Williams street from Tremont street to the alley east.

A 4-foot permanent walk on the north side of Eleventh from Topeka to Lawrence.

A 5-foot cinder walk on the north side of Maple from Martinson to Charles street.

A 5-foot cinder on the north side of Mentor from Hiram to Bond.

A 5-foot cinder walk on the west side of Orchard street from Maple to W. & W. R. R. tracks.

Said walks to be constructed in conformity with specifications on file in city engineer's office.

Bidders on permanent walk must state price per square foot, and on cinder walk per lineal foot. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for \$100.00 as a guarantee of good faith.

The mayor and council reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

AMOS MCCLAIN, City Clerk.

Notice.

Martin's Art Store will be open every evening during carnival week except Friday, for the entertainment of visitors and citizens.

The finest display of pictures, statuary and art goods ever seen in Kansas. Everybody welcome.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING.

It SOOTHES THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA.

It is sold in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" as no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

MYSTERY GROWING GHASTLIER

Latest Find in the New York Butchery is Gruesomest of All.

New York, Oct. 12.—The police department reported today that a bundle supposed to contain human entrails, had been found in the East River at the foot of Dover Street.

The bundle was wrapped in a white canvas bag. The flesh was covered with blood and with it was four small and one large piece of mottled game, soaked with blood. What is supposed to be surgical cotton was also found in the bag.

The bag bore the letter M. A. T. There seems little doubt that this new fragment is part of the body of the woman whose left thigh was found in West Street last Saturday.

But unless the bone or some portion of the body bearing a scar or birthmark should be found, the police despair of unraveling the mystery.

SAN DOMINGO'S HERO

Heureaux's Reign of Terror Lasted Eighteen Years.

HIS ASSASSIN HONORED

As a Hero and a Benefactor—Awful Deeds of Blood.

(The New York Herald's Correspondent.)

San Domingo, Sept. 15.—The days of the revolution just ended were comparatively bloodless, but they were filled with terror for timid people and grave apprehension for men not ordinarily addicted to nervousness.

The assassination of President Heureaux had removed the powerful hand which had for eighteen years preserved a bloody peace in San Domingo.

Never had a people a faster cause to take the reins of government by force from the hands of the man in power. He reared a monster, his mad extravagance, his licentiousness, the whole calendar of vicious processes by which he wrecked this beautiful island and reduced the inhabitants to a state but little above slavery.

Heureaux had already been detailed in the Herald. The Heureaux Ministry, held together about the aged Vice President, Veneciano Figueroa, by common interest in emergency, yet torn by a thousand personal ambitions, jealousies and hatreds, evidently could not long exist.

What would happen when it dissolved, when the flame of civil war was lighted, when the buried revenges of a score of years came crowding forth from dungeons or beckoned from scaffolds, no one could foretell.

People remembered the past, and remembrance offered little hope.

For a while it seemed that Figueroa's government might be tolerated. Figueroa, aged, mild and inoffensive, was not unpopular, and had the courage to displace the Heureaux Ministry, he might have continued in power until the next regular Presidential election.

He weakly hesitated, however, until his opportunity had passed by.

Perhaps this was for the best interests of the Republic, for had the Figueroa government managed to cling to power many of the crimes committed by the government during the last eighteen years would have been consigned to oblivion by the destruction of records and papers.

As it is, the truth is gradually coming out, and if it accomplishes nothing else the revolution of 1899 will have been justified.

Late in August an uncomfortable rumor began to circulate in the capital that a revolutionary proclamation had been issued at San Francisco de Macoris, a town in the interior of the island, in the interests of Jimenez.

This caused little uneasiness to the government, as it was known that the United States, in a friendly attempt to preserve order in the island, had detained Jimenez in Santiago, Cuba.

Next day telegraphic communication with the interior and also with the whole world was cut off. This isolated the capital and plunged it into ignorance as to what was transpiring in the island.

Yahn attempts were made by the French Cable Company to reopen communication. Within two days, however, the Governor of Concepcion de la Vega, who had escaped with a small retinue, arrived on horseback and brought the news that everything had been quiet.

Macoris had been the cradle of the revolution, and even the government troops there had gone over without firing a shot. Moca, where Heureaux was assassinated, quietly fell in line, and Le Vega was preparing to follow, when the Governor concluded that the capital, under the circumstances, would be a safer residence.

The government promptly tried to suppress the news. The newspapers were forbidden to print it, and any person discussing it in the street was promptly arrested. Nevertheless, within three hours after General Garcia, the Governor of Le Vega, arrived the fact that a revolution headed by Horacio Vazquez, Ramon Caceres and Samuel Mayo, was well under way in the interior, was known in every "caja" between San Carlos and the sea wall.

In this knowledge lay the doom of the government. The country was ripe for revolution. It needed but to be known that the flag was raised for thousands to flock to it. The government was conscious of its weakness. Daily Cabinet meetings were held in the residence of President Figueroa, who never left his home, even to go to the palace.

The guards at his residence and the residences of all the Ministers were doubled. The volunteers were armed, and in a day the city looked like the base of operations of an army.

Things drifted on in this way for a week. There was no news from the interior or from anywhere, as the wires had been cut by the revolutionists. Yet somehow it became known in San Domingo that the ranks of the revolutionists were swelling like a river in the rainy season, and that the government was weakening.

Those were quiet days in the capital. No one was permitted to leave the city, else there would have been an exodus. Numbers of young men attempted to slip out to join the rebels, and occasionally succeeded. One night a score of youths were arrested in San Carlos, a village just outside the city wall, and marched back through the streets in the gray dawn.

"Pitas," muttered the passers by, recalling the fate of the prisoners.

Many of the acts of the last year of his life indicate that Heureaux had slurred his appetite for power until it had developed a homicidal mania. He acts had long before his death ceased to resemble the Republic of San Domingo, as he had tested his power by every limit known to the endurance and cringing servility of man and still retained it. He could no longer tolerate opposition. All who opposed him and his rule of blood and iron must die. Exile would no longer answer. Men might return from exile, but not from the grave.

Certain deeds and memoranda found among Heureaux' private papers show that prior to departing the trip into the interior which cost him his life he had marked over four hundred prominent Dominicans for death.

Sixteen resided in the capital, and among them was Senator Pelino, his Minister of War, who holds an office in the provisional Ministry, and Pedro Mejia, present Governor of the city. Horacio Vazquez, now provisional president, was on the list, as was also Ramon Caceres, the man who prevented the consummation of this bloody purpose by killing the man who conspired it.

The assassination of Pelino and Mejia



The Absolutely Pure BAKING-POWDER Made from Grape Cream of Tartar.

Baking powders made from alum and other harsh, caustic acids are lower in price, but inferior in work and injurious to the stomach.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ing the lifetime of Heureaux, as they saw the massive gates of the "cuartel" close upon the prisoners. No one seemed surprised when it was whispered that they would be shot at sunrise, and a brother of one of the young men hastened to the United States Consulate to ask foreign interference to stop the expected butchery.

This was not necessary, as the government quickly announced that the prisoners would not be condemned without trial.

Day by day the government was obviously making strenuous preparations to resist the revolutionists. Several thousand volunteers were taken from plantations near the capital and armed with Remington carbines. These men were volunteers in name only. In reality they were forced into service. Two large detachments of these nondescript levies were marched out of the city and up into the country, under command of government generals.

Within two days after they marched it was known that the capital that more than half had deserted to the revolutionists, taking their arms and ammunition. The regular troops in the fort were no more to be trusted, besides being mere children in point of years. In this desperate situation the government sent a commission to Cotuy to have a conference with the revolutionists and endeavor to reach a compromise.

Meanwhile, a majority of the ministry and many men who, having been willing tools of Heureaux in his crimes, feared the vengeance of the people, began to quietly prepare to flee from the island. Available for this purpose were three small gunboats which constituted the Dominican navy. Law-abiding people began to look forward with ill concealed dread to the hour when the government would dissolve and perhaps turn the city over to anarchy. To foreign residents, and even to many Dominicans, the presence of the United States cruiser New Orleans gave great satisfaction. In the event of serious disorder in the city, the cruiser was prepared to land a force of one-hundred marines and machine guns, with two rapid fire guns. For days this detachment kept guns and machine guns in preparation for instant landing. The knowledge of this preparation allayed much uneasiness in the city.

When, further resistance being useless, President Figueroa and the Ministry resigned, General Mejia was selected to govern the city until the provisional government named by the revolutionists should arrive. This was a popular move, and was met by demonstrations of the disorderly element.

Nevertheless, the night following the resignation of the Ministry, a mob formed in the streets, broke into the palace, where it demolished a magnificent oil painting of Ulysses Heureaux, and then went marauding about the city. In the street General Heureaux the signs were demolished and new ones set up bearing the name Julio 23, this being the date of the assassination of Heureaux. His appetite whetted by these petty depredations, the mob became bolder and assaulted the residences of several of the retiring Ministers. Many shots were fired and stones hurled through windows, but guards prevented worse occurrences. It was a night of terror. Fortunately, the next day brought a violent storm, which kept people indoors and mercifully prevented the assembling of the mob. Few mobs can withstand a terrific downpour of rain. For a few days there were fitful disorders, but the crisis was past.

The fall of the Figueroa government swept away the last vestige of fear and interest from the tongues of men familiar with the methods and deeds of the dead dictator. An examination was begun into his private papers, and additional light was sought in the public records. Much was already known, but evidence of barbarity was discovered before which the civilized world must stand aghast.

In the light now thrown upon Heureaux' darker crimes the brazen accumulation of his wrecks of the financial affairs of the Republic of San Domingo, as already reported in the Herald, stands out like a series of meritorious actions. His colossal robbery of the republic and the people becomes almost creditable administrative acts when compared to the deeds of wholesale murder, even butchery, which are now known to have blackened the closing years of his despotism.

In reflecting upon what may in decency be said of a man who has almost given way to wonder that such things were done within sight of the American flag, under the very nose of civilization, without calling forth a single protest in the name of humanity.

Many of the acts of the last year of his life indicate that Heureaux had slurred his appetite for power until it had developed a homicidal mania. He acts had long before his death ceased to resemble the Republic of San Domingo, as he had tested his power by every limit known to the endurance and cringing servility of man and still retained it. He could no longer tolerate opposition. All who opposed him and his rule of blood and iron must die. Exile would no longer answer. Men might return from exile, but not from the grave.

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The assassination of Pelino and Mejia

sought. The sword of the dictator was two-edged.

It seems almost inconceivable that any people would have so long endured such a show of power. In fact, the city which such wrongs naturally excite pales under contentment for a race which would meekly suffer them. Yet the people have never known anything else but absolute dictatorship, and Heureaux was clever enough to give most of his acts a proper legal color. It was only in recent years that he began to overstep all bounds of even dictatorial prudence, a course which finally brought him to the assassin's bolt.

People in the United States have wondered, doubtless, to hear that Ramon Caceres, who slew Heureaux in cold blood and then threw his body in the street, to be mutilated by the more cowardly mob, is now the popular idol in Santo Domingo, and was called to take the portfolio of Minister of War. This wonder may now be modified. The man who had the courage to rid the country of its tyrant always will possess, and deserves to possess, the love and admiration of his fellow citizens. Caceres bears his honors, and has just resigned from the Vazquez Cabinet, giving as a reason his own unfitness for executive office.

There are people living in Santo Domingo, principally foreigners, who do not hesitate to say that only a man like Heureaux can govern this thoughtless and revolutionary people—that they require a hand of iron that they will not consent to be decently governed and will bow only to force. Unfortunately, there are many arguments to be found in support of this contention. That these people do seem to "cry off the handle" whenever they attempt to govern themselves, seems true. Yet there is evidence to show that the lessons of Heureaux's rule have not been lost upon the people. There is less talk of revenge and more of what must be done to provide a decent government.

On the day Jimenez landed here an exile just returned from Porto Rico addressed the vast throng which had assembled at the sea gate. He held up his arm, twisted by the torture, and told Jimenez it had been done in free Dominica; he pointed to the "Stair of Death" and reminded his hearers of the hundreds who had descended it at night, never to rise again. He recalled the bloody uses to which they had been put, he waved his hand toward the "Cose de la muerte," often filled to the brim with Dominican blood, and said:

"I wish to say to you, Senor Jimenez, that if you are called to the Presidency by the Dominican people, they will support you loyally so long as you try to do right; but we will stand no more of such abuse from any man on earth. Santo Domingo wants a President. She has had enough of despots."

It will not excite surprise, in view of these occurrences, that certain men in Santo Domingo who are connected with Heureaux's administration tremble for their lives, and that there is a swelling popular demand that justice be meted out to them. Considering all the circumstances, the revolutionists have behaved with surprising moderation. The provisional government seems, however, to doubt that the excesses of Heureaux should vanish with him, and encourages the people to hope for better things.

While the popularity of the revolution has smoothed the pathway of the provisional government so far it is confronted with difficulties which may yet wreck it and again plunge the island into turmoil. The greatest obstacles are the depreciated currency and the present bank.

Jimenez has been welcomed because of the expectation that he will solve the difficulty by redeeming the worthless "Heureaux" paper. This I am convinced he is personally unable to do, but there are powerful interests disposed to rally to his support.

These interests are those represented by the Santo Domingo Improvement Company, which holds \$2,000,000 of the Republic's bonds and controls the customs receipts. That this company will be again obliging in an emergency there is no doubt, and that the provisional government will be compelled to accept its assistance is equally certain. The alternative involves the raising of an international question, with great danger of foreign intervention. Whether the people will remain quiet and give the new government a chance to solve the problems ahead of it is doubtful. They are very restless, which, considering all things, is not surprising, and any day the banner of revolution may be again raised.

THOMAS F. MILLARD.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. F. Fletcher

WIND FAILS UTTERLY

Yachts Towed to the Line but Cannot Even Start.

WILL TRY IT AGAIN TODAY

Mr. Iselin Prompts the Patriotism of Americans.

(The New York Herald's Correspondent.)